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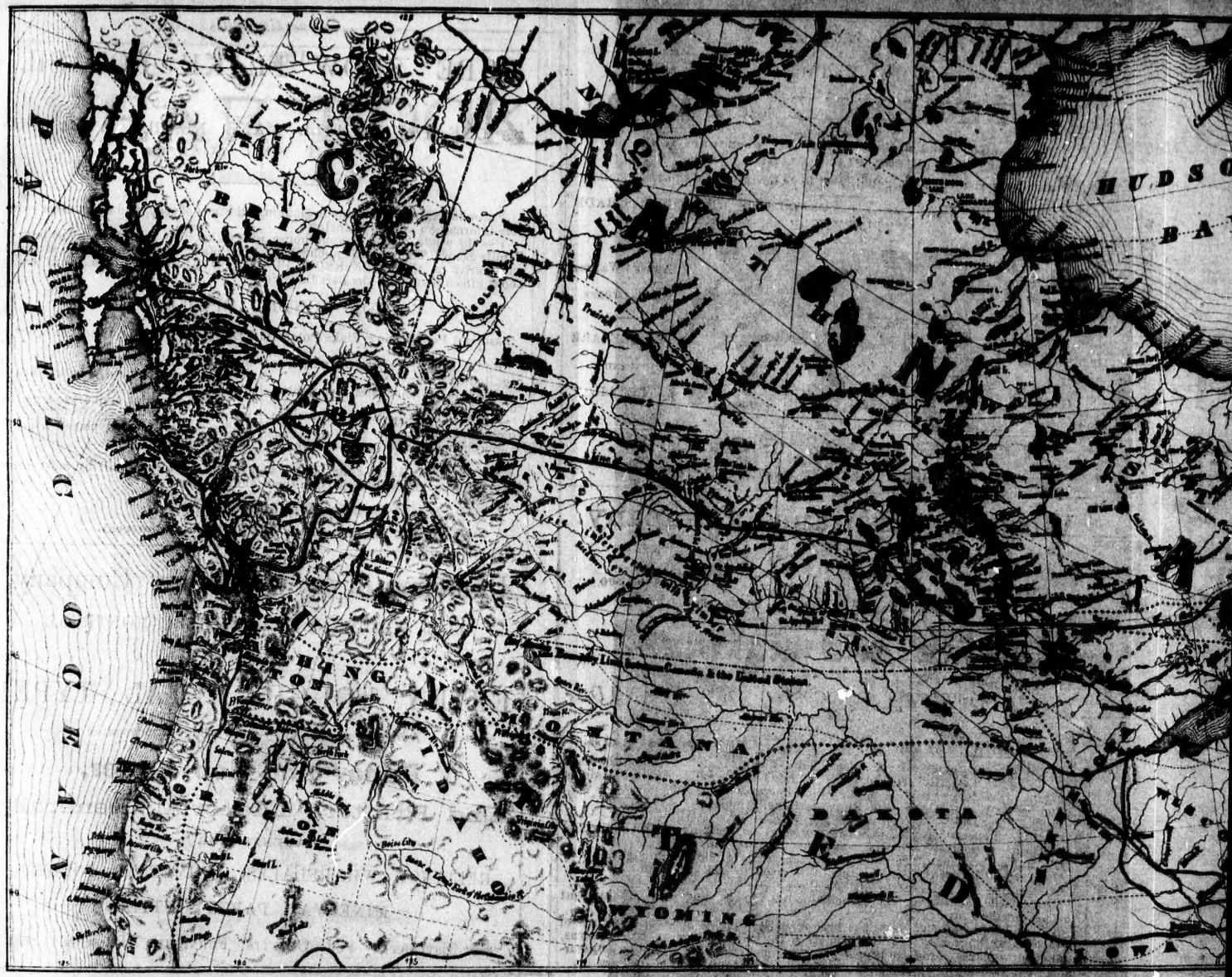
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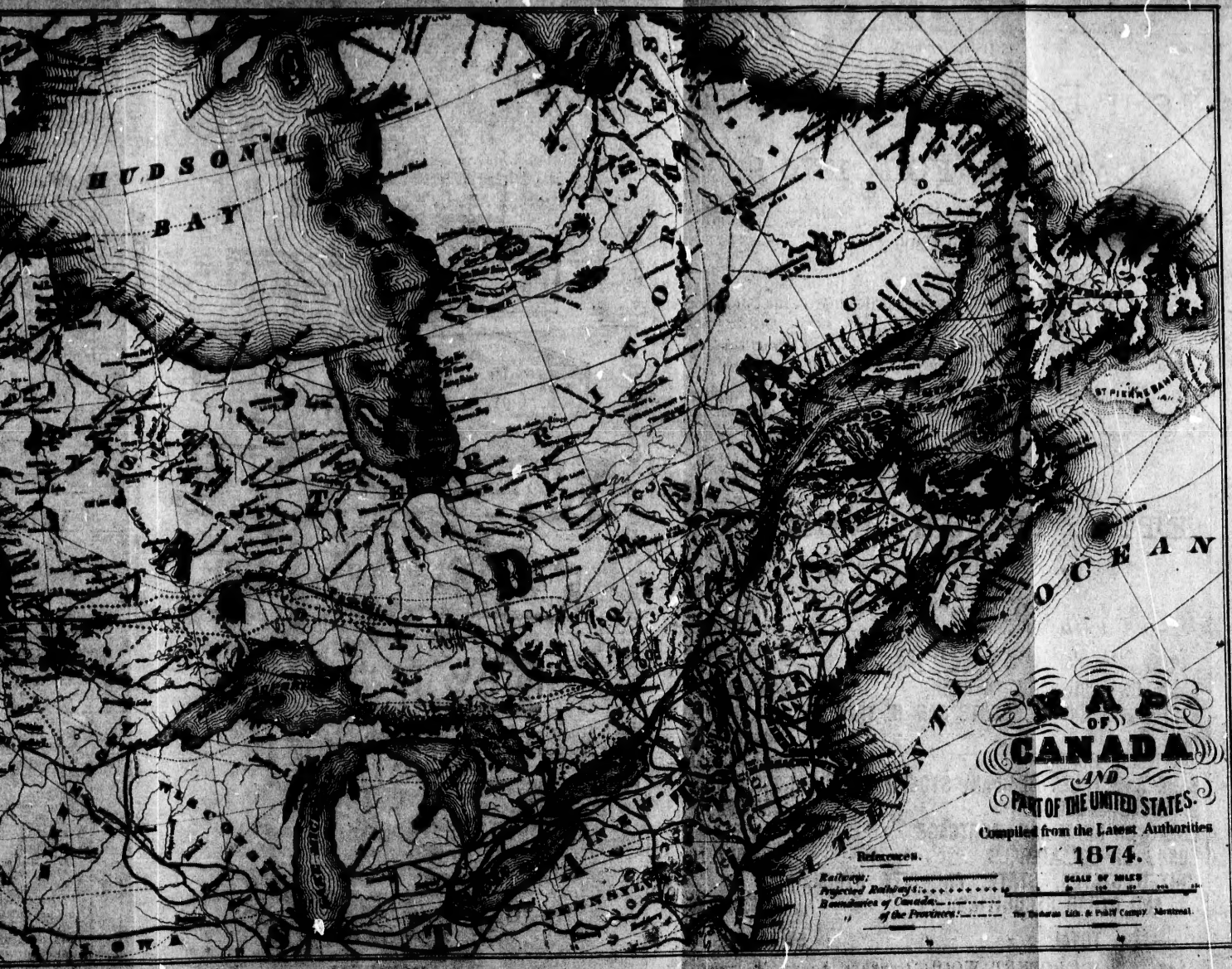
HUDSON'S
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MAP
OF
CANADA
AND
PART OF THE UNITED STATES.
Compiled from the Latest Authorities
1874.
References.
Railways.
Projected Railways.
Boundaries of Canada.
" of the Provinces.
SCALE OF MILES
The Dawson Lith. & Publ'g Company. Montreal.

Year Book & Almanac

—OF—

CANADA FOR 1876 !

—o—

TENTH YEAR,

—o—

☞ To ADVERTISERS—From its circulating all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and all advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

Back numbers of the YEAR BOOK may be obtained on application, containing continuous record of public events in Canada for the last ten years.

T. P. POWELL, General Agent,
Year Book Office, 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1818. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 55 YEARS - - - - - $41,000,000.

JULY 1, 1874. ASSETTS AT MARKET VALUE.

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK, - -	$452,133.14
CASH IN HANDS OF AGENTS AND IN TRANSIT	472,443.53
REAL ESTATE - - - - - - - -	405,000.00
MORTGAGE BONDS - - - - - -	1,343,530.00
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS - -	1,269,350.00
RAILROAD STOCKS - - - - - -	457,598.00
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE - - -	90,611.00
LOANS ON COLLATERALS - - - -	44,594.70
UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY STOCK, AND OTHER SECURITIES - - - -	1,394,008.36
TOTAL - - - -	$6,048,268.36

ROBERT WOOD, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

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JOHN DOUGALL

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$1.70. PER AN. POST-PAID.

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30 CTS. PER AN. POST-PAID.

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MATHUSHEK PIANO!

The most noted artists of the day pronounce it the BEST PIANO MADE.

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PRICES LOWER THAN ASKED FOR OTHERS OF LOWER GRADE ELSEWHERE.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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NORRIS & SOPER,

No. 8 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Western Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL **$800,000**

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO $1,000,000.

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Established Agencies in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipme throughout the Province.

A special Low Tariff of Rates has been recently adopted for the insurance detached dwellings, churches and schools, with their contents, in cities, tow and country places, also farm property, for one or three years, at option of ass ed. Conditions of Policy materially modified to meet this class of business.

PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH.

ONE POUND WILL MAKE NEARLY A BARREL OF BEST SOFT SOAP.

Full and explicit directions fo making all kinds of soap, and much other valuable information on every label.

Use the waste grease ot your house, and make your own soap. The best of Family Soap. There is no Saponfier, Lye, or Potash, so concentrated in strength and purity as the PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH. One pound will make about fifteen pounds of the Best Hard Soap.

FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Dissolve 1 Pound Snow Flake Potash in 1 Gallon of Water and use it as below.

For cleaning Type, one pound can to a gallon of water.

To clean plates, dishes, &c., a pint, to a gallon water.

Scrubbing greasy floors, &c., a quart to a gallon water.

Scrubbing cook's galley's, &c., a quart to a gallon water.

To scour milk pans, churns, &c., a pint to a gallon water.

To remove paint, a quart to a gallon water.

To cleanse infected places, a quart to a gallon water.

Sold by all wholesale houses, and the proprietor. Retail by most druggists, grocers, and storekeepers, in town and country.

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175 St, Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

Dominion Type Founding Company,

13, 15, 17, CHENNEVILLE STREET, MONTREAL,

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EXTRA TOUGH METAL TYPE!

And have constantly in stock a large assortment of

Fancy and Job Letter,

And Printers' Material Generally

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RELIANCE WHARFDALES, UNIVERSAL JOBBERS,

"MINERVA" PAPER CUTTERS.

ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS FURNISHED PROMPTLY.

THE

YEAR BOOK,

AND ALMANAC OF

CANADA.

FOR

1876;

BEING AN

ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE DOMINION

AND

A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

WITH MAP, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Montreal and Ottawa:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO.

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Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1876.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The *Year Book* contains, besides the usual ALMANAC DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, VITAL and TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS and STAMP DUTIES, and a RECORD OF ALL PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The volume for 1876 contains, as its predecessors have done, the fullest and most authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America, anywhere gathered together in one single work.

A hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price, it has a circulation in all parts of the Dominion.

It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found.

The YEAR BOOK has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant Colonies of the Empire.

☞ *Price 25 cents. Allowance made to the trade. All orders for* YEAR BOOKS *will be despatched in the order received.*

☞ TO ADVERTISERS. From its circulating all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and all advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

Back numbers of the YEAR BOOK may be obtained on application, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last ten years.

All orders may be sent to T. P. POWELL, General Agent, at the YEAR BOOK Office, corner of Bleury and Craig Street, Montreal, and P. O. Box 637, Montreal.

The Calendar.

Golden Number	15	Dominical Letter	B. A.
Epoch	4	Roman Indiction	4
Solar Cycle	9	Julian Period	6589

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1
Epiphany (*)	"	6
Septuagesima	Feb.	13
Sexagesima	"	20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	"	27
St. David	March	1
Ash Wednesday	"	1
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day (*)	"	25
Palm Sunday	April	9
Good Friday	"	14
Easter Sunday	"	16
Low Sunday	"	23
St. George	"	23
Rogation Sunday	May	21
Queen Victoria—Birth Day	"	24
Ascension Day—H. Thursday (*)	"	25
Whit Sunday	June	4
Trinity Sunday	"	11
Corpus Christi	"	15
Queen Victoria, Accession	"	20
Queen Victoria—Proclaimed	"	21
St. John Bapt.—Midsummer Day	"	24
St. Peter and Paul (*)	"	29
Dominion Day	July	1
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
All Saints Day (*)	Nov.	1
Prince of Wales—Birth-day	"	9
St. Andrew	"	30
First Sunday in Advent	Dec.	3
Conception of St. Mary	"	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas Day	"	25
St. John the Evangelist	"	27

The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth-day, and any day set apart by proclamation.

In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are also legal holidays; also days proclaimed for Thanksgiving.

The Year 5637 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1876.

The year 1293 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 28, 1876.

The 40th year of Queen's Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1876.

The 10th year of the Dominion of Canada, commences July 1, 1876.

The 101st year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1876.

On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 43° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W. allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat. 50° may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the corrections given in the following table.

The same corrections, *with their signs changed*, are applicable for finding the times of sunrise.

Latitude.	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
January 1—15	+10	+7	+4	0	−4	−7	−11	−15	−20
" 16—31	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February 1—14	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
" 15—28	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March 1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 16—23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 24—31	−1	−1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+1
April 1—15	3	2	−1	0	+1	2	3	4	5
" 16—30	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
May 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	8
June 1—30	11	7	4	0	4	8	13	16	21
July, 1—15	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	20
" 16—31	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	11	17
August 1—15	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	18
" 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
Sept. 1—15	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 19—27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 28—October 15	+2	+1	+1	0	−1	−1	−2	−3	−4
October 16—31	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
Nov. 1—15	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 16—30	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
December 1—31	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
Latitude	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

Eclipses.

There will be four Eclipses in 1876.

On the 10th March, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible in North America.

On the 25th March, an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible in North America and at Montreal at 4 p. m.

On the 3rd September, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible in North America.

On the 17th September, a total Eclipse of the Sun, not visible in North America.

The Moon.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in Lat. 5°, and Long. 46h. 4m. W. The corrections *for latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from Lat. 42° to Lat. 48°, by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column by the numbers of degrees by which the Latitude exceeds 5°. If the Latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for Latitude 49½ and 50° will be more near to the truth, if the multipliers (which according to the preceding rule would be 4 and 5) be taken as 4½ and 5½.

The corrections for Latitude to be applied to the times of *rising* are the same as those used for setting, but with the *signs changed*.

In strictness, two corrections for longitude are required,—one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes; and the other due to the change in the Moon's declination during the same interval. The average value of the first of these corrections is about two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, 4h. 46m; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian.

The correction for change of declination may be disregarded.

The last column in each month on pp. 6, 7, 8, shews the time to which a watch should be set when the sun is due south, or when the shadow falls on the noon mark of a sun dial.

The times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon on pp. 6, 7, 8, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactness for Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa: and by the rules given above they may be adapted to all other stations. On pp 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, special tables are also given, showing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry, two extreme stations as regards latitude.

Jewish Calendar for 1876.

5636	1876.	
Sebat.....	Jan. 27	
Adar.....	Feb. 25, 26	
" 13	" 9	Fast of Esther.....
" 14, 15	" 10, 11	Purim
Nissan....	March 26	[Passover
" 15, 16	April 9, 10	First two days of
" 21, 22	" 16	Last two days of do.
Iyar.....	" 24, 25	
" 18	May 12	Lag. L'Omer.
Sivan....	" 24	
" 6 7	" 29, 30	Feast of Weeks.
Tamuz....	June 24, 25	
" 17	July 9	Fast.

5636.	1876.	
Ab.....	July 22	
" 9	" 30	Fast—Destruction of [the Temple
Elul.....	Aug. 20, 21	
5637.		
Tishri.....	Sept. 19, 20	New York Feast.
" 3	" 21	Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10	" 28	Fast, Day of Atonem't
" 15, 16	Oct. 8, 4	First 2 days of Taber
" 21	" 9	Hosanna Rabba [nacles
" 22	" 10	Feast of Eight Day.
" 23	" 11	Feast of the Law.
Hesvan...	" 18, 19	
Kislev....	Nov. 17	
" 25	Dec. 11	Feast of Dedication.
Tebet.....	" 16, 17	

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE., &c.

		Born.	Accession.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph, Emperor.....	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden	Frederick W. L., Grand Duke.....	9 Sep. 1826	5 Sept. 1856
Bavaria.....	Louis II., King	25 Aug. 1845	10 Dec. 1864
Belgium.....	Leopold II., King.....	9 April 1835	7 April 1831
Brazil (South America)..	Pedro II., Emperor of.....	2 Dec. 1825	16 Nov. 1840
Denmark.....	Christian IX., King.....	8 April 1818	10 June 1863
England	Victoria, Queen.....	24 May 1819	24 May 1837
France.....	Marshal MacMahon, President.....	13 July 1808	26 June 1873
Greece.....	George I., King of the Greeks.....	24 Dec. 1845	18 June 1863
Hesse Darmstad.....	Louis III., Grand Duke.....	9 June 1806	17 Mar. 1848
Holland.....	William III., King.....	19 Feb. 1817	25 Mar. 1849
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II., King.....	14 Mar. 1820	7 Mar. 1849
Mecklenburg Schwerin..	Frederick Francis, Grand Duke .	28 Feb 1823	6 Sept. 1863
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Fred. Wm. Charles, Grand Duke..	17 Oct. 1819	27 Feb. 1853
Oldenburgh	Nicholas, Grand Duke	8 July 1827	11 Nov. 1861
Portugal.....	Dom Louis I., King	31 Oct. 1858	2 Jan. 1861
Prussia.....	William I., Emperor of Germany..	22 Mar. 1797	16 June 1849
Roman Church.....	Pius IX., Pope	13 May. 1792	2 Mar. 1846
Russia.....	Alexander II., Emperor	9 April 1818	29 Jan. 1818
Saxe Coburg and Gotha..	Ernest II., Augustus Charles, Duke	21 June 1818	30 Sept. 1866
Saxe Meiningen.....	George, Duke	23 April 1826	July 1856
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Alexander, Grand Duke.	12 June 1818	9 Aug. 1854
Saxony.....	John, King	2 Dec. 1801	Feb. 1873
Spain.....	Alphonso I., King.....	.....	1874
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II., King.....	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz Khan, Sultan.....	9 Feb. 1830	5 June 1861
United States (America..	Ulysses S. Grant, President	27 April 1822	4 Mar. 1869
Wurtemburg.....	Chs. Frederick Alexander, King...	6 Mar. 1823	25 June 1864

JANUARY.	D. H.	FEBRUARY.	D. H.	MARCH.	D. H.	APRIL.	D. H.
First Qu'rter	4 10.29a	First Qu'rter	2.8.58p	First Qu'rter	3 4.53a	First Qu'rter	1.11.17a.
Full Moon ..	11.1.28a	Full Moon ..	9.0 52p	Full Moon ..	10.1.17a	Full Moon...	8.2 44p.
Last Qu'rter	18.3.55a	Last Qu'rter	16.0. 1p	Last Qu'rter	17.8.30p	Last Qu'rter	16.3.43p
New Moon .	26.8.47a	New Moon.	25 1.26a	New Moon..	2 53.17p	New Moon..	24.2. 9p.
						First Qu'rter	30.5.32p.

MAY.	D. H	JUNE.	D. H.	JULY.	D. H.	AUGUST.	D. H.
Full Moon ..	8.4 58a	Full Moon ..	6.7.42	Full Moon ..	6.10.43a	Full Moon..	5.1.43a.
Last Qu'rter	16.8.32a	Last Qu'rter	14.10.20 p.	Last Qu'rter	14.9.1.a	Last Qu'rter	12.5.4 p.
New Moon..	23 10.30 a.	New Moon..	21.5.22p	New Moon..	20.11.52 p.	New Moon..	19.7.31a.
First Qu'rter	30.0.54a	First Qu'rter	28.10.19 a.	First Qu'rter	27.10.24 p	First Qu'rter	26.1.23p.

SEPTEMBER.	D. H.	OCTOBER.	D. H.	NOVEMBER.	D. H.	DECEMBER.	D. H.
Full Moon..	3.4.13.p	Full Moon ..	3.6.2 a.	Full Moon ..	1.6.36 p	Full Moon..	1.6.9 a.
Last Qu'rter	10.11.26 p.	Last Qu'rter	10.5 25a	Last Qu'rter	8.0.22 p	Last Qu'rter	7.9.28 p.
New Moon..	17.5.0 p	New Moon..	17.5.2 a	New Moon..	15 7.53p	New Moon..	15 1.39p
First Qu'rter	25.7.9 a	First Qu'rter	26 3.0 a	First Qu'rter	23.1.32p	First Qu'rter	23.6.47 p
						Full Moon...	30.5.4 p.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1876.

JANUARY.

Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Saturday	1	7 47	4 21	9 41	12 04
SUNDAY	2	7 47	4 22	10 45	12 04
Monday	3	7 47	4 23	11 51	12 05
Tuesday	4	7 46	4 24	A.M.	12 05
Wednesday	5	7 46	4 25	0 57	12 06
Thursday	6	7 46	4 28	2 09	12 06
Friday	7	7 45	4 28	3 24	12 07
Saturday	8	7 45	4 29	4 42	12 07
SUNDAY	9	7 45	4 30	6 00	12 08
Monday	10	7 44	4 31	7 09	12 08
Tuesday	11	7 44	4 32	Rise	12 08
Wednesday	12	7 44	4 33	6 47	12 09
Thursday	13	7 43	4 34	8 01	12 09
Friday	14	7 42	4 35	9 12	12 09
Saturday	15	7 42	4 37	10 18	12 10
SUNDAY	16	7 40	4 38	11 21	12 10
Monday	17	7 40	4 39	A.M.	12 10
Tuesday	18	7 39	4 41	0 26	12 11
Wednesday	19	7 39	4 42	1 28	12 11
Thursday	20	7 38	4 43	2 33	12 11
Friday	21	7 37	4 45	3 34	12 12
Saturday	22	7 36	4 46	4 29	12 12
SUNDAY	23	7 35	4 47	5 36	12 12
Monday	24	7 34	4 49	6 24	12 12
Tuesday	25	7 33	4 51	7 04	12 13
Wednesday	26	7 33	4 52	Sets	12 13
Thursday	27	7 32	4 53	6 29	12 13
Friday	28	7 31	4 54	7 35	12 13
Saturday	29	7 31	4 56	8 38	12 13
SUNDAY	30	7 30	4 58	9 40	12 14
Monday	31	7 28	5 00	10 50	12 14
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					

FEBRUARY.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 27	5 01	11 58	12 14
2	7 26	5 02	A.M.	12 14
3	7 25	5 03	1 10	12 14
4	7 23	5 05	2 25	12 14
5	7 22	5 06	3 42	12 14
6	7 2	5 08	4 51	12 14
7	7 19	5 09	5 52	12 14
8	7 18	5 11	6 35	12 14
9	7 16	5 13	Rises.	12 14
10	7 16	5 14	6 49	12 14
11	7 14	5 16	7 56	12 14
12	7 13	5 17	9 03	12 14
13	7 11	5 18	10 10	12 14
14	7 09	5 19	11 15	12 14
15	7 08	5 20	A.M.	12 14
16	7 06	5 22	0 19	12 14
17	7 04	5 24	1 23	12 14
18	7 03	5 25	2 29	12 14
19	7 01	5 27	3 28	12 14
20	7 00	5 28	4 20	12 14
21	6 59	5 30	5 06	12 14
22	6 57	5 31	5 39	12 14
23	6 55	5 33	6 10	12 14
24	6 53	5 34	6 37	12 13
25	6 51	5 35	Sets.	12 13
26	6 49	5 37	7 31	12 13
27	6 47	5 39	8 43	12 13
28	6 46	5 39	9 51	12 13
29	6 45	5 39	11 03	12 13

MARCH.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 44	5 42	A.M.	12 12
2	6 42	5 43	0 16	12 12
3	6 40	5 44	1 31	12 12
4	6 39	5 45	2 42	12 12
5	6 37	5 47	3 43	12 12
6	6 36	5 48	4 32	12 11
7	6 34	5 49	5 13	12 11
8	6 31	5 51	5 46	12 11
9	6 29	5 53	6 13	12 11
10	6 27	5 54	Rises.	12 10
11	6 25	5 55	7 51	12 10
12	6 21	5 56	8 57	12 10
13	6 22	5 58	10 03	12 09
14	6 20	5 59	11 08	12 09
15	6 18	6 01	A.M.	12 09
16	6 16	6 02	0 16	12 09
17	6 14	6 03	1 16	12 08
18	6 12	6 04	2 11	12 08
19	6 10	6 06	2 59	12 08
20	6 09	6 07	3 37	12 07
21	6 07	6 08	4 10	12 07
22	6 05	6 09	4 39	12 07
23	6 02	6 11	5 08	12 07
24	6 01	6 12	5 24	12 06
25	5 59	6 13	Sets.	12 06
26	5 57	6 15	7 37	12 06
27	5 55	6 16	8 49	12 05
28	5 53	6 17	9 53	12 05
29	5 52	6 18	11 19	12 05
30	5 51	6 20	A.M.	12 04
31	5 48	6 21	0 37	12 04

APRIL.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 46	6 22	1 30	12 04
2	5 45	6 23	2 34	12 03
3	5 42	6 24	3 13	12 03
4	5 41	6 25	3 48	12 03
5	5 39	6 27	4 16	12 03
6	5 37	6 29	4 39	12 02
7	5 35	6 30	5 2	12 02
8	5 33	6 31	Rises.	12 02
9	5 32	6 32	7 46	12 01
10	5 3	6 33	8 53	12 01
11	5 28	6 31	9 57	12 01
12	5 26	6 36	11 05	12 01
13	5 24	6 37	12 02	12 00
14	5 20	6 38	A.M.	12 00
15	5 20	6 40	0 53	12 00
16	5 18	6 42	1 35	12 00
17	5 17	6 43	2 8	11 59
18	5 15	6 44	2 38	11 59
19	5 3	6 45	3 08	11 59
20	5 11	6 47	3 37	11 59
21	5 10	6 48	3 50	11 58
22	5 08	6 49	4 46	11 5
23	5 06	6 50	5 36	11 58
24	5 05	6 51	Sets.	11 58
25	5 03	6 53	9 10	11 58
26	5 02	6 55	10 19	11 58
27	5 00	6 56	11 20	11 57
28	4 58	6 57	A.M.	11 57
29	4 56	6 58	0 29	11 57
30	4 55	6 59	1 13	11 57

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m.—1876.

MAY.

Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Saturday	1	7 27	5 01	11 58	12 11
SUNDAY	2	7 26	5 02	A.M.	12 11
Monday	3	7 25	5 03	1 10	12 11
Tuesday	4	7 23	5 05	2 25	12 11
Wednesday	5	7 22	5 06	3 42	12 11
Thursday	6	7 2	5 08	4 51	12 11
Friday	7	7 19	5 09	5 52	12 11
Saturday	8	7 18	5 11	6 35	12 11
SUNDAY	9	7 16	5 13	Rises.	12 11
Monday	10	7 16	5 14	6 49	12 11
Tuesday	11	7 14	5 16	7 56	12 11
Wednesday	12	7 13	5 17	9 03	12 11
Thursday	13	7 11	5 18	10 10	12 11
Friday	14	7 09	5 19	11 15	12 11
Saturday	15	7 08	5 20	A.M.	12 11
SUNDAY	16	7 06	5 22	0 19	12 11
Monday	17	7 04	5 24	1 23	12 11
Tuesday	18	7 03	5 25	2 29	12 11
Wednesday	19	7 01	5 27	3 28	12 11
Thursday	20	7 00	5 28	4 20	12 11
Friday	21	6 59	5 30	5 06	12 11
Saturday	22	6 57	5 31	5 39	12 11
SUNDAY	23	6 55	5 33	6 10	12 11
Monday	24	6 53	5 34	6 37	12 13
Tuesday	25	6 51	5 35	Sets.	12 13
Wednesday	26	6 49	5 37	7 31	12 13
Thursday	27	6 47	5 39	8 43	12 13
Friday	28	6 46	5 39	9 51	12 13
Saturday	29	6 45	5 39	11 03	12 13
SUNDAY	30	7 30	4 58	9 40	12 14
Monday	31	7 28	5 00	10 50	12 14
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					

JUNE.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 44	5 42	A.M.	12 12
2	6 42	5 43	0 16	12 12
3	6 40	5 44	1 31	12 12
4	6 39	5 45	2 42	12 12
5	6 37	5 47	3 43	12 12
6	6 36	5 48	4 32	12 11
7	6 34	5 49	5 13	12 11
8	6 31	5 51	5 46	12 11
9	6 29	5 53	6 13	12 11
10	6 27	5 54	Rises.	12 10
11	6 25	5 55	7 51	12 10
12	6 21	5 56	8 57	12 10
13	6 22	5 58	10 03	12 09
14	6 20	5 59	11 08	12 09
15	6 18	6 01	A.M.	12 09
16	6 16	6 02	0 16	12 09
17	6 14	6 03	1 16	12 08
18	6 12	6 04	2 11	12 08
19	6 10	6 06	2 59	12 08
20	6 09	6 07	3 37	12 07
21	6 07	6 08	4 10	12 07
22	6 05	6 09	4 39	12 07
23	6 02	6 11	5 08	12 07
24	6 01	6 12	5 24	12 06
25	5 59	6 13	Sets.	12 06
26	5 57	6 15	7 37	12 06
27	5 55	6 16	8 49	12 05
28	5 53	6 17	9 53	12 05
29	5 52	6 18	11 19	12 05
30	5 51	6 20	A.M.	12 04
31	5 48	6 21	0 37	12 04

JULY.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 47	6 22	1 30	12 04
2	5 45	6 23	2 34	12 03
3	5 42	6 24	3 13	12 03
4	5 41	6 25	3 48	12 03
5	5 39	6 27	4 16	12 03
6	5 37	6 29	4 39	12 02
7	5 35	6 30	5 2	12 02
8	5 33	6 31	Rises.	12 02
9	5 32	6 32	7 46	12 01
10	5 3	6 33	8 53	12 01
11	5 28	6 31	9 57	12 01
12	5 26	6 36	11 05	12 01
13	5 24	6 37	12 02	12 00
14	5 20	6 38	A.M.	12 00
15	5 20	6 40	0 53	12 00
16	5 18	6 42	1 35	12 00
17	5 17	6 43	2 8	11 59
18	5 15	6 44	2 38	11 59
19	5 3	6 45	3 08	11 59
20	5 11	6 47	3 37	11 59
21	5 10	6 48	3 50	11 58
22	5 08	6 49	4 46	11 5
23	5 06	6 50	5 36	11 58
24	5 05	6 51	Sets.	11 58
25	5 03	6 53	9 10	11 58
26	5 02	6 55	10 19	11 58
27	5 00	6 56	11 20	11 57
28	4 58	6 57	A.M.	11 57
29	4 56	6 58	0 29	11 57
30	4 55	6 59	1 13	11 57

AUGUST.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 46	6 22	1 30	12 04
2	5 45	6 23	2 34	12 03
3	5 42	6 24	3 13	12 03
4	5 41	6 25	3 48	12 03
5	5 39	6 27	4 16	12 03
6	5 37	6 29	4 39	12 02
7	5 35	6 30	5 2	12 02
8	5 33	6 31	Rises.	12 02
9	5 32	6 32	7 46	12 01
10	5 3	6 33	8 53	12 01
11	5 28	6 31	9 57	12 01
12	5 26	6 36	11 05	12 01
13	5 24	6 37	12 02	12 00
14	5 20	6 38	A.M.	12 00
15	5 20	6 40	0 53	12 00
16	5 18	6 42	1 35	12 00
17	5 17	6 43	2 8	11 59
18	5 15	6 44	2 38	11 59
19	5 3	6 45	3 08	11 59
20	5 11	6 47	3 37	11 59
21	5 10	6 48	3 50	11 58
22	5 08	6 49	4 46	11 5
23	5 06	6 50	5 36	11 58
24	5 05	6 51	Sets.	11 58
25	5 03	6 53	9 10	11 58
26	5 02	6 55	10 19	11 58
27	5 00	6 56	11 20	11 57
28	4 58	6 57	A.M.	11 57
29	4 56	6 58	0 29	11 57
30	4 55	6 59	1 13	11 57

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m.—1876.

MAY.						JUNE.						JULY.						AUGUST.					
Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Monday	1	4 54	7 00	1 50	11 57															
Tuesday	2	4 53	7 01	2 21	11 57															
Wednesday	3	4 51	7 03	2 44	11 57											1	4 48	7 21	1 10	12 03
Thursday	4	4 50	7 04	3 07	11 57	1	4 20	7 34	1 33	11 58						2	4 50	7 22	2 02	12 06
Friday	5	4 49	7 05	3 30	11 56	2	4 20	7 36	1 55	11 58						3	4 51	7 21	3 03	12 06
Saturday	6	4 47	7 07	3 49	11 56	3	4 19	7 37	2 17	11 58	1	4 20	7 46	0 46	12 04	4	4 52	7 20	4 09	12 06
SUNDAY	7	4 45	7 09	4 13	11 56	4	4 19	7 37	2 43	11 58	2	4 21	7 46	1 12	12 04	5	4 53	7 19	Rises	12 06
Monday	8	4 43	7 09	Rises.	11 56	5	4 18	7 38	3 12	11 58	3	4 22	7 46	1 41	12 04	6	4 55	7 17	8 02	12 06
Tuesday	9	4 42	7 10	8 52	11 56	6	4 18	7 38	Rises.	11 58	4	4 23	7 45	2 26	12 04	7	4 56	7 16	8 21	12 05
Wednesday	10	4 41	7 11	9 51	11 56	7	4 17	7 39	8 41	11 59	5	4 23	7 45	3 15	12 04	8	5 57	7 14	8 43	12 05
Thursday	11	4 40	7 12	10 46	11 56	8	4 17	7 40	9 29	11 59	6	4 24	7 44	Rises.	12 05	9	4 58	7 12	9 04	12 05
Friday	12	4 39	7 13	11 32	11 56	9	4 17	7 40	10 25	11 59	7	4 25	7 44	8 41	12 05	10	4 59	7 11	9 28	12 05
Saturday	13	4 37	7 15	A.M.	11 56	10	4 17	7 41	10 44	11 59	8	4 26	7 44	9 11	12 05	11	5 01	7 09	9 56	12 05
SUNDAY	14	4 36	7 16	0 06	11 56											12	5 02	7 08	10 3[illegible]	12 05
Monday	15	4 35	7 17	0 39	11 56	11	4 17	7 42	10 58	11 59	9	4 24	7 43	9 35	12 05	13	5 03	7 07	[illegible]	12 05
Tuesday	16	4 34	7 18	1 05	11 56	12	4 16	7 42	11 31	12 00	10	4 27	7 43	9 58	12 05	14	5 04	7 05	A.[illegible]	12 04
Wednesday	17	4 33	7 19	1 29	11 55	13	4 16	7 43	11 53	12 00	11	4 27	7 43	10 17	12 05	15	5 05	7 03	0 0[illegible]	12 04
Thursday	18	4 32	7 20	1 51	11 56	14	4 16	7 43	A.M.	12 00	12	4 28	7 42	10 40	12 05	16	5 06	7 02	1 17	12 04
Friday	19	4 31	7 21	2 11	11 56	15	4 16	7 44	0 13	12 00	13	4 28	7 41	11 00	12 06	17	5 07	7 01	2 37	12 04
Saturday	20	4 30	7 22	2 35	11 56	16	4 16	7 44	0 36	12 00	14	4 29	7 41	11 23	12 06	18	5 08	6 59	3 55	12 03
SUNDAY	21	4 29	7 23	3 02	11 56	17	4 16	7 44	0 58	12 01	15	4 30	7 41	11 50	12 06	19	5 09	6 57	Sets.	12 03
Monday	22	4 28	7 24	3 33	11 56	18	4 16	7 45	1 28	12 01	16	4 31	7 40	A.M.	12 06	20	5 11	6 55	7 39	12 03
Tuesday	23	4 27	7 25	Sets.	11 57	19	4 16	7 46	2 03	12 01	17	4 32	7 39	0 35	12 06	21	5 12	6 54	8 02	12 03
Wednesday	24	4 27	7 27	9 10	11 57	20	4 16	7 46	3 47	12 01	18	4 33	7 38	1 21	12 06	22	5 13	6 52	8 25	12 03
Thursday	25	4 26	7 28	10 16	11 57	21	4 16	7 46	Sets.	12 02	19	4 34	7 37	2 27	12 06	23	5 14	6 50	8 49	12 02
Friday	26	4 25	7 29	11 07	11 57	22	4 16	7 47	8 56	12 02	20	4 35	7 36	Sets.	12 06	24	5 16	6 48	9 15	12 02
Saturday	27	4 24	7 30	11 49	11 27	23	4 17	7 47	9 41	12 02	21	4 35	7 35	8 13	12 06	25	5 18	6 46	9 43	12 02
SUNDAY	28	4 23	7 31	A.M.	11 57	24	4 17	7 47	10 19	12 04	22	4 37	7 34	8 47	12 06	26	5 19	6 44	10 20	12 01
Monday	29	4 22	7 32	0 23	11 57	25	4 18	7 47	10 59	12 02	23	4 38	7 33	9 15	12 03	27	5 20	6 43	11 03	12 01
Tuesday	30	4 21	7 33	0 49	11 57	26	4 18	7 47	11 15	12 03	24	4 39	7 32	9 39	12 06	28	5 21	6 41	11 55	12 01
Wednesday	31	4 20	7 34	1 12	11 57	27	4 18	7 46	11 37	12 03	25	4 40	7 31	10 02	12 06	29	5 22	6 40	A.M.	12 01
Thursday						28	4 19	7 46	11 59	12 03	26	4 41	7 29	10 32	12 06	30	5 23	6 38	0 56	12 00
Friday						29	4 19	7 46	A.M.	12 03	27	4 42	7 29	10 45	12 06	31	5 24	6 36	1 58	12 00
Saturday						30	4 20	7 46	0 22	12 03	28	4 42	7 28	11 15	12 06					
											29	4 44	7 27	11 47	12 06					
SUNDAY											30	4 46	7 26	A.M.	12 06					
Monday											31	4 47	7 25	0 21	12 06					

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. and Long. 4th. 46m. W.—1876.

SEPTEMBER.						OCTOBER.						NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.				
Day of the Week.	*D of M.*	*Sun rises.*	*Sun sets.*	*Moon rises.*	*Sun on Mer.*	*D of M.*	*Sun rises.*	*Sun sets.*	*Moon rises.*	*Sun on Mer.*	*D of M.*	*Sun rises.*	*Sun sets.*	*Moon rises.*	*Sun on Mer.*	*D of M*	*Sun rises.*	*Sun sets.*	*Moon rises.*	*Sun on Mer.*
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m		h.m.	h.m.	h.m	h.m		h m.	h.m.	h m.	h.m.
Friday	1	5 26	6 31	3 02	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7 26	4 12	Rises.	11 49
Saturday	2	5 28	6 32	4 06	11 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7 23	4 12	5 37	11 50
SUNDAY	3	5 29	6 30	Rises.	11 59	1	6 03	5 37	3 50	11 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7 28	4 12	6 53	11 50
Monday	4	5 30	6 28	6 50	11 59	2	6 04	5 35	5 05	11 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7 29	4 11	8 12	11 51
Tuesday	5	5 31	6 27	7 10	11 58	3	6 05	5 33	Rises.	11 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7 30	4 11	9 28	11 51
Wednesday	6	5 32	6 24	7 33	11 58	4	6 07	5 31	6 03	11 49	1	6 44	4 44	Rises.	11 44	6	7 31	4 11	10 41	11 52
Thursday	7	5 33	6 23	8 00	11 58	5	6 08	5 30	6 33	11 48	2	6 46	4 42	5 10	11 44	7	7 32	4 11	11 53	11 52
Friday	8	5 35	6 21	8 31	11 57	6	6 9	5 27	7 12	11 48	3	6 48	4 40	5 54	11 44	8	7 33	4 11	A.M.	11 52
Saturday	9	5 36	6 19	9 13	11 57	7	6 11	5 25	7 53	11 48	4	6 49	4 39	6 47	11 44	9	7 33	4 11	0 59	11 53
SUNDAY	10	5 37	6 17	10 00	11 56	8	6 12	5 24	8 58	11 47	5	6 51	4 37	7 51	11 44	10	7 35	4 11	2 05	11 53
Monday	11	5 39	6 16	11 04	11 56	9	6 12	5 21	10 03	11 47	6	6 52	4 36	9 10	11 41	11	7 35	4 11	3 12	11 54
Tuesday	12	5 39	6 14	A.M.	11 56	10	6 14	5 20	11 20	11 47	7	6 54	4 34	10 26	11 44	12	7 36	4 11	4 13	11 54
Wednesday	13	5 40	6 12	0 14	11 56	11	6 15	5 19	A.M.	11 46	8	6 55	4 32	11 38	11 41	13	7 37	4 11	5 25	11 55
Thursday	14	5 42	6 10	1 32	11 55	12	6 16	5 17	0 34	11 46	9	6 56	4 31	A.M.	11 44	14	7 38	4 11	6 23	11 55
Friday	15	5 43	6 07	2 49	11 55	13	6 18	5 14	0 49	11 46	10	6 57	4 29	0 50	11 44	15	7 39	4 12	Sets.	11 56
Saturday	16	5 44	6 06	4 02	11 55	14	6 20	5 12	2 19	11 46	11	6 58	4 28	1 59	11 41	16	7 39	4 12	5 08	11 56
SUNDAY	17	5 45	6 04	Sets.	11 54	15	6 21	5 09	4 09	11 45	12	7 00	4 27	3 06	11 44	17	7 40	4 12	6 11	11 57
Monday	18	5 46	6 02	6 24	11 54	16	6 23	5 07	5 17	11 45	13	7 01	4 26	4 14	11 5	18	7 41	4 12	7 16	11 57
Tuesday	19	5 48	6 00	6 41	11 53	17	6 24	5 05	Sets.	11 45	14	7 03	4 25	5 21	11 45	19	7 42	4 13	8 18	11 58
Wednesday	20	5 49	5 57	7 15	11 53	18	6 25	5 04	5 42	11 45	15	7 05	4 24	Sets.	11 45	20	7 42	4 13	9 19	11 58
Thursday	21	5 50	5 56	7 44	11 53	19	6 26	5 02	6 15	11 45	16	7 06	4 24	4 50	11 45	21	7 43	4 14	10 20	11 59
Friday	22	5 51	5 54	8 21	11 52	20	6 28	5 01	6 51	11 45	17	7 07	4 23	5 30	11 45	22	7 43	4 15	11 21	11 59
Saturday	23	5 52	5 52	8 56	11 52	21	6 29	4 59	7 37	11 45	18	7 08	4 22	6 21	11 45	23	7 44	4 15	A.M.	12 00
SUNDAY	24	5 54	5 50	9 47	11 52	22	6 31	4 57	8 30	11 44	19	7 11	4 21	7 18	11 46	24	7 44	4 16	0 23	12 00
Monday	25	5 55	5 48	10 41	11 51	23	6 32	4 55	9 19	11 44	20	7 12	4 20	8 22	11 46	25	7 45	4 16	1 26	12 01
Tuesday	26	5 56	5 46	11 44	11 51	24	6 33	4 53	10 35	11 44	21	7 13	4 19	9 23	11 46	26	7 45	4 17	2 32	12 01
Wednesday	27	5 57	5 45	A.M.	11 51	25	6 35	4 52	11 39	11 44	22	7 14	4 18	10 28	11 46	27	7 45	4 18	3 45	12 02
Thursday	28	5 59	5 43	0 48	11 50	26	6 36	4 50	A.M.	11 44	23	7 16	4 18	11 29	11 47	28	7 45	4 18	5 01	12 02
Friday	29	6 00	5 40	1 54	11 50	27	6 38	4 49	0 42	11 44	24	7 17	4 17	A.M.	11 47	29	7 46	4 18	6 16	12 03
Saturday	30	6 02	5 38	2 53	11 50	28	6 39	4 47	1 44	11 44	25	7 18	4 16	0 32	11 47	30	7 47	4 19	7 21	12 03
SUNDAY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6 41	4 46	2 47	11 44	26	7 19	4 15	1 34	11 48	31	7 47	4 20	Rises.	12 04
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6 42	4 46	3 53	11 44	27	7 21	4 15	2 38	11 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	6 43	4 45	4 52	11 44	28	7 22	4 14	3 45	11 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	7 23	4 13	4 56	11 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7 25	4 13	6 11	11 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Debt of the United States.

The following figures are taken from United States Official Statistic for the Month of June, 1875:—

		Principal.	Interest.	Totals.
Debt bearing Interest in Coin.				
Bonds at 6 per cent ..	$1,100,865,850 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent...	607,132,750 00			
Bonds at 4½ per cent..	.....			
Bonds at 4 per cent...	.....	$1,707,998,300 00	$38,177,565 11	
Debt bearing Interest in lawful Money				
Certificates of Indebtedness at 4 per cent	678,000 00			
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00	14,678,000 00	219,060 00	
Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity.....	.....	11,425,820 28	227,316 42	
Debt bearing no Interest.				
Old demand and legal-tender notes.....	375,814,687 50			
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000 00			
Fractional currency..	42,129,424 19			
Coin certificates.....	21,796,300 00	498,182,411 69	.....	
Unclaimed interest...	.....	.....	23,504 84	
Total Interest....	.....	2,232,284,531 95	38,647,556 19	$4,270,932,088 14

Census of Canada,—1871.

(*Continued from the Year Book, 1875—page 105.*)

Table XXI contains "Immovable Property and Shipping."

Table XXI contains "Occupiers of Lands and Lands occupied."

Table XXII contains "Vehicles, Implements, Animals and Animal Products."

Table XXIII contains "Field Products."

Table XXIV contains "Various Products and Furs."

Table XXV contains "Products of the Forest."

Table XXVI contains "Fisheries."

Table XXVII contains "Raw Mineral Products."

Table XXVIII contains "Industries—Agricult'l Implements—Bakeries—Blacksmithing."

Table XXIX contains "Boots and Shoes—Bricks and Tiles—Furniture."

Table XXX contains "Carding and Fulling Mills—Carpenters, &c.—Carriage Making."

Table XXXI contains "Cooperage—Dress-making—Flour and Grist Mills."

Table XXXII contains "Foundries and Machines—Lime Kilns—Saddles and Harness."

Table XXXIII contains "Saw Mills—Shingles—Tanneries."

Table XXXIV contains "Tailors, &c—Tin and Iron—Wool Cloth."

Table XXXV contains "Boats—Breweries—Brooms and Brushes."

Table XXXVI contains "Cheese—Furriers—Hatters—Jewellers—Watch Makers'"

Table XXXVII contains "Meat Curing—Painters—Pot and Pearl Ashes."

Table XXXVIII contains "Photography"

Table XXXIX contains "Sash, &c—Factories—Ships—Stone and Marble."

Table XL contains "Basket making—Bookbinding—Charcoal."

Table XLI contains "Chemicals—Cider—Cordials and Syrup."

Table XLII contains "Dyeing and Scouring—Edge Tools—Miscellaneous Works."

Table LXIII contains "Oil Refineries—Potteries—Soap and Candles.

Table XLIV contains "Spinning Wheels—Tobacco—Wood turning."

Table XLV—"Aerated Waters—Boilers—Carving and Gilding

Table XLVI contains "Distilleries—Engines—Engraving and Lithographing."

Table XLVII contains "Gas Works—Gold and Silver—Gun making."

Table XLVIII contains "Gypsum—Hosiery—Matches."

Table XLIX contains "Musical Instruments—Paint and Varnish—Paper Factories"

Table L contains "Patent Medicines—Preserved Food—Rope making."

Table LI contains "Salt—Saws and Files—Scutching Mills."

Table LII contains "Straw Works—Trunks and Boxes—Wigs."

Table LIII contains "Various."

Table LIV contains "Aggregate value of all the Industries"

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	*Immovable Property.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
xx	Acres of land owned	19,605,019	17,701,589	5,453,062	6,607,459	49,368,029
	Town and Village lots owned.	178,126	67,737	15,700	20,987	282,550
	Number of houses owned	262,618	176,378	40,905	59,611	539,512
	Warehouse, factories, stores and shops	28,555	20,264	6,306	13,789	68,914
	Barns and stables	333,575	270,211	44,670	56,908	695,364
	Shipping.					
xx	Steam Vessels ..... No.	161	183	33	19	396
	Tonnage	21,440	51,774	6,373	1,787	81,374
	Average size, tons	131	283	193	94	204
	Seagoing sailing vessels, No.	291	639	647	1,686	3,251
	Tonnage	46,033	138,750	181,315	294,348	660,446
	Average size, tons	158	220	280	175	203
	Barges and other such craft, No.	255	1,467	209	88	2,019
	Tonnage	23,121	71,997	4,209	1,979	101,306
	Average size, tons	91	49	20	22	50
	Grand totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. of Vessels	710	2,280	889	1,793	5,672
	Tonnage	90,594	262,521	191,897	298,114	843,126
	Occupiers of Land and Lands Occupied.					
xxi	Total Population	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800	3,485,761
	Total Occupiers	172,258	118,086	31,202	46,316	367,862
	Owners	144,212	109,059	29,059	43,830	326,160
	Tenants	27,340	7,895	2,034	2,314	39,583
	Employés	706	1,132	109	172	2,119
	No. of Occupiers of 10 acres and under	19,954	10,510	2,669	7,148	40,281
	10 " to 50	38,882	22,379	6,415	11,201	78,877
	50 " " 100	71,861	44,410	11,888	13,138	141,300
	100 " " 200	33,984	39,891	6,900	10,401	82,176
	Over 200 acres	7,574	9,896	3,330	4,428	25,228
	Total Occupiers	172,258	118,086	31,202	46,316	367,862
	Average and state of lands occupied—					
	Total occupied	16,161,676	11,025,786	3,827,741	5,031,217	36,046,401
	Total Improved	8,833,626	5,703,944	1,171,157	1,627,091	17,335,818
	Under crop	6,537,438	3,714,304	778,461	790,155	11,820,358
	In pasture	2,089,177	1,948,182	385,105	823,322	5,240,786
	Gardens and orchards.	207,011	46,458	7,591	13,614	274,674
xxii	Vehicles and Farm Implements—					
	Light carriages	206,243	240,018	27,736	40,119	514,116
	Vehicles for transport	299,367	404,966	62,030	76,151	842,514
	Ploughs, harrows and cultivators	289,362	206,064	38,923	38,700	573,648
	Reapers and mowers	36,874	5,149	869	1,312	44,204
	Horses rakes	46,246	10,401	2,655	3,701	63,003
	Threshing mills	13,805	15,476	939	495	30,735
	Fanning mills	120,732	37,262	5,239	4,731	167,964
	Working Animals.—					
	Horses	368,585	196,339	36,329	41,925	643,171
	Colts and fillies	120,416	57,038	8,464	7,654	193,572
	Working oxen	67,941	48,348	11,133	32,214	159,635

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	Farm Stock—					
	Milch cows	638,759	406,542	88,220	122,688	1,251,209
	Other horned cattle	716,474	328,572	69,335	119,065	1,233,446
	Sheep	1,514,914	1,007,890	234,418	398,377	3,155,509
	Swine	874,664	371,452	65,805	54,162	1,366,083
	Hives of bees	94,904	41,295	5,854	3,038	144,791
	Animals killed or sold and Products—					
	Cattle killed or sold	277,986	155,378	81,551	42,815	507,723
	Sheep killed or sold	858,618	464,119	104,062	139,631	1,557,430
	Swine killed or sold	777,131	325,609	60,509	52,788	1,216,097
	Pounds of wool	6,411,305	2,763,304	796,168	1,132,703	11,103,480
	Pounds of honey	1,239,612	648,310	90,004	21,374	1,999,300
xxiii	***Field Products.***					
	Wheat—acres	1,365,872	242,726	18,884	19,299	1,646,781
	" spring.....Bushels	7,801,989	2,035,921	203,592	224,410	10,355,912
	" fall.....Bushels	6,311,400	22,155	1,310	3,057	6,367,961
	Barley—bushels	9,461,233	1,668,208	70,547	206,058	11,406,038
	Oats "	22,138,958	15,116,232	3,044,134	2,150,199	42,489,153
	Rye "	547,600	458,970	28,792	33,987	1,064,358
	Peas "	7,654,545	2,205,585	26,850	19,740	9,905,720
	Beans "	107,925	79,050	18,206	15,463	220,644
	Buckwheat "	585,158	1,676,078	1,281,091	244,157	3,726,484
	Corn "	3,148,457	603,356	27,658	23,349	3,804,830
	Potatoes—acres	171,640	128,185	47,689	57,588	408,102
	" bushels	17,138,534	18,068,323	6,562,355	5,560,975	47,530,187
	Turnips—bushels	22,455,543	812,073	693,721	468,139	24,339,476
	Other roots, "	2,706,903	597,160	98,354	150,839	3,553,260
	Hay—acres	1,690,508	1,211,953	331,997	412,961	3,650,419
	" tons	1,804,476	1,225,610	344,793	443,732	3,818,641
	Grass and Clover Seed—bush	189,716	142,535	8,233	8,121	348,605
	Various Products—					
xxiv	Butter—pounds	37,623,613	24,289,127	5,115,017	7,161,867	74,190,584
	Cheese "	3,432,797	512,435	154,758	884,853	4,984,843
	Flax seed—bushels	26,542	91,545	3,127	2,830	118,044
	Dressed flax—pounds	1,165,117	1,270,215	87,845	111,588	2,584,765
	Linen, home-made—yards	25,502	1,559,410	74,244	111,987	1,771,140
	Cloth, home-made "	1,775,320	3,339,766	1,050,828	1,476,003	7,641,917
	Fruits—					
	Apples—bushels	5,486,504	409,903	128,395	342,513	6,365,315
	Grapes—pounds	1,028,431	88,099	1,735	8,167	1,126,402
	Other fruits—Bushels	242,878	100,878	2,471	12,736	358,963
	Maple sugar—pounds	6,247,412	10,497,418	380,001	151,190	17,276,054
	Tobacco "	809,870	1,195,345	454	263	1,595,932
	Hops "	1,188,940	499,568	10,001	12,380	1,711,789
	Furs—					
	Beavers	10,575	36,148	752	676	48,151
	Bears	850	1,181	314	209	2,553
	Otters	2,083	3,438	344	267	6,132
	Martins	4,521	11,842	1,063	156	17,582
	Minks	24,488	19,072	1,970	4,269	49,799
	Foxes	5,775	5,086	1,172	828	12,861
	Moose, cariboo, deer	11,340	6,740	211	971	19,271
	Seals	.....	35,400	64	1,938	37,402
	Musk rats	263,931	184,830	18,972	20,449	488,182
	Other skins	22,310	19,700	1,145	12,950	56,105

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	——	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxv	**Products of the Forest—**					
	Sq. pine—white—cubic feet	14,791,203	8,876,069	370,920	228,638	24,236,821
	" red "	1,524,698	347,515	60,139	22,020	1,954,372
	Square oak "	3,144,554	53,695	7,360	96,494	3,302,043
	Tamarac "	1,223,444	3,994,878	360,825	116,816	5,695,963
	Birch and maple "	92,290	500,995	827,315	518,727	1,939,357
	Elm "	1,777,905	53,299	1,250	200	1,832,654
	Walnut, black "	117,589	.....	.....	.....	117,589
	Do soft "	72,294	28,382	110	2,265	102,931
	Hickory "	157,975	39,612	.....	240	197,827
	All other timber "	10,594,943	10,414,710	2,192,608	3,088,003	26,290,264
	Pine logs	5,713,294	5,011,592	1,214,485	477,187	12,416,408
	Other logs	1,255,090	3,628,720	3,538,152	897,595	9,314,557
	Masts, spars, &c	4,876	94,822	11,356	10,631	121,685
	Staves—M	20,964	1,184	747	11,811	34,706
	Lathwood—cord	15,195	7,148	2,490	924	25,657
	Tanbark "	30,854	91,051	28,228	12,388	162,521
	Firewood "	4,519,320	3,121,612	545,679	526,472	8,713,083
xxvi	**Fisheries—**					
	Vessels—No	20	110	139	722	991
	Men "	73	801	537	5,573	6,984
	Boats "	1,154	4,779	3,003	7,940	16,876
	Men "	2,307	6,929	4,776	11,855	25,867
	Shoremen "	.....	3,143	726	778	4,647
	Nets—fathoms	129,958	348,694	425,109	975,674	1,879,435
	Fascines—No	14	1,369	169	771	2,323
	Cod ..... Quintals	.....	264,742	37,581	380,308	682,631
	Haddock, hake, pollock "	.....	1,881	17,290	101,042	120,213
	Sounds and tongues—barrels	.....	350	40	871	1,261
	Herring "	9,814	90,428	181,792	135,266	417,500
	Gaspareaux "	.....	225	18,584	10,358	29,117
	Mackerel "	.....	5,857	2,421	69,647	77,925
	Sardines "	.....	6,457	10	25	6,492
	Halibut "	.....	891	133	2,536	3,560
	Salmon "	.....	5,349	6,310	4,218	15,907
	Shad "	.....	1,665	3,532	7,183	12,380
	Eels "	127	5,816	488	1,262	7,693
	Whitefish "	21,445	1,501	57	14	23,017
	Trout "	17,358	1,724	280	372	19,729
	Other fish "	12,536	58,179	9,070	1,367	81,152
	Cured roes "	33	919	.....	1,952	2,934
	Oysters "	.....	.....	13,248	1,257	14,500
	Cod liver oil—gallons	.....	869	217	1,405	2,491
	Other fish oil—gallons	3,622	309,030	75,826	287,925	676,403
xxvii	**Raw Mineral Products—**					
	Gold—oz	190	3,411	.....	19,331	22,941
	Silver "	69,197	.....	.....	.....	69,197
	Copper ore—tons	1,934	11,326	50	.....	13,310
	Iron ore "	30,726	92,001	3,070	3,566	129,363
	Pyrites "	500	2,300	.....	.....	2,800
	Manganese "	.....	.....	475	160	635
	Other ores "	.....	.....	10	14,053	14,063
	Coal—tons	.....	.....	13,502	657,506	671,008
	Peat "	.....	14,597	160	15	14,772
	Plumbago "	.....	270	.....	.....	270
	Lump gypsum "	4,230	.....	13,669	96,514	114,433
	Phosphate lime "	1,975	.....	.....	5	1,980
	Mica—pounds	.....	4,000	10	.....	4,010
	Crude petroleum—gallons	12,969,435	.....	.....	.....	12,969,435
	Grained marble—cubic feet	8,870	.....	.....	.....	8,870
	Build. stone for dressing "	2,093,711	1,674,362	810,552	628,171	5,206,796
	Roofing slate—squares	.....	4,593	.....	1,420	6,013

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	*Industries.*	*Ontario*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
xxviii	**Agricultural Implements—**					
	Number	173	65	4	10	252
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	2,013	355	7	15	2,390
	Females	25	.....	.....	.....	25
	Under 16—Males	105	23	.....	3	131
	Yearly wages $	745,693	105,087	2,030	3,274	856,084
	Value of raw material $	790,073	97,185	676	1,913	889,847
	" of articles $	2,291,989	382,532	8,804	7,068	2,685,393
	Bakeries—					
	Number	383	471	41	29	926
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	981	1,011	102	104	2,198
	Females	115	68	11	15	209
	Under 16—Males	126	78	14	10	228
	Females	17	3	4	5	29
	Yearly wages $	346,254	2[illegible]5,252	32,011	36,922	680,489
	Value of raw material $	2,067,001	2,316,482	19[illegible],073	293,300	4,874,856
	Value of articles produced $	2,983,740	3,288,623	279,191	395,915	6,942,469
	Blacksmithing—					
	Number	2,894	2,129	498	754	6,275
	Hands employed—over 16:	4,652	3,177	819	1,165	9,813
	Under 16—Males	158	131	47	61	400
	Yearly wages	1,182,167	587,856	198,630	248,569	2,217,222
	Value of raw material $	749,051	433,697	164,485	182,173	1,529,406
	Value of articles produced $	2,729,760	1,529,058	512,930	592,713	5,364,461
xxix	**Boots and Shoes—**					
	Number of factories	1,965	1,419	359	448	4,191
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	5,364	5,581	893	1,046	12,884
	Females	608	3,036	201	160	4,005
	Under 16—Males	286	642	83	89	1,100
	Females	96	606	10	18	730
	Yearly wages $	1,569,087	1,980,285	276,078	334,446	4,159,896
	Value of raw material $	2,897,498	4,583,658	503,431	442,571	7,927,155
	Value of articles produced $	5,025,455	9,074,187	976,457	1,057,539	16,133,638
	Brick and Tile making.					
	Number	309	69	9	39	426
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,661	700	65	191	2,617
	Females	13	13	.....	1	27
	Under 16—Males	259	75	20	34	388
	Females	6	3	.....	32	41
	Yearly wages $	229,842	142,182	9,193	18,481	399,698
	Value of raw material $	66,814	14,260	2,776	3,756	87,106
	Value of articles produced $	577,904	2[illegible]3,233	19,960	34,138	9[illegible]5,235
xxx	**Cabinet and Furniture.**					
	Number	536	218	48	52	854
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	2,503	9[illegible]7	142	267	3,839
	Females	129	52	.....	13	194
	Under 16—Males	133	124	32	28	317
	Females	4	5	.....	7	16
	Yearly wages $	799,695	541,693	51,540	96,507	1,189,435
	Value of raw material $	937,096	368,612	46,707	62,357	1,414,774
	Value of articles produced $	2,306,075	859,491	162,951	252,460	3,580,978
	Carding and Fulling Mills—					
	Number	158	323	70	99	650
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	277	424	100	140	941
	Females	4	58	31	37	130
	Under 16—Males	56	50	8	15	129
	Females	1	14	3	6	24
	Yearly value $	54,190	56,723	15,186	20,271	146,370
	Value of raw material $	415,912	1,002,885	183,547	216,308	1,818,652
	Value of articles produced $	539,857	1,206,9[illegible]5	232,183	274,839	2,253,794

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	N. Scotia	Total.
	Carpenters and Joiners—					
	Number	553	1,245	100	201	2,099
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,701	2,780	199	479	5,162
	Under 16—Males	88	109	12	37	246
	Yearly wages $	517,178	623,285	47,853	126,428	1,314,744
	Value of raw material $	447,943	823,995	57,444	71,516	1,399,92[illegible]
	Value of articles produced $	1,284,017	2,032,285	131,910	278,103	3,726,365
	Carriage Making.					
	Number	1,421	841	176	198	2,636
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	4,601	1,964	456	402	7,423
	Female	17	14	2	.....	33
	Under 16—Males	162	140	14	26	342
	Yearly wages $	1,239,799	404,982	130,080	96,755	1,891,566
	Value of raw material $	887,361	392,154	84,011	42,805	1,397,781
	Value of articles produced $	2,078,841	1,257,736	378,634	201,023	4,849,234
xxxi	**Cooperage—**					
	Number	669	472	191	407	1,739
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,745	735	251	511	3,242
	Under 16—Males	92	61	10	37	200
	Yearly wages $	478,168	89,628	17,515	59,642	644,953
	Value of raw material $	516,606	111,158	14,189	44,249	686,170
	Value of articles produced $	1,281,868	320,9[illegible]9	38,707	131,099	1,772,633
	Dressmaking and Millinery—					
	Number	493	333	56	52	934
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	88	14	5	3	108
	Females	1,858	1,039	241	206	3,342
	Under 16—Males	17	5	.....	.....	22
	Females	167	208	22	8	405
	Yearly wages $	255,087	107,768	30,545	10,837	405,117
	Value of raw material $	815,514	557,275	119,[illegible]73	94,335	1,586,197
	Value of articles produced $	1,[illegible]50,483	882,918	196,396	156,882	2,585,679
	Flour and Grist Mills—					
	Number	95[illegible]	8[illegible]0	283	801	2,295
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	2,654	1,440	297	398	4,789
	Under 16—Males	105	66	14	8	20[illegible]
	Yearly wages $	833,959	280,268	55,967	62,687	1,232,879
	Value of raw material $	22,615,814	8,152,797	866,6[illegible]3	839,269	32,474,548
	Value of articles produced $	27,115,79[illegible]	9,897,714	1,0[illegible]355	1,0[illegible]3,054	39,135,919
xxxii	**Foundries and Machine Working—**					
	Number	238	111	31	30	430
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	4,379	1,707	554	440	7,080
	Females	11	2	.....	.....	13
	Under 16—Males	292	153	96	5	556
	Females	4	.....	.....	.....	4
	Yearly wages $	1,587,018	473,217	200,854	168,726	2,429,815
	Value of raw material $	1,576,695	505,034	199,947	145,747	2,427,423
	Value of articles produced $	3,661,850	1,607,484	602,095	484,1[illegible]2	7,325,531
	Lime Kilns—					
	Number	559	379	33	39	1,010
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,053	783	111	73	1,970
	Under 16—Males	46	25	1	.....	72
	Yearly wages $	94,521	40,816	15,429	7,177	157,943
	Value of raw material $	51,159	29,309	13,205	3,870	97,543
	Value of articles produced $	265,883	166,3[illegible]6	51,087	18,840	502,5[illegible]

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	*Industries.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
	Saddle or Harness Making—					
	Number	676	235	64	66	1,041
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,656	523	150	131	2,462
	Females	17	4	.....	.....	21
	Under 16—Males	98	63	5	12	178
	Females	2	4	.....	.....	6
	Yearly wages $	461,416	116,370	42,106	33,393	653,241
	Value of raw material $	782,931	272,698	60,831	48,706	1,114,169
	Value of articles produced $	1,615,398	572,608	143,601	104,414	2,465,321
xxxiii	**Saw Mills—**					
	Number	1,837	1,768	565	1,444	5,254
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	13,072	10,774	6,293	2,710	32,849
	Females	25	12	3	4	44
	Under 16—Males	728	1,055	837	142	2,762
	Females	26	7	1	2	33
	Yearly value $	2,675,390	1,625,677	1,400,562	330 417	6,042,046
	Value of raw material $	7,108,234	5,168,723	3,747,968	755,167	16,780,087
	Value of articles produced $	12,733,741	9,514,810	6,575,769	1,597,957	30,258,247
	Shingle Making—					
	Number	411	396	345	109	1,354
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,117	553	521	291	2,477
	Females	19	19	2	.....	40
	Under 16—Males	402	83	41	31	556
	Females	13	14	.....	.....	27
	Yearly wages $	203,835	32,471	22,836	20,707	279,349
	Value of raw material $	244,178	83,924	22,577	21,125	321,804
	Value of articles produced $	662,608	105,599	69,448	54,300	891,995
	Tanneries—					
	Number	426	420	101	195	1,142
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,513	1,612	862	521	3,978
	Females	15	48	.....	2	65
	Under 16—Males	85	64	9	21	152
	Females	1	11	.....	.....	12
	Yearly wages $	449,043	394,783	89,467	124,961	1,056,204
	Value of raw material $	2,137,337	2,830,214	831,506	413,495	5,712,612
	Value of articles produced $	3,420,218	4,897,909	596,722	769,993	9,184,932
xxxiv	**Tailors and Clothiers—**					
	Number	912	359	83	117	1,501
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	2,312	619	227	218	3,376
	Females	3,628	2,095	786	326	6,835
	Under 16—Males	133	87	35	21	276
	Females	175	592	24	14	805
	Yearly value $	1,257,414	378,516	185,263	102 716	1,923,9 9
	Value of raw material $	3,117,667	1,5[illegible]3,963	464,911	128,884	5,393,426
	Value of articles produced $	5 424,464	2,665 690	826,831	427,881	9,345,875
	Tin and Sheet Iron Working—					
	Number	440	261	45	47	793
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,145	705	117	120	2,087
	Females	8	3	4	.....	15
	Under 16—Males	95	111	27	13	246
	Females	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Yearly wages $	366,533	165,464	29,399	37,064	598,460
	Value of raw material $	492,320	416,464	58,382	66,445	1,133,561
	Value of articles produced $	1,327,276	824,319	113,418	127,565	2,392 638

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Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
XXXV	**Wool Cloth Making—**					
	Number	233	28	6	3	270
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,702	2 6	41	57	2,036
	Females	1,258	234	46	41	1,579
	Under 16—Males	459	32	5	6	502
	Females	277	34	5	.....	336
	Yearly wages $	761,944	118,198	1,251	36,450	917,8.7
	Value of raw material $	2,706,243	379,434	74,900	58,491	3,217,068
	Value of articles produced $	4,589,119	691,978	126,700	99,752	5,507,549
	Boat Building—					
	Number	29	51	21	45	146
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	54	108	45	76	278
	Females	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Under 16—Males	7	4	2	5	18
	Yearly wages $	14,767	18,104	7,880	15,301	51,052
	Value of raw material $	5 601	8,209	4,896	7,979	25,5-5
	Value of articles produced $	26,140	24,358	15,360	30 820	95,578
	Breweries—					
	Number	105	26	4	2	137
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	517	300	21	19	866
	Females	4	16	.....	.....	20
	Under 16—Males	15	10	.....	.....	25
	Females	.....	7	.....	.....	7
	Yearly wages $	174,708	102 135	8,800	7,500	293,143
	Value of raw material $	532,137	342,410	12,883	34,750	912,180
	Value of articles produced $	1,198,919	816,930	38,380	87,000	2,141,229
	Broom and Brush Making—					
	Number	73	21	2	4	105
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	260	108	9	19	396
	Females	31	16	27	.....	74
	Under 16—Males	44	12	11	5	72
	Yearly wages $	82,278	28,613	6,490	4,800	122,181
	Value of raw material $	150,065	48,192	30,700	11,579	220,536
	Value of articles produced $	313,829	151,011	41,150	22,675	528,665
XXXVI	**Cheese Factories.**					
	Number	323	25	3	2	353
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	524	35	6	4	569
	Females	304	39	1	1	345
	Under 16—Males	53	2	.....	.....	55
	Females	28	1	.....	.....	29
	Yearly wages $	110,763	7 083	880	1,300	120,026
	Value of raw material $	1,136,078	94,166	5,500	12,360	1,249 904
	Value of articles produced $	1,454,702	123,961	7,075	16,000	1,601,738
	Furriers, Hatters, &c—					
	Number	58	69	2	2	131
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	167	364	19	2	552
	Females	308	784	26	3	1,121
	Under 16—Males	27	21	3	2	53
	Females	48	86	1	.....	135
	Yearly wages $	113,041	254,828	12 850	1,700	382,419
	Value of raw material $	255,085	1,253 674	27,400	3,500	1,539 659
	Value of articles produced $	513,189	2,302,971	51,400	7,500	2,875,060

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Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	Jewellers and Watch Makers—					
	Number	93	68	12	9	182
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	203	160	22	12	397
	Females	6	2	1	.....	9
	Under 16—Males	20	22	6	9	57
	Yearly wages $	80,840	54,200	10,480	4,170	149,690
	Value of raw material $	66,696	74,025	10,015	1,230	151,964
	Value of articles produced $	210,183	175,354	33,650	8,710	427,897
xxxvii	**Meat Curing.**					
	Number	105	39	30	19	193
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	601	79	55	26	761
	Females	33	7	2	1	43
	Under 16—Males	27	2	4	4	37
	Yearly wages $	116,620	17,617	7,608	3,531	145,376
	Value of raw material $	2,512,268	293,432	115,201	21,885	2,942,786
	Value of articles produced $	3,193,124	429,716	144,473	32,241	3,799,552
	Painters and Glaziers—					
	Number	68	33	11	4	116
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	254	98	51	54	457
	Under 16—Males	25	13	3	5	46
	Yearly wages $	79,964	26,570	15,535	17,300	139,369
	Value of raw material $	73,143	55,507	8,555	29,150	166,355
	Value of articles produced $	208,304	80,166	31,900	57,100	377,470
	Pot and Pearl Asheries—					
	Number	267	252	.....	.....	519
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	568	329	.....	.....	897
	Under 16—Males	30	18	.....	.....	48
	Yearly wages $	96,044	24,737	.....	.....	120,781
	Value of raw material $	172,079	59,805	.....	.....	231,884
	Value of articles produced $	391,655	123,635	.....	.....	515,290
xxxviii	**Photographic Galleries—**					
	Number	97	35	11	3	146
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	151	96	15	4	266
	Females	18	18	4	3	43
	Under 16—Males	18	11	3	1	33
	Females	7	2	1	.....	10
	Yearly wages $	69,181	41,281	7,769	1,200	119,431
	Value of raw material $	55,941	36,340	5,170	1,550	99,001
	Value of articles produced $	172,084	142,606	18,365	4,950	338,005
	Printing Offices—					
	Number	191	68	24	25	308
	Hands employed:					
	over 16—Males	1,301	784	172	213	2,470
	Females	122	93	12	2	229
	Under 16—Males	361	301	35	37	734
	Females	.....	63	1	.....	64
	Yearly wages $	634,807	574,478	72,687	80,040	1,194,012
	Value of raw material $	671,948	393,118	56,408	130,755	1,165,229
	Value of articles produced $	1,907,987	998,045	190,690	324,400	3,420,202
	Pump Factories—					
	Number	146	7	1	3	157
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	249	11	1	5	266
	Under 16—Males	13	.....	1	.....	14
	Yearly wages $	63,510	3,450	900	1,375	69,240
	Value of raw material $	31,550	1,449	2,500	2,140	37,648
	Value of articles produced $	169,335	13,385	5,000	3,900	191,820

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Table.	*Industries.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
xxxix.	**Sash, Door, and Blind Factories—**					
	Number	156	41	14	11	222
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	1,403	612	122	95	2,232
	Females	2	.....	10	.....	12
	Under 16—Males	143	84	35	4	266
	Females	.....	9	.....	.....	9
	Yearly wages $	485,069	172,417	41,779	36,450	735,715
	Value of raw material $	686,558	800,502	40,663	87,265	1,614,988
	Value of articles produced $	1,546,898	1,174,949	106,944	179,850	3,008,641
	Ship Yards—					
	Number	19	43	78	112	252
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	438	2,142	1,331	2,038	5,949
	Under 16—Males	22	22	33	20	97
	Yearly wages $	168,667	404,548	346 046	531,814	1,451,075
	Value of raw material $	130,100	567,773	438 087	627,571	1,763,531
	Value of articles produced $	359,212	1,351,416	1,086 714	1,634,920	4,432,262
	Stone and Marble Cutting Establishment—					
	Number	98	47	13	18	176
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	562	446	56	55	1,119
	Under 16—Males	15	20	11	4	50
	Yearly wages $	177,412	190 566	25,943	14,100	408,021
	Value of raw material $	159,827	170,583	35,117	20,145	385,672
	Value of articles produced $	459 891	490,783	77,250	44,950	1.072,874
xl	**Basket Making—**					
	Number	15	47	6	.....	68
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	27	50	6	.....	83
	Females	8	66	5	.....	79
	Under 16—Males	1	.....	.....	.....	11
	Females	2	7	.....	.....	9
	Yearly wages $	7,465	15,616	180	.....	23,261
	Value of raw material $	2,930	32,264	44	.....	35,238
	Value of articles produced $	17,670	63,992	370	.....	82,032
	Book Binding—					
	Number	21	20	4	1	46
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	132	83	10	4	229
	Females	181	49	7	5	242
	Under 16—Males	18	35	2	.....	55
	Females	34	30	.....	2	66
	Yearly wages $	74,238	4[illegible],586	3,761	2,500	123,085
	Value of raw material $	198,619	54,361	5,800	10 000	268,780
	Value of articles produced $	353,953	131,433	11,825	15,000	512,211
	Charcoal Burning—					
	Number	16	55	2	.....	73
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	24	55	3	.....	82
	Under 16—Males	1	3	.....	.....	4
	Yearly wages $	1,545	4,547	105	.....	6,197
	Value of raw material $	1,488	2,721	31	.....	4,240
	Value of articles produced $	4,617	11,025	170	.....	15,812
xli	**Chemical Establishments—**					
	Number	13	25	.....	.....	38
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	57	87	.....	.....	144
	Females	4	32	.....	.....	36
	Under 16—Males	4	13	.....	.....	17
	Females	.....	5	.....	.....	5
	Yearly wages $	22,800	41,276	.....	.....	64,076
	Value of raw material $	133,650	341,885	.....	.....	475,535
	Value of articles produced $	207,100	603,150	.....	.....	810,250

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Table.	*Industries.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
	Cider Making—					
	Number	48	.....	.....	1	49
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	93	.....	.....	2	95
	Under 16—Males	13	.....	.....	.....	13
	Yearly wages $	5,880	.....	.....	80	5,460
	Value of raw material $	19,057	.....	.....	520	19,577
	Value of articles produced $	41,906	.....	.....	700	42,606
	Cordial and Syrup Manufactories—					
	Number	41	13	1	1	56
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	67	57	1	6	131
	Females	2	1	.....	.....	3
	Under 16—Males	16	13	1	.....	30
	Females	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages $	11,235	17,436	280	2,700	31,631
	Value of raw material $	35,358	370,300	964	7,000	413,622
	Value of articles produced $	65,123	498,830	1,375	15,000	580,328
xlii	**Dyeing and Scouring—**					
	Number	5	19	2	9	35
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	6	31	5	28	70
	Females	1	15	2	6	24
	Under 16—Males	1	5	1	1	8
	Females	1	3	.....	.....	4
	Yearly wages $	3,125	9,840	2,400	5,582	20,947
	Value of raw material $	1,780	28,496	1,095	37,140	68,341
	Value of articles produced $	6,530	60,961	4,000	52,780	124,871
	Edge Tool Manufacture—					
	Number	22	14	6	2	44
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	219	97	45	4	365
	Under 16—Males	4	4	2	1	11
	Yearly wages $	82,871	46,183	14,900	1,200	145,154
	Value of raw material $	61,995	57,010	14,290	910	134,205
	Value of articles produced $	204,405	157,870	53,400	3,100	418,775
	Miscellaneous Wares—					
	Number	45	77	4	3	129
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	142	405	6	6	559
	Females	57	274	12	11	354
	Under 16—Males	34	40	3	.....	77
	Females	12	39	.....	.....	51
	Yearly wages $	56,375	139,818	3,596	1,186	200,978
	Value of raw material $	123,660	495,905	15,500	2,030	566,985
	Value of articles produced $	252,736	974,310	28,200	3,830	959,076
xliii	**Oil Refineries.**					
	Number	46	4	.....	.....	50
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	394	58	.....	.....	452
	Females	4	1	.....	.....	5
	Under 16—Males	35	2	.....	.....	37
	Yearly wages $	184,810	17,500	.....	.....	202,310
	Value of raw material $	1,266,744	174,500	.....	.....	1,441,244
	Value of articles produced $	2,845,669	249,000	.....	.....	3,094,669

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Table.	*Industries.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
	Potteries—					
	Number	58	17	3	3	81
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	192	84	16	22	314
	Females	1	1	.....	.....	2
	Under 16—Males	13	23	6	.....	42
	Females	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages $	57,060	19,424	5,100	15,925	97,509
	Value of raw material $	25,117	10,084	1,350	12,150	48,701
	Value of articles produced $	186,405	99,814	10,400	34,000	330,619
	Soap and Candle Making—					
	Number	38	24	7	6	75
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	150	90	25	23	288
	Females	.....	6	.....	.....	6
	Under 16—Males	4	2	.....	1	7
	Yearly wages $	47,093	27,372	7,274	8,230	89,974
	Value of raw material $	395,936	436,359	88,188	79,550	1,000,033
	Value of articles produced $	524,720	588,423	107,000	103,710	1,323,853
	Spinning wheel Factories—					
xliv	Number	7	35	4	3	49
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	9	48	5	7	65
	Females	1	1	.....	.....	9
	Under 16—Males	1	2	.....	.....	5
	Yearly wages $	1,830	6,192	1,227	1,806	11,05[illegible]
	Value of raw material $	385	1,795	190	305	2,672
	Value of articles produced $	5,058	13,585	2,962	5,200	26,805
	Tobacco Working—					
	Number	42	25	4	6	77
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	371	431	13	58	873
	Females	91	288	15	92	485
	Under 16—Males	160	223	21	51	456
	Females	85	242	15	60	402
	Yearly wages	157,423	200,197	7,275	42,200	407,095
	Value of raw material $	424,382	660,863	13,700	98,800	1,197,745
	Value of articles produced $	693,387	1,426,656	26,800	288,500	2,435,343
	Wood Turning Establishment—					
	Number	52	13	1	8	74
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	168	21	3	13	145
	Under 16—Males	12	4	.....	.....	16
	Yearly wages $	31,309	4,081	600	1,467	37,557
	Value of raw material $	18,601	5,804	100	657	24,665
	Value of articles produced $	81,041	14,309	1,500	3,100	99,950
	Aerated Water Making—					
xlv	Number	25	6	1	4	36
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	61	88	4	11	164
	Females	.....	11	.....	.....	11
	Under 16—Males	19	15	2	5	41
	Females	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages $	18,028	30,145	2,390	4,278	54,841
	Value of raw material $	38,440	24,367	5,000	1,880	69,687
	Value of articles produced $	101,010	97,737	12,000	14,930	225,677
	Boiler Making—					
	Number	11	2	1	1	15
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	167	32	30	5	234
	Under 16—Males	12	8	4	.....	24
	Yearly wages $	67,065	12,000	13,360	700	93 125
	Value of raw material $	135,900	19,000	32,000	1,000	187,900
	Value of articles produced $	274,150	37,000	50,009	2,000	363,150

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Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	Carving and Gilding—					
	Number	13	13	5	3	34
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	44	64	15	5	128
	Females	1	1	1	.....	3
	Under 16—Males	29	8	5	.....	42
	Females	.....	7	.....	.....	7
	Yearly wages $	19,150	23,974	6,440	1,710	51,274
	Value of raw material $	36,136	44,060	10,265	680	91,141
	Value of articles produced $	81,950	104,900	28,950	2,980	213 780
xlvi	**Distilleries--**					
	Number	18	1	.....	1	20
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	418	45	.....	1	464
	Under 16—Males	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Yearly wages $	170,590	16,000	.....	300	186,890
	Value of raw material $	1.141,071	60,000	.....	2,000	1,203,071
	Value of articles produced $	3,875,757	210,000	.....	6,780	4,092,537
	Engine Building—					
	Number	6	5	.....	1	12
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	488	372	.....	36	896
	Under 16—Males	20	85	.....	6	111
	Yearly wages $	190,573	126,388	.....	12,000	328,961
	Value of raw material $	289,158	109,650	.....	14,000	412,808
	Value of articles prduced $	671,000	333,525	.....	40,000	1,044,525
	Engraving and Lithographing—					
	Number	5	10	2	.....	17
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	13	84	2	.....	99
	Females	.....	13	.....	.....	13
	Under 16—Males	8	12	.....	.....	15
	Yearly wages $	8,200	43,410	900	.....	52,510
	Value of raw material $	2,100	35,200	300	.....	37,600
	Value of articles produced $	14,200	119,300	2,400	.....	135,900
xlvii	**Gas Works--**					
	Number	11	5	4	3	23
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	112	107	31	40	290
	Under 16—Males	1	3	4	1	9
	Yearly wages $	44,492	42,170	12,500	30,011	131,173
	Value of raw material $	80,974	127,220	30,392	26,496	265,082
	Value of articles produced $	263,206	304,460	66,020	116,514	750,200
	Gold and Silver Smithing—					
	Number	3	5	2	1	11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	12	24	3	2	41
	Females	2	2	.....	.....	4
	Under 16—Males	4	1	2	.....	7
	Yearly wages $	6,824	10,140	2,000	500	19,464
	Value of raw material $	7,860	24,100	1,200	1,100	34,260
	Value of articles produced $	34,900	48,300	4,500	1,800	89,500
	Gun Making—					
	Number	20	6	1	2	29
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	31	7	1	3	42
	Under 16—Males	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages $	10,230	3,582	150	1,460	15,422
	Value of raw material $	2,831	2,810	20	1,040	6,711
	Value of articles produced $	18,587	12,750	240	3,300	34,877

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Total.	*Industries.*	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
xlviii						
	Gypsum Mills—					
	Number	15	1	2	2	20
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	120	30	104	3	257
	Under 16—Males	4	10	7	.....	21
	Yearly wages $	21,915	8,000	32,961	282	63,158
	Value of raw material $	51,700	9,000	6 739	210	67,649
	Value of articles produced $	96,304	30 000	43,490	720	170 514
	Hosiery Manufactories—					
	Number	10	1	.....	.....	11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	52	.....	.....	.....	52
	Females	164	1	.....	.....	165
	Under 16—Males	18	.....	.....	.....	18
	Females	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	Yearly wages $	[illegible]	120	.....	.....	39,233
	Value of raw material $	92,[illegible]4	250	.....	.....	92,764
	Value of articles produced $	198,642	480	.....	.....	199,122
	Match Factories—					
	Number	7	15	1	1	24
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	16	88	2	4	110
	Females	12	87	6	.....	105
	Under 16—Males	8	59	13	3	83
	Females	5	818	6	.....	829
	Yearly wages $	3,950	85,051	3,000	800	92,801
	Value of raw material $	5,485	69,824	3,000	240	78,499
	Value of articles produced $	14,660	202,897	11,200	1,380	230,137
xlix	**Musical Instrument Making—**					
	Number	26	9	4	3	42
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	362	59	17	30	468
	Females	2	1	1	.....	4
	Under 16—Males	23	.....	.....	3	26
	Yearly wages $	165,539	24,225	7,900	9,040	206,704
	Value of raw material $	169,265	17 450	5,400	7,060	199,175
	Value of articles produced $	496,012	77,650	24,160	24,340	622,162
	Paint and Varnish Works—					
	Number	2	6	1	3	12
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	6	24	15	19	64
	Under 16—Females	.....	1	.....	2	3
	Yearly wages $	1,700	11,526	4,500	3,980	21,706
	Value of raw material $	7,900	116 500	45,000	11,915	181,315
	Value of articles produced $	12,700	198,200	60,000	23,8[illegible]0	294,700
	Paper Manufactories—					
	Number	12	7	1	1	21
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	232	225	19	8	484
	Females	64	132	3	.....	199
	Under 16—Males	32	11	2	.....	45
	Females	16	16	.....	.....	32
	Yearly wages $	99,270	89,473	7,072	2,000	197,815
	Value of raw material $	236,250	275,823	6,000	4,500	522.573
	Value of articles produced $	487,500	537,376	37,400	9,375	1,071,651

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
1	**Patent Medicine Manufactories—**					
	Number	12	1	2	1	16
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	34	2	5	1	42
	Females	18	1	8	.....	28
	Under 16—Males	8	.....	.....	.....	1
	Females	.....	.....	1	.....	2
	Yearly wages $	16,150	1,000	2,200	500	19,850
	Value of raw material $	32,143	3,000	12,000	1,400	48,540
	Value of articles produced $	98,750	6,000	64,000	2,300	171,050
	Preserved Articles of Food—					
	Number	1	1	22	10	34
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	7	16	206	119	348
	Females	12	.....	41	71	124
	Under 16—Males	2	2	26	20	50
	Females	8	.....	6	21	30
	Yearly wages $	1,000	1,200	28,308	32,782	63,290
	Value of raw material $	1,500	5,500	78,500	42,414	128,004
	Value of articles produced $	3,500	8,332	139,852	110,369	262,053
	Rope and Twine Making—					
	Number	12	8	4	1	25
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	71	92	32	40	235
	Females	7	26	9	10	52
	Under 16—Males	49	41	23	25	138
	Females	11	10	4	.....	25
	Yearly wages $	24,826	32,450	12,600	15,000	884,876
	Value of raw material $	85 215	344,189	49,400	80,000	558,804
	Value of articles produced $	135,740	434,400	79,700	120,000	769,840
11	**Salt Works—**					
	Number	16	.....	.....	2	18
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	175	.....	.....	6	181
	Females	.....	.....	.....	4	4
	Yearly wages $	60,960	.....	.....	2,040	63,000
	Value of raw material $	19,725	.....	.....	4,210	23,935
	Value of articles produced $	119,999	.....	.....	16,600	136,599
	Saw and File Cutting—					
	Number	4	3	4	.....	11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	61	72	16	.....	149
	Under 16—Males	2	15	6	.....	23
	Yearly wages $	28,375	27,500	6,590	.....	62,465
	Value of raw material $	49,095	64,350	20,000	.....	133,445
	Value of articles produced $	96,150	136,273	44,100	.....	276,523
	Scutching Mills—					
	Number	24	11	.....	.....	35
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	299	56	.....	.....	355
	Females	50	11	.....	.....	70
	Under 16—Males	89	12	.....	.....	101
	Females	33	.....	.....	.....	33
	Yearly wages $	79,010	3,940	.....	.....	82,950
	Value of raw material $	125,370	4,247	.....	.....	129,617
	Value of articles produced $	250,653	10,165	.....	.....	260,818

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	Straw Works—					
III	Number	4	2	.....	.....	6
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	30	27	.....	.....	57
	Females	287	203	.....	.....	490
	Under 16—Males	19	1	.....	.....	20
	Females	38	3	.....	.....	41
	Yearly wages $	37,600	47,000	.....	.....	84,600
	Value of raw material $	60,705	213,000	.....	.....	275,705
	Value of articles produced $	154 250	384,000	.....	.....	538,250
	Trunk and Box Making—					
	Number	27	24	6	8	65
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	82	134	35	21	272
	Females	28	82	5	3	118
	Under 16—Males	35	36	3	2	76
	Females	20	31	.....	.....	51
	Yearly wages $	35,799	50,065	9,630	5,240	100,734
	Value of raw material $	98,403	149,703	17,360	6,092	271,558
	Value of articles produced $	201,740	282,300	34,740	17,650	536,430
	Wig Making—					
	Number	8	8	.....	.....	16
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males	10	19	.....	.....	29
	Females	12	8	.....	.....	20
	Under 16—Males	1	4	.....	.....	5
	Females	1	2	.....	.....	3
	Yearly wages $	6,080	6,748	.....	.....	12,828
	Value of raw material $	5,160	16,100	.....	.....	21,260
	Value of articles produced $	14,360	33,283	.....	.....	47,643

TABLE LIII.—Other Factories in the Dominion of Canada.	No.	Hands Employed. M.	Hands Employed. F.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
				$	$	$
Baking powder making	2	8	—	3,114	6,330	11,500
Bank Note Engraving Establish't	1	44	38	35,000	20,000	60,000
Bark extract establishments	5	139	—	49,140	161,800	352,500
Bell foundries	3	17	6	6,500	13 398	28,100
Bellows making	4	24	—	6,6 0	15,100	43 300
Belting and hose making	3	25	—	7,810	81,000	105,000
Billiard table making	1	6	—	2,200	9,000	16,000
Blacking manufactories	5	32	6	7,830	17,145	47,065
Bone crushing mills	4	11	—	2,500	7,220	11,205
Button factories	2	10	24	5,000	4,500	11,500
Cement mills	6	66	—	15,300	14,680	51,300
Cork cutting	3	24	7	8,100	27,360	51,260
Cotton factories	8	265	480	129,400	462,000	781,200
Cutlery	3	11	—	3,100	3 100	11,520
Fire-proof safe making	6	118	—	31,510	33,140	97,675
Fishing tackle making	2	2	—	700	110	1,694
Fittings, &c., in brass, iron, lead, &c.	76	935	56	276,968	374,824	893,368
Floor oil-cloth factory	1	10	—	4,500	23 500	50,000
Fuse factory	1	3	3	1,000	100	1,200
Glass works	6	309	—	104,800	102,275	293 130
Glue making	9	35	2	6,935	15,560	34,200
Grindstone works	33	328	2	53,987	4,820	7[illegible],395
Gunpowder manufactories	3	22	—	10,175	55,000	12 [illegible],000
India rubber factories	4	179	315	83 [illegible]97	357,702	502 [illegible]16
Indian manufactures	47	54	480	17,600	13,827	5 [illegible]273
Ink factory	1	1	—	400	150	550
Iron smelting and steel making	6	624	—	125,000	62,100	298,000

CENSUS OF 1871.

TABLE LIII.—Other Factories in the Dominion of Canada.	*No.*	*Hands Employed.*		*Yearly Wages.*	*Value of Raw Material*	*Value of Articles Produced.*
		M.	*F.*			
				$	$	$
Last factories	9	68	14	25,004	10,305	54,357
Lead pipe works	1	28	—	5,500	93,000	117,317
Linseed oil factories	4	30	—	2,540	58,398	75,112
Mathematical instrument making	4	14	—	6,250	1,020	11,000
Mattrass making	7	20	1	7,134	14,479	31,940
Nail and tack factories	15	569	21	191,870	708,080	1,147,380
Oil-Clothing establishments	17	13	35	2,989	7,649	13,439
Pail and tub factories	5	124	—	16,910	53,345	172 754
Paper collar factories	2	8	88	12,600	75 400	115,000
Plaster and stucco works	9	51	—	19,264	11,692	40,820
Plumbago mills	2	21	—	6,735	4,000	10,818
Prepared peat fuel factories	2	292	—	19,500	1,500	29,000
Quartz crushing mills	18	325	—	92,568	5,496	220,718
Railway car factories	5	175	—	61,000	293,000	512,000
Rivet factory	1	13	1	4,000	7,000	25,000
Rolling mills	5	76[illegible]	2	241,500	1,059,000	1,680,000
Roofing felt manufactories	3	11	—	3,400	10,600	14,902
Sand paper factory	1	3	—	800	1,500	3,500
Scale factories	7	58	—	18 360	23,870	85,750
School slate factory	1	22	—	3,600	1,200	8,000
Sewing machine factories	18	965	1	375,845	267,449	1,123,464
Ship material making—						
Ontario	9	40	—	13,600	28,060	49,745
Quebec	14	67	2	17,840	46,695	111,280
New Brunswick	27	117	—	39,113	450,002	540,791
Nova Scotia	48	146	—	38,057	115,551	180,455
Total	98	370	2	108,610	638,308	882,271
Shook factories	10	47	—	11,860	15 948	39,030
Skate factory	1	70	3	30,000	35,000	90,000
Smut machine manufactory	1	2	—	490	200	750
Spike and railway chair factory	1	39	—	18,000	48,000	80,000
Spring and axle factories	7	164	—	51,000	97,880	238,812
Starch factories	5	71	1	27 100	101,150	222,684
Sugar refineries	4	359	—	118 200	3,716 000	4,132,750
Surgical appliances	6	15	5	5,458	5,820	18,820
Tent and awning factory	1	8	2	900	400	2,000
Tobacco pipe factories	4	50	48	18,100	5,340	39,060
Turpentine distillery	1	3	—	1,800	14,000	19,000
Type foundries	4	59	25	24,436	19,225	66 000
Vinegar factories	10	41	—	18,286	86,200	180,312
Wax candle and taper factories	6	9	6	85[illegible]	5,318	8,224
Window shade factories	3	8	1	3,580	10,200	15,900
Whip factories	4	16	12	6,745	10,233	21,618

TABLE LIV.—Aggregate Value of all Industries in each Province.	*Capital Invested.*	*No. of Hands Employed.*	*Amount of Yearly Wages.*	*Value of Raw Material.*	*Value of Articles Produced.*
	$		$	$	$
Ontario	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	114,706,799
Quebec	23,071,868	66,714	12,38[illegible],673	44,555,025	77,205,182
New Brunswick	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	17,367,687
Nova Scotia	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	12,338,105
Total	$77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	221,617,773

DOMINION OF CANADA—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE TABLE SHEWING THE PROPORTIONS IN THE 4 PROVINCES OF THE RESPECTIVE ITEMS MENTIONED.

Items.	*Ontario.*	*Quebec.*	*New Brunswick.*	*Nova Scotia.*	*Total.*
Proportion of Superficies in each Province per cent	30,15	55,59	8,06	6,20	100
Proportion of Land occupied in each Province per cent	44,83	30,59	10,62	13,96	100
Population in each Province per cent					
Males	46,96	33.78	8,26	10,98	100
Females	46 02	34,59	8,11	11,27	100
Married in each Province per cent					
Males	46,84	31,34	7,93	10,89	100
Females	46,81	31,29	7.97	10,93	100
Religions—per cent, Church of England	67,09	12,64	9,20	11,16	100
Wesleyans	81 52	6.01	5,26	7,21	100
Presbyterians	65,49	8,47	7,13	19,00	100
Baptists	36,19	3,63	29 50	30,68	100
Others	74 44	13,67	3,23	8,66	100
Roman Catholics	18,37	68,35	6,44	6,84	100
Unable to read, over 20	20,29	60.72	6,36	12 72	100
" write "	23 72	56,60	6,75	14,91	100
Religion—Church of England	20,43	5,24	15,93	14,22	14,18
Wesleyan	24,52	2,86	10,46	10,51	16,27
Presbyterians	22,00	3,88	13,61	24,71	15,63
Baptists	5,31	0,78	26,72	18,93	6,87
Others	6,80	1,70	1,67	3,30	4,25
	83,09	14,41	66,39	73,70	57,20
Roman Catholics	16,91	85,55	33,61	26,30	42,70
	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Population—Males	51 12	50.02	50,11	49,97	50,61
Females	48,88	49,98	49,89	50.03	49,39
	100,00	100,00	100,0	100.00	100,00
Widowed—Males	31,26	34,02	33,41	27.81	31,94
Females	68,74	65 98	66,59	72 16	68,06
	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	400,00
Education—Going to school	87,51	59,43	53.54	83.04	74,84
From 6 to 16—not going to school	12,49	40.57	46 47	16,96	25,16
	100 00	100,00	100,0	100,00	100,00
Unable to read—over 20					
per cent M.	7,48	38.77	14,47	14 23	19,24
per cent F	7,66	29,80	13.08	17,89	16,97
Unable to write—over 20					
per cent M	10.84	44,58	18,20	19,74	23,78
per cent F	14,57	42,82	21,43	28,00	29,16
Ratio of Births per cent	3.11	3,83	3,21	3,02	3,37
Deaths per cent	1.11	2,25	1,24	1,24	1,32
Marriages—M. & F.	0,298	0,325	0,326	0,351	0,316
Blind—1 in	1606	1164	1322	1102	1353
Deaf and Dumb—1 in	1148	791	933	879	920
Unsound Mind—1 in	397	361	362	309	370
Proportion in each Province engaged in Occupations per cent	28,50	28,51	30,28	30,59	28,97
Proportion of the six classes in each Province					
Agricultural	49,36	47,06	46,70	41,95	47,49
Commercial	6,27	7,47	18,19	11,40	7.44
Domestic	5,78	6,20	6,20	5,49	5,95
Industrial	20,26	19,25	21,60	29 12	21,08
Professional	3,62	4,55	3.31	3,50	3,87
Not classified	14,71	15,47	14,10	8 34	14,17
	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Married	31,85	31,26	29,90	30,54	31,14
Widowed	3,27	3,28	3,69	3,80	3,36
Single and Children	65,38	65,46	66,41	65,66	65,50
	100,00	100,00	100,00	100 00	100,00
Average number in a family	5,55	5,59	5,78	5,72	5,60

Obituary.

FROM OCTOBER, 1874, TO SEPTEMBER, 1875.

OCTOBER.

5. Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall, the poet), in his 85 h year.
7. At Quebec, Mr Joseph Elliot, Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, in his 72nd year.
9. At Picton, Ont., Rev. Edward Harris, Wesleyan Minister.
11. At Montreal, Que., Eliza Taylor, wife of Hon. Mr. Justice Badgley.
11. Suddenly, at Levis, Qu., Capt. Bilodeau.
11. At London, Ont., Mrs. Mary Duckles, aged 108.
16. Dropped dead, at his residence, New York city, Rev. Henry Montgomery, D D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation.
21. At London, Eng., Theodore Formes, brother of Carl Formes, the celebrated basso singer.
20. At Paris, France, Mons. Montaine, late private chaplain to Napoleon III.
20. At Toronto, Ont., Geo. Antony Barber, Esq., Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, a d for 20 years one of the city auditors, in his 73rd year.
21. At Montreal, Qu., William Robinson, Major of the Prince of Wales Volunteer Rifles, in his 82nd year.
23 In Westmoreland County, Virginia, Bishop Payne, P. E. Bishop of Liberia.
25. At London, Eng., John Lillywhite, the veteran cricketer and author of several works on cricket, in his 4th year.
29. At Birkenhead, Eng., John Laird, Esq., M. P., the well-known ship-builder
29. At Rotterdam, Holland, Mons. Heycamp, Bishop of the Old Catholic Church.

NOVEMBER.

5. At New York city, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon, R. C. Bishop of Portland Me.
6. At Toronto, Ont., Capt. Thos. Dick, in his 65th year.
8. At London, England, Thomas Miller, the well-known author, in his 68th year.
8. At Paris, France, M. Taschereau, a former director of the National Library, author of a life of Moliere, &c., in his 74th year.
11. At Durham, Que., John Anderson, Esq., M.D., Coroner of the District of Beauharnois, in his 68th year.
12. At Picton, Ont., John P. Roblin, Esq., Registrar, for many years a member of the Canadian Parliament, in his 75th year.
13. At Boston, Mass., Dan N. Haskell, for more than 20 years editor of the Boston *Transcript*.
14. At Glengary, Ont., James Craig, Esq., M. P. P. for Glengarry, in his 51st year.
14. At Montreal, Que., Edward Vennor, Esq., in his 68th year.
20. At Vienna, Austria, Archduke Charles Ferdinand.
20. At London, Eng., Tom Hood, son of the poet, and editor of *Fun*.
20. At Kingston, Jamaica, Sir Joshua Rowe, ex-Chief Justice of that island, in his 80th year.
21. Fell dead in the street of Albany, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Byrne, of Whitby, Ont.
24. At Montreal, Que., Pierre R. Lafrenaye, Esq., D. C. L., in his 51st year.
24. At Trenton, Ont., Mr. John Bleecker, the first white man born in the County of Prince Edward.
26. At Norwalk, Conn., Dr. Asa Hill, D. D., one of the first citizens of Connecticut.

DECEMBER.

1. At Boston, Mass., Gen. Robert O. Tyler, of the U. S. Army.
5. At Windsor, N. S., Hon. Richard McHeffey, in the 74th year of his age.
6 At Montreal, Que., Alfred Welsh, Esq., B. C. L., Advocate, in his 37th year.
8. At Paris, France, Baron E. C. G. Wappes, a distinguished Belgian artist, in his 72nd year.
9. At Ithaca, N. Y., Ezra Cornell, Esq., founder of the Cornell University, in his 68th year
At Halifax, N. S., Hon. Hiram Blanchard, in his 56th year.
22. At Ottawa, Ont., Mons. Etienne Parent, late Under Secretary of State.
22. At Bowmanville, Ont., Mr. Henry Munro, M.P.P. in his 74th year.
23 At London, Eng., Lord Romilly, late Master of the Rolls, and son of Sir James Romilly, the jurist.
28 At New York, Hon. Gerritt Smith, in his 79th year.
29. The Spanish statesman, Joaquin Baldomero Espartero.
31. In France, Ledru Rollin, in his 67th year.
31. In London, Eng., the Duke of Montrose.

JANUARY, 1875.

1. At London, Eng., Mrs. Motley, wife of the celebrated historian.
4. At Chicago, C. R. Goodyear, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade.
7. At Berlin, Frederick William, Elector of Hesse.
8. At Fingal, Ont., John Hyndman, in his 105th year
At Kingston, Ont., Allan Macpherson, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that town.
12. In China, Toung-tchie, Empe or of China, in his 20th year.
16. At Simcoe, Ont., Wm. Mercer Wilson, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Norfolk.
18. At Cannes, France, W. J. Cunningham, Esq., of Montreal, in his 31st year.
20. At Barbison, France, Jean Francois Millet, a celebrated painter, in his 61st year.
23. At Boston, Mass., Charles Sprague, poet and banker, in his 85th year.
21. At London, Eng., Rev C. Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, in his 66th year.
At London, Eng, the Countess of Caernarvon.

25. At Fitchburg Mass., Rev. George F. Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, in his 79th year.

29. At London, Eng., Edward Sugden, Lord St. Leonards, late Lord Chancellor, in his 95th year.

Rev. Dr. John Hoppus, F. R. S., one of the oldest Independent Ministers in England, in his 86th year.

FEBRUARY.

4. At Norwich, Conn., Wm. A. Buckingham, ex-Governor and U. S. Senator, in his 72nd year.

6. At Paris, France, M. Dahirels, a prominent Legitimist Deputy in the Assembly.

7. At London, Eng., the Earl of Yarborough, in his 41st year.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Joseph O. Eaton, a well-known portrait painter, in his 47th year.

9. At Montreal, Que., W. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., in his 60th year.

11. At Oshawa, Ont., the Rev. Robert H. Thornton, D. D., in his 70th year.

12. At London, Ont., John Birrell, Esq., President of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway.

13. At Paris, France, M. Foulds, the eminent banker

15. At Kingston, Ont., Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, R. C. Bishop of Kingston.

15. At Toronto, Ont., D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., M.P.P., in his 50th year.

16. At Port Hope, Ont., Capt. Thomas Gregson Anderson, an old officer of the Indian Department, in his 97th year.

18. At Montreal, Que., William Molson, Esq., in his 82nd year.

19. At New Brunswick, N. J., Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, in his 78th year.

22. At London, England, Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, in his 79th year.

At Kingston, Ont., Pierre Tassé, in his 108th year.

27. At Kingston, Ont., Very Rev. Vicar General McDonnell.

MARCH.

2. At Washington, U. S., General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A., in his 72nd year.

6. At Toronto, Ont., John Lizars, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh and London, in his 43rd year.

7. At London, England, Sir Arthur Helps, author of Friends in Council, in his 60th year. Gen. Sir James Hope Grant. At Paris, France, Claude Louis Mathieu, an eminent astronomer, in his 93rd year.

8. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Lorenzo Barilli.

9. At Toronto, Ont., Rev. James Richardson, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his 85th year.

13. At New York city, Wm. J. Hays, the animal painter, in his 45th year.

15. At London, Eng., Field Marshal Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, Constable of the Tower, in his 92nd year.

At Guysboro, N. S., John Huissar, an old veteran of Napoleon's army, in his 113th year.

19. At Newry, Ireland, John Mitchell, the noted Irish Home League leader.

22. At London, Eng., the Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador.

H. L. Bateman, a well-known theatrical manager.

26. At Paris, France, M. Edgar Quinet, a distinguished author and member of the French Assembly, in his 73rd year.

29. At Dublin, Ireland, John Martin, Esq., M. P. for Meath, in his 64th year.

APRIL.

1 At Philadelphia, Penn., Will. Selkirk Young, son of W. Young, who printed the first Bible in Pennsylvania, in his 72nd year.

Dr. Francis Condie, a medical author, in his 81st year.

5 At New York city, Judge James J. Roosevelt, in his 81st year.

8. At Dublin, Ireland, Sir John Gray, M. P. for Kilkenny.

9. At Montreal, Que., Mr. David Rodger, M. A., of the High School, Montreal.

10. At New York city, Henry Clapp, a well-known newspaper writer.

13. At New York city, Samuel R. Wells, the well-known mineralogist, in his 56th year.

14. At London, Eng., Baron Brunow, the Russian diplomatist.

16. At Cornwall, Ont., Colonel Alex. McLean, in his 83rd year.

18 At Montreal, B. H. Lemoine, Esq., of the Banque du Peuple.

20. At Aylmer, Que., Dr Church, an old and much esteemed physician, father of the Attorney-General of Quebec.

22. At New York city, John Harper, Esq., senior member of the firm of Harper Bros.

At Quebec, Col Sewell, ex-Postmaster of Quebec, in his 82nd year!

25. Rev. Wm. Selwyn, D. D., Chaplain to the Queen, in his 64th year.

Henry W. Pickersgill, a noted English painter, in his 94th year.

In England, W. Winwood Reade, nephew of the novelist and author of various sketches of travel

26. At Quebec, Hon. Edward Hale, Chancellor of Bishop's College, &c., &c., in his 75th year.

27. Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras.

28. At London, Eng., Sir Gilley Pigott.

At New York city, Mrs. Conway, an actress of excellent repute, in her 42nd year.

30. At Paris, France. Fred. Baron de Waldeck, the famous artist and traveller, in his 111th year.

At London, Eng., Edward Bowring Stephens, the sculptor.

Henry Albert Zycharte, the eminent German jurist.

MAY.

5. Heinrich George August Ewald, the German philologist, theologian and historian, in his 75th year.

At Paris, Michael Levy, a well-known French publisher.

10. At Toronto, Ont., His Honor Lieut. Govenor Crawford.

15. At Kingston, Ont., James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C.

17. At Hamilton Ont., E. C. Thomas, Esq., sheriff of that city, in his 70th year.

At Lexington, Kentucky, John C. Breckenridge, Esq., late Vice-President of the United States, in his 55th year.

20. In Abyssinia, on a shooting expedition, Lord Ranfurly, in his 28th year.

21. At Munich, Germany, Amelia, widow of the late King of Greece.

27. At London, Eng., Lord Augustus Harvey, M. P. for West Suffolk.

29. At Munich, Germany, Johann Kilen, the eminent painter. At Edinburgh, Scotland, Rev. Wm. Arnot, one of the founders of the Free Church, in his 67th year.

JUNE.

5. In France, M. Charles de Remusat, the statesman and author, in his 78th year.

11. At Toronto, Ont., Adam Miller, Esq., in his 65th year.

At Boston, Mass., Prof. Winlock, director of the Observatory of Cambridge, Mass.

13. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. Cornelius Vancleef, D. D., one of the oldest Ministers of the Reformed Church, in the 77th year of his age, and in the 50th year of his ministry.

14. At Boston, Mass., Samuel Gardner Drake, historian and antiquary, in his 78th year.

17. At London, Ont., Mrs. Joseph Jaynes in her 101st year.

At Kensington, Eng., Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, a well-known religious author, and brother to Catharine Sinclair, in his 78th year.

24. At Lindsay, Ont., George Dormer, Esq., late M.P. for the South Riding of Victoria, in his 88th year.

25. At Burlington, N. J., Rear Admiral DeCamp, of the U. S. Navy.

At New York city, Mortimer Thompson (Q. K. Philander Doesticks), in his 45th year.

At Cardigan, Wales, Sir William Logan, the eminent geologist, in his 78th year.

29. At Prague, Austria, His Imperial Majesty Ferdinand, ex-Emperor of Austria, in his 83rd year.

JULY.

4. At Washington, D. C., U. S., Hon. Thomas B. Fleurence, late member of Congress and proprietor of Washington Sunday *Gazette*.

7. At London, Eng., J. E. Cairnes, Esq., Professor of Political Economy in the University of London.

Gen. Guillaume Henri Dufour, General-in-chief of the Swiss Army, in his 89th year.

8. At St. Louis, Missouri, General Frank P. Blair, Jun., in his 55th year.

At Halifax, N. S., George Brown, the champion oarsman, in his 37th year.

Monseigneur Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Que., in his 68th year.

15. Drowned, at Bracebridge, Ont., Mr. David Courtney, editor and proprietor of the *Northern Advocate*.

18. In England, Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, in her 70th year.

At Bermuda, R. W. Outbridge, a prominent politician and merchant.

19. At London, Eng., Rev. Benjamin Davies, D. D., at one time Professor in McGill University, Montreal.

21. In England, Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.B., formerly Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and author of numerous well-known books, in his 83rd year.

23. In France, Athanase Josué F. Coquerel, an eminent Protestant clergyman and leader, in his 55th year.

25. At London, Eng., Isaac Merritt Singer, inventor of the "Singer" Sewing machine, in his 65th year.

26. At London, Eng., John McIver, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Cunard S. S. Line.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sir Charles Locock, M.D., Physician, accoucheur to the Queen, in his 77th year.

27. Rt. Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D. D., Bishop of St. David's, a widely known historian, in his 79th year.

31. In Carter Co., Tennessee, U. S., Andrew Johnson, late President of the United States, in his 68th year.

At Berlin, Prussia, Dr. Von Schweitzer, leader of the Social Democrats.

At Quebec, Duncan Bruce, Esq., at one time the lumber prince of Quebec.

AUGUST.

2. In New York city, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, in his 91st year.

4. At Copenhagen, Denmark, Hans Christian Andersen, poet and novelist, in his 71st year.

5. At Montreal, Que., Hon. Edward Masson, in his 50th year.

At Chicago, Illinois, U. S., Hon. Jesse O. Morton, a prominent public man of that State.

6. At Marti, Utah, U. S., very suddenly, Joseph A. Young, oldest son of Brigham Young.

6. At London, Eng., William Boyle Bernard, author of many popular plays, in his 64th year.

10. At Como, Que., drowned at the wharf, Miss Murray, Lady Principal of McGill Model School, much beloved and regretted.

12. At Philadelphia, U.S., Horace Binney, Esq., the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, in his 97th year.

20. At Kindernook, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Killerhouse, in her 107th year, having survived four husbands nearly 20 years.

At Carlisle Bay, from a wound, by a poisoned arrow, Commodore Goodenough, commanding the British squadron in Australia.

22. At Shelburne, N. S., Willis Nazrey, Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

25. At London, Eng., Sir Edward Ryan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

26. At Rome, Italy, the wife of General Garibaldi.

25. At Ottawa, Ont., Rev. John A. Gordon, Wesleyan Minister.

31. At Montreal, Que., Mr. Alex. Bertram, Chief Engineer of the Montreal Fire Department, in his 65th year.

SEPTEMBER.

3. At Paris, France, General Frossard.

5. At London, Eng., Lieut. Colonel F. M. Wilson, M. P. for West Suffolk, and H. M. Feilden, M. P. for Blackburn.

6. At Jersey city, N. Y., Dr. Leverit Bradley, the well-known electrician inventor.

8. At Hamilton, Ont., Alderman W. Campbell, for 28 years a resident of that city.

13. At Halifax, N. S., Capt. Hallett of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers.

At Tanneries West, Montreal, Gabriel Lenoir Rolland, a veteran of 1812, in his 84th year.

15. In England, the Earl of Huntingdon, in his 68th year.

18. At London, Eng., Sir George Essex Honeyman, late Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

20. In Ireland, John Vance, Esq., M.P. for Armagh.

20. At Munich, Germany, Prince Adalbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria.

22. At Liverpool, Eng., Robertson Gladstone, Esq., brother of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

23. At Montreal, Que., George Edward, Clerk, Esq., editor of the *True Witness*, in his 61st year.

24. At Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. Israel T. Hatch, late Reciprocity Commissioner, in his 68th year.

26. At Lambeth, near London, Ont., Mrs. Lucy Patrick, in her 102nd year.

Sir Fred Currie, Bart., member of the Council of India, in his 76th year.

Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn, brother of Lord Wolverton, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Registrar Roche, of the London Bankruptcy Court.

Memorable Events.

OCTOBER, 1874.

1. Meeting of Evangelical Alliance in Montreal.

2. Barge in Regent's Canal, London, Eng., on which were 4 tons of gunpowder, exploded, killing several persons and some animals in the Zoological Gardens, and shattering bridges and houses.

4. Count Von Arnim arrested in Prussia on charge of embezzling State Papers. Elections for Councils General in France.

5. Opening of Danish Parliament. Ice in New Hampshire. Sultan prohibits exportation of coral from Morocco. Great excitement at Buenos Ayres in consequence of Argentine insurrection, and families leave by every steamer.

6. Mr. Bradlaugh defeated at Northampton Election.

7. Canadian Lumber Association meet at Ottawa.

8. Wool manufacturers of United States in convention at New York, oppose reciprocity with Canada. Franco-German Convention readjusting boundaries of frontier dioceses, signed at Paris.

9. Postal Convention signed at Berne. Archbishop of Cologne released.

10. 1,200 steerage passengers leave New York for Europe.

11. Edwardsburgh Starch Factory burned. Ice a quarter of an inch thick at Omaha, U. S. A new diamond field discovered in Cape Colony.

12. Gen. Haly sworn in Administrator of Dominion of Canada. Very heavy weather on the Atlantic.

13. First snow of the season reported in Canada. Two-thirds of Virginia tobacco crop destroyed by frost. Public meeting in Birmingham against anticipated expenses of Prince of Wales' visit.

14. Twenty-one foreign governments accept the invitation to Centennial. Empress of Russia visits England. Fiji Islands formally annexed to England.

16. Spanish Government pay compensation to England for Virginius affair and other claims.

17. Stanley arrives at Zanzibar on his exploring expedition.

20. Marriage of President Grant's son. Eighteen indictments for polygamy brought in by Grand Jury at Salt Lake City. American gold dollar made standard at foreign ports instead of silver dollar. Famine reported in Kherson and Bessarabia. Heavy gale on North Coast of England.

21. Iron clipper ship Shandon lost on Anticosti. Successful début of Madame Albani, a Canadian Prima Donna, at New York.

22. Election for Montreal West declared void. Sherbrooke, E. T., and Kennebec R. R. inaugurated. Steamer City of Brooklyn burst her boiler on Detroit River; 15 persons killed and many wounded.

23. Leg timists urge Comte de Chambord to return to France. Two thousand persons killed in India by a cyclone.

25. Jury at Fort Garry in Lepine case bring in verdict of guilty, with recommendation to mercy.

27. Largest ship ever built in Maritime Provinces launched at Maitland, N. S. Labrador, outside the Province of Quebec, declared to be part of Newfoundland.

28. Alarming forest fires in India. Count Von Armin released on bail.

29. Thanksgiving Day in Ontario. German Reichstag opened by Emperor in person.

30. Irish Roman Catholic Episcopate denounce Prof. Tyndall's address to British Ass. at Belfast. Largest cotton crop ever recorded in Presidency of Bombay, India. Union Pacific impeded by snow.

31. Suppression of Protestant schools in Syria reported. Twelve inches of snow in West Pennsylvania.

NOVEMBER.

1. Hurricane in West Indies.

2. United States Army reduced to 25,000. One thousand five hundred cases of typhoid fever in a Lancashire, Eng., town. Prepar-

tions going on for war between China and Japan. Diphtheria alarmingly prevalent in New York City. Louisiana elections held quietly. Democratic majority.

3. Large forest fires in various parts of United States. Prince of Wales visits Birmingham. Elections in 24 of the United States with great Democratic gain. Heavy fog on Lake Erie, many vessels aground. Representative Government established in Alsace, Lorraine.

5. Gold fields at the Cape attracting attention.

6. New direct Australian Steamship Line organized, making trip from London in 45 days.

7. Difficulty between China and Japan amicably arranged. Great painting by Murillo stolen from Cathedral of Seville. Griqua Land annexed to Cape Colony.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Two persons crushed to death in the procession. Mr. D'Israeli's speech causes great excitement in Germany.

10. Three and a half tons silver bullion received at New York Assay Office from San Francisco. First heavy frost in Great Britain.

11. Meeting of Ontario Legislature. Snow fall in Southern Counties of England. Carlists meet with heavy losses.

12. Paul Boynton swims the Liffey. Complete anarchy in Khiva, and Russian aid invoked by Khan.

15 Insurrection in Buenos Ayres put down. Revolution in Venezuela. Floods in Cuba. Robbery of American Express Company, at Cincinnati.

16. D'Israeli elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Inundations in North Lancashire do much damage. Disastrous collision of ships near Calcutta, two boats crews drowned. Strike of longshoremen at New York.

17. Steamship Empire sunk at her dock, New Orleans, with loss of many lives. Second class fares abolished on Midland Railway, England. Steamship Cospatrick burned at sea, and over 400 persons lost.

18. New Polar Exploring Expedition resolved on.

22. Heavy gale in the Mediterranean. Twenty-four men killed by explosion of coal mines in Lancaster.

23. Dense fog over South of England for two days. Navigation of rivers suspended, and numerous accidents on railways. Terrible storm at Tuscumbia, Alabama; twelve persons killed, and half the town in ruins. Italian Parliament opened by King.

25. Frightful disaster on the Great St. Bernard; eleven persons buried in the snow. Deputation from British Chambers of Commerce wait on Lords Derby and Caernarvon to oppose Reciprocity Treaty.

29 Circular letter from Cardinal Manning read in Churches of R. C. London Diocese, excommunicating all who deny the Pope's infallibility.

30. Special panel of 1,000 men. N. Y., ordered for a jury to be selected from, in Beecher-Tilton case. Severe storm on West Coast of England. Twenty-one lives lost.

DECEMBER.

2 Meeting in Montreal against Compulsory Vaccination Act. Italian Chamber of Deputies agree to vote annuity to Garibaldi. Dr. Kenealy disbarred by Benchers of Gray's Inn.

3. King of Sandwich Islands visits United States.

7. Opening of United States Congress, President's message read. Decision of Privy Council in Guibord Case received in Montreal. Violent storm in St. Petersburg inundating lower part of the city, and causing much distress.

10, 11. Disastrous gales on Coasts of Great Britain.

13. Bishop of London prohibits Bishop Colenso from preaching in his diocese.

15. Large fire in Boston, Mass. Intense cold. Heavy gale on British Coast and snow in London, rendering travelling difficult.

16. Heavy fall of snow in France, and terrible storm in Bay of Biscay. Distressing famine in Asia Minor. Terrific storm at Cape Town, and unprecedented floods and many wrecks.

18. Prince Bismarck sustained in German Reichstag by large majority.

19. News received of a great fire in Japan, and of burning of Steamship Japan between Japan and Hong Kong. Bursting of dam at Haydenville, Mass, causing great destruction Count Von Arnim's trial concluded. He is sentenced to three months imprisonment. Meeting of Committee at Montreal to investigate Quebec "Land Swap" transaction

24. Prince Edward Island Railway assumed by Dominion Government. Death of the famous Spanish Leader, Espartero.

28. New Postal arrangements between United States and Canada agreed upon. Sir John Macdonald re-elected for Kingston.

29 Archbishop of Cologne again fined and threatened with imprisonment. Count Von Arnim appeals from his sentence.

30 General trade depression in United States, with heavy failures, and thousands of workmen unemployed.

31. Prince Alphonso proclaimed King of Spain. Very cold weather. Terrible distress in Asia Minor.

JANUARY, 1875.

1. Sixty thousand colliers in South Wales strike work. Snow in South of England and heavy gale around the Coasts.

3. President Serrano leaves Spain, and the young King is generally recognized.

4. Navigation of Hudson River closed Disturbances in New Orleans. United States troops interfere. The Beecher-Tilton trial commenced.

5 Great excitement over Louisiana troubles. General Sheridan sustained by President.

7. French Cabinet resigns. Jury in Beecher case completed.

8. New French Ministry formed. The Pope sends his blessing to King Alphonso. Extremely cold weather and heavy storms.

9. Collision between Steamers Pennsylvania and Abbotsford.

11. First large fire in Winnipeg. Ontario elections going on. Very excited meeting at New York about Louisiana affairs Election in Montreal Centre.

15. Mr Gladstone withdraws from leadership of Liberal Party. King Alphonso enters Madrid, and is well received. Snow blockade on railways Lepine's sentence commuted by Governor General.

16 Unsatisfactory relations between Germany and Spain. Eight vessels of German fleet ordered to Bay of Biscay.

18 Violent gales on the Atlantic. Six European Steamers overdue at New York; Prussian authorities close Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, and expel the priests from German territory.

19 Severe snow storm. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa. Dangerous illness of Prince Leopold.

20. Several vessels lost near English Coast. Snow slides in Utah with much loss of life.

21. Allied powers attempt to reconcile difficulties between Turkey and Montenegro, and are unsuccessful. Floods in California, with great loss of life and property.

24. Death of Charles Kingsley. General Garibaldi enthusiastically received in Rome. Ice in New York Harbor impedes passengers and traffic seriously. Alfonso officially proclaimed King in Cuba.

25. Nine persons burned to death at Boucherville, Quebec. Terrific gale for two days on British Coast. Bill for the creation of a Senate passed 1st reading in French Assembly, by large majority.

26. Mr. Bright addresses Birmingham electors, attacking Established Church. School Riot in New Brunswick.

27. Great party contest in United States Congress. Dead Lock continuing for two days.

30. Russia recognises King Alfonso. Burning of Beauport Asylum, Quebec.

31. One hundred and twenty thousand miners in South Wales coal mines idle. Important debates on Constitutional Bill in French Senate.

FEBRUARY.

1. Treasurer, Quebec, presents his Budget. Health Committee of Quebec Legislature present report strongly recommending compulsory vaccination.

3. Avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost.

4. Marquis of Hartington chosen Liberal Leader of House of Commons. Opening of Dominion Parliament. Violent gale throughout Dominion and Western States. Death of Chinese Emperor formally announced.

5. Imperial Parliament reassembled. Civil Rights Bill passes United States Congress.

6. Coldest day of the season.

7. Resolutions of Amnesty for North West troubles moved in Dominion Parliament by Premier. Louisiana troubles still unsettled, and great excitement in United States.

9. Excitement in Quebec over St. Patrick's Church Bill. Ice bridge between Staten Island and New Jersey.

10. Potomac frozen over. New Tariff Bill introduced in United States Congress.

11. Disturbances in Montreal, arising from Father Chiniquy's lectures. Extreme cold. Fearful fires in Kingston, Jamaica.

12 Importation of American potatoes into Germany prohibited. Intense cold, and railway trains stopped throughout Dominion and United States.

13. Amnesty resolutions passed.

15. Arch. Cullen, in a pastoral, condemns the preaching of Moody and Sankey. Over 30 fishing vessels off Cape Cod shut up by ice.

16 Dominion Finance Minister makes his Budget Speech. John Mitchell elected M. P. for Tipperary.

17. French Ministry defeated. Importation of Chinese women into United States prohibited.

18 Meeting of New Brunswick Legislature.

19. Serious fire in Portland, N. B.

22. Hon. G. Brown explains Reciprocity negotiations in Dom. Senate. Report of "Louisiana Committee" presented in United States Congress.

23. Closing of Quebec Legislature. Bill for the organization of Senate passes French Assembly. Religious excitement in Mexico.

24. Several English railways blocked by snow. State of Colorado admitted into the Union. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet "Vaticanism" appears. Riel expelled Dominion Commons.

25 Dense fog in New York. Bill for organization of Public Powers passes French Assembly. Change of Ministry in France. Roman Catholic Church, New York, partially blown down by wind, and a number of lives lost. Communists in Chicago threaten disturbance.

26 Destructive flood in Tennessee. Protestant liberty threatened in Spain.

27. Contraction in the money market, and commercial derangement throughout Dominion.

MARCH.

1. Civil Rights Bill signed by President United States. Very severe snow storm throughout Dominion.

2. Serious railway accident in Staffordshire, Eng. Steamer Gottenburg wrecked in Bass Straits, Australia, and only four persons out of over 100 saved.

4. Closing session of United States Congress. Bill introduced into Prussian Chambers for withdrawing endowments from Roman Catholic Clergy. Exportation of horses from Germany prohibited.

6. Fresh reports of terrible famine in Asia Minor. Small pox again increasing in Montreal.

9. Heavy gale on British Coasts, and shipping disasters numerous. Great fire in Montreal. G. T. Railway Works burned.

10. A French Ministry formed after many weeks futile attempts. Resolutions on New Brunswick School Law pass Dominion Commons.

11. Opening of Nova Scotia Legislature.

12. Bill for organization of North West Territory introduced into Dominion Parliament. John Mitchell again elected M. P. for Tipperary, Ireland. Messrs. Moody and Sankey hold great revival services in London.

13. Holland and Denmark join Postal Union.

15. Consistory held at the Vatican, and Archbishops Manning and McCloskey and several others made Cardinals. News received of massacre of surveying party in Assam, India. Very heavy thunder storm in Ontario.

16. Carlist General Cabrera acknowleges King Alfonso, and advises his countrymen to make peace.

17. Extensive freshets in New York and Pennsylvania. Snow storms at the West, with snow slides and loss of life.

18. Opening of Prince Edward Island Legislature.

19. Belgium and Portugal join Postal Convention. Serious trouble on Chinese and Burmese frontiers.

21 University Boat Race on Thames won by Oxford. Irish demonstration in Hyde Park. Press censorship in Spain gives great dissatisfaction. Terrible Tornado in Georgia, U. S.

22. Great mortality from measles in Fiji Islands. Moody and Sankey hold meeting in Exeter Hall.

24. Funeral of John Mitchell at Newry. Court House at Kingston, Ont., burned.

25. Gen. Sheridan publishes notice of determination to keep out all miners from Indian Territory at the Black Hills.

26. Good Friday

27. Opening of Lake navigation. Ice gorge on Delaware River.

29. Immense mass meeting in Hyde Park, London, for Tichborn claimant.

30. Importation of American potatoes into France prohibited. France agrees to Postal Convention.

31. Opening of Manitoba Legislature. Disturbances at Pennsylvania Coal Mines. Supreme Court and Insolvency Bills pass Dominion Commons.

APRIL.

1. Eighty Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics imprisoned at Posen, Prussia. Disturbances on border between Mexico and Texas. Floods from breaking up of ice in many places in Dominion and United States.

3. Difficulties between Germany and Belgium respecting pastorals of Roman Catholic Bishops.

4. Collision of Steamships off Chinese Coast, fifty lives lost.

5. Emperor of Austria visits King of Italy in Venice. Ice in St. Lawrence breaking up. Archbishop of Quebec forbids Roman Catholics to read Montreal Witness.

6. Publication of Dr. Newman's reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism" Dominion Senate reject Vancouver Island Railway Bill.

8. Dominion Parliament closed. Sensational article in London Times against Canadian railways. Powder explosion in San Francisco, with loss of life.

9. Professors in the University of Madrid exiled for protesting against Education laws.

10. Paul Boynton swims across English Channel.

12. Floods in Australia. Trial of Canal Land Case in Montreal.

13 Snow in New York and Pennsylvania. Navigation open on Lake Ontario and at Quebec.

14. Hudson navigation opens.

15. Outrages on Protestants in Mexico.

16. First revival meetings held by Moody and Sankey in London. Mr. Pearsoll Smith holds revival meetings in Germany, attended by immense crowds.

17 Compromise arrived at in New Orleans, and business and confidence reviving.

19. Heavy snow in Virginia.

23. Tichborne case discussed in House of Commons. Steamboats burned, with great loss of life, at New Orleans.

24. Great scarcity of coal in Philadelphia in consequence of miners strikes. Snow storm on entire line of Union Pacific Railroad, and railway blockade.

25. Union Pacific inundated. Proclamation of North West Amnesty. Fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

30. Religious Orders abolished in Prussia. Gale on Lake Ontario.

31. Dreadful explosion in coal mine, North Staffordshire, Eng.

MAY.

3. Montreal Harbor open. Mutiny on an American steamer

8. Arrival of first steamer at Quebec. Wreck of S.S. Schiller off Scilly Island.

15. Lord Dufferin leaves Dominion for England. Swarms of bugs and grasshoppers threaten crops of Western States. One half of Peshawar, Afghanistan, burned. Reduction of postage in United States.

19. Destructive bush fire in South Eastern New York, and in North Minnesota.

20. Terrible fires in Pennsylvania.

21. International Metric Convention signed at Paris.

24. Fifty thousand persons attend Moody and Sankey's meetings. Seventy-six persons drowned by sinking of ferry boat in the Tyrol. Panic in Chicago grain market.

25. Processions in honor of the Pope's Jubilee forbidden in Prussia.

26 Derby Day. House of Commons adjourn by vote of large majority. Committee of thirty completed by French Assembly. Tipperary election case decided in favor of Moore.

27. Boynton swims again across the channel. Church burned in Springfield, Mass., 75 persons killed.

28. Strike in S. Wales ended. Fire at Portland, N. S. Earthquake in Asia Minor Nearly 2000 lives lost.

29. Departure of Arctic Expedition. President Grant writes his "Third Term Letter."

31. Question of Privilege settled in Imperial Commons. Judgment in Lachine Land Case, Montreal.

JUNE.

1. Earl Derby makes important statement in Lords respecting relations of France and Germany. Statement of U. S. Public Debt. Renewed fires on head waters of Delaware River.

2. Dissatisfaction in New Brunswick with fishery taxes. Forest fires on Upper Ottawa. First meeting of General Synod of Reformed Episcopal Church.

3. Heavy cyclones on Chinese coast. Hurricane in several of U. States.

5. Court of Chancery decide Canada Oil Cos. case against the English Directors.

6. Fire at Hull, Q. Finest Lumber Mills in America destroyed. Dissolution of Quebec Assembly.

8. Forest fires in Nova Scotia. Continued fatal epidemic of Measles at Fiji.

9. Sultan of Zanzibar arrives in England. Violent storm at Paris does immense damage.

10. Terrible earthquake in New Granada. 16,000 lives lost.

12. News received in Dom. of sinking of S. S. Vicksburg by icebergs—only 12 persons saved.

14. Landing of Am. Rifle team in Ireland. Cold wave throughout U. States and Dominion with frost. Burning of Lumber and Mills at Thurso, Q.

15. Failure of Alex. Collie & Co., London, Eng. Trial of Count Von Arnim resumed.

18. Change of gauge on Intercolonial Railway. Great fire in Dublin.

19. Tennyson's new drama published.

21. Excitement in England over proposed revival meetings at Eton.
23. Heavy rains and floods in Southern France. Difficulties with Burmah satisfactorily settled.
24. Von Arnim sentenced to 9 months imprisonment. Opening of the Levis and Kennebec Railway, Quebec. Violent storm in Ontario.
26. Dreadful Inundation in S. W. France, 1,000 lives lost. Inundations in various parts of Austrian Empire, with great loss of life and property. Nine thousand Mennonite emigrants leave England for America.
28. Terrific storm at Pesth, Hungary. Death of Sir W. Logan.
29. Americans win International Shooting Match at Dublin. Carlists and their families expelled from Spain, and property confiscated. International Court of Appeal opened at Alexandria, Egypt, by the Khedive.

JULY.

1. Dominion Day kept throughout Dominion of Canada. Jury in Beecher trial discharged without coming to an agreement. Epidemic still raging in Fiji Islands.
3. Irish riflemen win the All Ireland Challenge Shield in competition with Americans.
5 Americans give festival in Crystal Palace, London, which is largely attended. General 4th July celebration in United States.
6 Fearful storm in New York City. Montreal City elections won by Conservatives.
7. Insurrection in Hergozivina. Plymouth Church increase Beecher's salary to $10,000. Agricultural Household Suffrage Bill rejected in House of Commons.
8. Fearful storm in Geneva, Switzerland.
12. Moody and Sankey hold their closing meetings in London.
15. Incessant rains in England with floods and damage to crops. Prince of Wales' visit to India settled in Commons.
18. American Rifle Team visit Wimbledon. Loss of a balloon and its occupants in Lake Michigan.
21. Heavy rains in Yorkshire and Lancashire, with overflow of rivers, &c. Council of Presbyterian Delegates from all Presbyterian Churches in Christendom, meet in London.
22. Irishmen win Elcho Shield at Wimbledon. Steamer Abbotsford goes on shore on Coast of Wales. Violent speech of Mr. Plimsoll in Commons causes great excitement. Canadians again win Kolapore Cup at Wimbledon.
23. Canadian Copyright Bill passes House of Commons. Floods in several parts of England.
25. Prussian Clergy generally submit to new laws, regulating relations to the State.
26. Closing of numerous mills in England and Scotland, 30,000 hands unemployed.
29. Grand Jury find true bill against Col. Baker for assaulting a young lady. Lord Mayor of London gives International Mayor's Banquet at London.
30. Shipping Bill passes House of Commons. Yellow fever in Florida, U. S.
31. Continued rain and damage to crops in Western States. Turkish Government authorise circulation of Bible in Turkey.

AUGUST.

1. Immense amnesty meeting in favor of Fenian Convicts, in Hyde Park, London.
3. Trouble in Queensland from Chinese immigration. South Australia petitions for annexation of New Guinea. Fearful gales on Coast of New Zealand. Strike of operatives in Massachusetts Cotton Mills.
4. Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall. Mr. D'Israeli declares the country prosperous, and the people generally content. Session of French Assembly closed. New Postal Money Order System between Dominion and United States inaugurated.
5 O'Connell Centennial Celebration.
6. Shipping Bill passes Imperial Commons. Eighteen more cotton mills in Lancashire closed.
7. Serious riot in Glasgow between Home Rulers and Orangemen. Cholera raging in Damascus.
9 Anti-Vaccination Riot in Montreal, Q.
12. Heavy storm in New Jersey. Old Catholic Conference opened at Bonn. Excessive heat in France. Yellow fever in Mississippi.
13 Imperial Parliament prorogued. Hurricane near Paris, France.
16 Inauguration of statue of Hermann in Germany.
17. Contemplated Negro Insurrection in Georgia, U. S., discovered.
18. Collision of Royal Yacht Alberta with the Yacht Mistletoe.
21. Swiss National Council order suppression of all convents and religious orders.
23. Heavy frosts in Western States.
24. Epidemic among cattle in England. Captain Webb swims across English Channel.
25. Commercial depression in England. Several vessels wrecked in Gulf of St. Lawrence.
26. Peaches successfully exported to England from United States by means of ice.
27. Great distress in Iceland, one-third of the island devastated by eruption of volcanoes.
28. Insurrection in Turkey gaining ground. Propeller Persian burned on Lake Michigan.
31. Steamer Faraday recovers eastern section of direct cable. Roman Catholic Synod of Ireland meet at Dublin, to discuss Education Question. Failure of Bank of California.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Association for reform and codification of International Law, opens at The Hague.
2. Collision between British Iron Clad Vanguard and Iron Duke in British Channel, and sinking of Vanguard. Riot in Montreal. Attempt to bury Guibord unsuccessful.
3. Strikes in Dundee, Scotland, and Fall River, Mass., settled. Turks victorious in combats with insurgents.
6 Direct Cable in working order. Chinese difficulty with England reported settled.
7. Cattle disease on the increase in England. Order restored in Turkish provinces.
9 Three accidents on Chicago and N. W. Railway. Forest fires in North East New York.
10. Gale on Upper Lakes, causing much disaster to shipping. Steamer Equinox foundered with entire crew. Tank set on fire by lightning at Oil City, Pa., and a large quantity of oil burned.
12. Destructive gales off Coast of France. Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, issues Pastoral respecting Guibord Case.

18. Abatement of Cattle Disease in England. Papal Nuncio sends circular to Spanish Government asking for suppression of heretical teaching and transfer of education to the clergy. Rain storms throughout Dominion and gales on lakes. Fearful gales at Galveston, Texas.

17 Snow fall at Riviere du Loup, Quebec, and White Mountains, New Hampshire.

20. Close of Roman Catholic Synod at Dublin. Appearance of epizootic at New York City

21 Suspension of Mechanics Bank, Montreal Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa.

22. Spanish Ministers refuse the demands of the Vatican.

26 Disturbances in Toronto to prevent Roman Catholic procession. Resignation of United States Secretary of Interior. Prince Imperial assumes control of Bonapartist party.

27. Direct Cable parts in mid-ocean. Return of Swedish Arctic Expedition. Severe storm over North of England.

28. Destructive floods in British Isles Burning of Victoria Foundry at Leeds, Eng. Completion of Lincoln Memorial Tower London. Forest fires in Tunis Africa.

29. Turkish troops cross Servian Frontier. Railway accident near Sorel, Quebec Severe storm throughout Ontario.

Public Works of the Dominion.

The following information is condensed from the Report of the Department of Public Works :—

CANALS.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND LAKES.

The Lachine Canal is 986 miles from the Straits of Belleisle, and is 8½ miles long from the city of Montreal to the village of Lachine, avoiding the St. Louis Rapids. Navigation on it during the season of navigation was only once interrupted, and then only for 5 hours. The canal was kept in good order, several gates and bridges repaired, wharves and flour sheds put in order, drains cleaned out, banks, tow-paths and roads repaired. The new works—one, a new entrance of two locks and intervening basin, and the other, the enlargement and deepening of the existing basin, and the construction of Wellington Basin are being proceeded with. The work on the St. Gabriel Basin has been completed, the River St. Pierre excavation and Cote St. Paul bridge finished, and four farm bridges built. The expenditure for construction was $158,618; repairs, $28,081.

Beauharnois Canal, 11¼ miles long, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 15½ miles from Lachine, connecting Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, and avoiding the Cascades, Cedars and Coteau Rapids. A large number of repairs were made to this canal—the drains cleaned out and five farm bridges built over them. Traffic was maintained throughout, without interruption, during the season of 206 days. There was expended on it for construction, $26; repairs, $10,-990.

The Cornwall Canal is 11½ miles long, 32¾ miles from the head of the Beauharnois, and enables vessels to pass the Long Sault Rapids. Seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars were expended for repairs in the years 1873-74. There was no expenditure for construction.

The Williamsburgh Canals are divided into three sections—Farran's Point, ¼ miles long, 5 miles from the head of the Cornwall Canal; Rapid Plat, 4 miles long, 10½ miles distant from Farran's Point, and the Galops Canal, 7¾ long, distant 4½ miles from the head of Rapid Plat. These works were efficiently maintained, and navigation, with one brief exception, uninterrupted. The expenditure for repairs on these canals was $7,396—$26,541 was paid out for construction account on the St. Lawrence Canals.

The Welland Canal, 27 miles and 1,099 feet long, between Lakes Ontario and Erie, had a number of repairs. There was one break in the navigation from a pair of lock-gates being carried away, which took three days to repair. The enlargement of this canal is being rapidly proceeded with. The expenditure for construction was $746,420; for repairs, $108,707.

The Burlington Bay Canal cuts through the sand bar separating that bay from Lake Ontario, giving access to the Port of Hamilton. It is half a mile long. There were no repairs required during the season of 1874.

TUG SERVICE.

For a number of years a Tug Service had been subsidized by the Dominion Government on the navigable reaches between the St. Lawrence Canals. By an Order in Council, this service was directed to be discontinued after the season of 1875. Between 1st July, 1873, and 30th June, 1874, 1,768 craft were taken up, and 1,434 taken down, for which was received over $53,000. The Government subsidy was $12,000.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA & KINGSTON NAVIGATION.

This navigation is 246¼ miles in length, of which 138¾ miles is canal navigation.

The St. Anne's Lock, ½ mile long, enables

vessels to surmount the St. Anne's Rapids, 23½ miles from Montreal. There was no serious interruption to trade. Some repairs were made, and a new canal, 1 200 feet long, 120 wide and 10½ feet deep, contracted for and put under construction. Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars were paid for construction, and $7,208 for repairs. At the River La Graisse a channel was excavated by the steam dredge from the Ottawa to the village of Rigaud.

The Carillon Canal, 2½ miles long, past the Carillon Rapids, was, owing to the breaking of a lock-gate, closed once during the season of 1874, for 48 hours. It was efficiently maintained in good order, $10,605 having been expended for repairs. Four miles from the Carillon canal is

The Chute a Blondeau Canal, ¼ of a mile long, only used by vessels going down the river. On this canal new works are being constructed to supersede these canals. A dam, 1,800 feet long, with a timber slide, has been built at the foot of the Carillon Rapids. The expenditure on this during the fiscal year was $5[illegible],935.

The Grenville Canal, 5¾ miles long, about 60 miles below Ottawa, enables vessels to pass the Long Sault Rapids. New works are being constructed on this also. The expenditure on construction account in the fiscal year for the Carillon and Grenville Canals was $190,323.

Above the city of Ottawa, some locks and dams have been constructed to overcome the *Culbute and L'Islet* Rapids. The expenditure on these in 1873-74 was $38,389. They consist of two locks each 200 feet long, and dams of 520 feet in length.

The Rideau navigation between Ottawa and Kingston, 126½ miles long, has 47 locks. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars were expended in construction on this, and $23,467 for repairs. The navigation in this canal was interrupted for fourteen days by an accident at the Kingston Mills. The water supply was good throughout the season.

THE RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Navigation, commencing at Sorel, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, continues 81 miles in the territory of the Dominion to Lake Champlain. Fourteen miles above Sorel the river is divided into two channels. The St. Ours Lock and an earthwork dam is one channel, and a large dam of crib-work and stone in the western, gives a navigable depth of seven feet for 32 miles to Chambly Basin.

The Chambly Canal, 12 miles long, between Chambly and St. Johns, was built to avoid rapids. These works were put in thorough repair, and some other improvements made in the navigation of the river. The cost of these was $21,600. Arrangements have been made to dredge a channel 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep in the St. Francis river up to St. Thomas de Pierreville, 8 miles from its confluence, with Lake St. Peter.

The St. Peter's Canal connects St. Peter's Bay on the south coast of Cape Breton, N. S., with the Bras d'Or lakes, crossing an isthmus half a mile long, and giving access to and from the Atlantic. The expenditure on this work was $1,580. Four thousand and eighteen dollars were expended on surveys for the Baie Verte Canal.

TOTAL CANAL EXPENDITURE.

The total canal expenditure for the fiscal year was:

Construction	$1,237,814
Repairs	227,249
Staff and Maintenance	180,120
Total	$1,645,183

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The rivers under the control of the Dominion Government are the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; St. Croix, Restigouche, St. John, and Tignish, New Brunswick; Missiguash, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Fraser, British Columbia; and Red, Manitoba. An appropriation of $1,500,000 was voted by Parliament for deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal; $500,000 was authorized to be expended in 1873 74, under the supervision of the Department, by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. In the fall of 1873 contracts were given out for six dredges, six steam tugs, fifteen scows and two coal barges, and the work was commenced in the spring of 1874. Surveys of obstructions in the St. Croix River, the removal of which is estimated at $100,000, have been made at the joint expense of the Dominion and United States Governments. A number of improvements have been made in the navigation of the River St. John, and steamboats now make their trips with ease in high water to the confluence of the Tobique. The reports received from all sections of the Dominion on the subject of navigable rivers suggest the necessity for the enforcement of the law for the protection of streams. Most of the harbors of the western lakes have been reduced in depth by deposits of sawdust, &c., &c., brought down from the upper waters of the streams flowing into them. The same difficulties are reported in the Maritime Provinces. Much inconvenience and, even positive danger to navigation, has been caused, and a heavy expense for dredging been thrown upon the Department.

HARBOURS AND PIERS.

Dredging operations were carried on in Harbours of Kingston, Napanee, River Salmon, Belleville, Picton, Presqu' ile, on Lake Ontario. Some additional works are in progress in the harbour of Port Hope. Arrangements were made for the extension of the harbour of Cobourg, but owing to difficulties with the contractors, have been delayed. The works at Rondeau, on Lake Erie have been completed. Surveys have been made with a view of constructing a harbour of refuge at Kingsville. Surveys were also made to ascertain the cost of improving the navigation of Chenal Ecarté, Lake St. Clair. Works are under contract for the better protection of the harbour of Bayfield, Lake Huron. The works in the harbour of Goderich, on the E. Coast of Lake Huron have been completed and further improvements are being carried on. Works

are in progress to make the harbor of Port Albert, 11 miles N. of Goderich, available for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. The works in the harbour of Kincardine have been completed, and those at Inverhuron are in progress. At Chantry Island, at the mouth or the Saugeen on the east of Lake Huron, the breakwater has been carried from the N. point of the Island 1,600 feet easterly on a curved line, and a beacon 50 feet across and 40 feet above water line on the point of the shoal running S.W. from the island. The improvement of the channel at Owen Sound, Georgian Bay, is being carried on, and also at Meaford, 19 miles from that place. A breakwater 700 feet long with a lighthouse at the eastern end, is in course of construction at Collingwood, the terminus of the Northern Railway, on Georgian Bay. Repairs were made at Malbaie, Riviere Ouelle, Riviere du Loup (en bas) and Rimouski harbours, in the Province of Quebec. Works were resumed on the harbour of Richibucto, on the Straits of Northumberland, N B. The breakwater at Stony Creek, on the Petit Codiac, was completed with satisfactory results, and also breakwaters at Herring Cove, Chignecto Bay, Dipper Harbour, 18 miles west of St. John, and Hillsboro, on the Petit Codiac.

The breakwater at Brooklyn, on the E. side of Liverpool Bay, N.S., has been completed, and 300 feet additional been contracted for. Works for the protection o the beach at Yarmouth, have been finished, and those at McNair's Cove, St. George's Bay. A breakwater is being constructed and the channel widened and deepened at Ingonish on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At Big Pond, Bras D'or Lake, Cape Breton, a passage has been opened from the Lake to the Pond. A breakwater has been constructed at Chedabucto Bay, the S.E. extremity of N.S., and that at Cow Bay, Cape Breton repaired. Breakwaters and piers have been repaired at Canada Creek, Bay of Fundy, and Digby, Annapolis Basin. The channel at Gabarous Bay, Cape Breton, has been deepened, and the breakwater at Green Cove repaired.

At Joggins, on the E. side of Chignecto channel, the breakwater has been extended 100 feet; another 170 feet long been constructed, and the basin cleared out. A pier is building at Maitland, and breakwaters repaired at Morden and Oak Point 2,200 feet of cribwork has been constructed as a protection at Port Greville, Miners' Channel. Piers and breakwaters have been repaired or extended at Port Hood, Cape Breton, Port George, Port Williams S. side of the Bay of Fundy, Plympton, St. Mary's Bay and River Salmon, Bay of Fundy. The harbours of Liverpool and Lockport, on the Atlantic coast were dredged; House harbour, Magdalen Islands, improved. The total expenditure for harbours and piers, &c., was,

Construction	$625,429
Repairs	46,487
Maintenance	4,500
Total	$676,406

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

Government slides have been made on several rivers to pass lumber where there are impediments to navigation, and the booms from bays at the entrance and discharge of the slide, to receive the timber. The works on the River Saguenay cover a distance of about 6 miles. They were all repaired on the St. Maurice and the Vermillion, one of its tributaries, there are 9 stations, including the booms at the mouth of the river. Repairs were made at nearly all of them. The expenditure on the Saguenay for repairs was $3,455, and on the St. Maurice $9 632, and $31,500 were spent in the construction of new works at the mouth of St. Maurice. On the Ottawa and its tributaries there are 73 timber stations, the first 27, and the last 389 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa. The works on the Ottawa River consist: 2,000 feet of canal, 3,835 do of slides, 29,855 feet of booms, 8,656 feet of dams, 316 bulkheads, 1,981 of bridges, 52 piers, 3 slidekeepers' houses, and 3 storehouses. The works were generally maintained and a new slide completed at the Roches Capitaine Rapids. On the Gatineau there are 3,071 feet of Canal, 4,138 feet of booms, 52 bridges, 10 piers and one slidekeeper's house. The main boom was rebuilt and the low water channel dredged. On the Madawaska river there are 15 stations, with 1,750 feet of slides, 18,179 feet of booms, 4,180 of dams, 182 of bridges, 43 piers, 1 slidekeeper's house, and one work shop. The works were kept in good repair. There are 3 booms and 10 support piers on the River Coulonge, which were kept in good repair On the Black River there are 1,139 feet of booms, 873 of slides, 316 of glance pier, and 135 of flat dam; all were kept in good repair. On the Petewawa there are 13 stations, with 5,577 feet of slides; 11,140 feet of booms, 3 596 of dams and 30 pier The works were all kept in serviceable condition, and one new slide constructed. On the River du Moine there are 300 feet of slide, 800 of booms, 1,324 of dams, and 6 piers, all kept in good repair. The total expenditure on the Ottawa in 1873 74 was: for construction, $53,128, for repairs, $35,668.

On the River Trent and the lakes connected with it various works have been constructed. There are 14 stations; the last 161 miles from the Bay of Quinté, on the River Scugog. The expenditure in this division was, $4,000 for construction, $5,569 for repairs.

The total expenditure during the fiscal year, for slides and booms, was,

Construction	$88,713
Repairs	54,125
Maintenance	40,184
Total	$183,025

The gross revenue from the tolls on the works in the Ottawa district was $117,989.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Dominion Roads are Métapédiac Temiscouata and Huntingdon. The Metapediac connects St. Flavie, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 201 miles below Quebec, with the Quebec and New Brunswick coast roads. The Temiscouata from Riviere du Loup to the New Brunswick boundary is 67 miles long. The Huntingdon, between Huntingdon and Port Louis, on Lake St. Francis, 8 miles long, is about to be transferred to the municipalities through which it passes. The expenditure on these roads during the year was $7,059. On the bridges

at Portage du Fort, on the Ottawa, and at Fort Garry, Manitoba, there was expended $6,514. Total, roads and bridges, $13,173.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Various alterations, additions and repairs were made in the Houses of Parliament. The work on the new library was steadily prosecuted; some improvements made in the Departmental Buildings; new workshops constructed on the line of Bank street; work on the grounds proceded with, and a new building commenced as an addition to the Western Block. The expenditure during the fiscal year was:

Construction	$135,963
Repairs	92,873
Heating, &c	39,390
Total	$278,226

Repairs were made at Rideau Hall, at a cost of $55 824, and $46,169 expended on the new Post-office and Custom House, Ottawa, which had to be taken from the original contractors and re-let. At London, Ont., the new Custom House was finished and put in use at a cost of $10,349, $582 expended for repairs to the Post-office, and a new immigrant depot completed at a cost of $3,420. At Hamilton, Ont., additions and alterations were made to the Post-office, costing $9,295. At Toronto, Ont., the new Post-office was completed and occupied at a cost, during the year, of $31,445; work on the new Custom House done to the extent of $55,111, and repairs in the Revenue offices made, costing $4,907. At Kingston, Ont., the Custom House and Post-office were repaired. Expenditure, $6,188. The total expenditure in Ontario, exclusive of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings was for

Construction	$149,526
Repairs	21,166
Total	$170,692

In the Province of Quebec, the new Post-office at Montreal was proceeded with; the Custom House repaired; and steps taken for the construction of an Examining Warehouse; alterations and additions were made to the Post-office at Quebec, and repairs in the Custom House; the Observatory completed; extensive repairs made in the Marine Hospital, and work done on the fortifications in the Citadel; the Immigrant Depot at Point Levis was improved; and some work done at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle; a Custom House and Inland Revenue offices built at Three Rivers. The total expenditure in the Province of Quebec was:

Construction	$102,848
Repairs	47,656
Total	$150,504

In New Brunswick, the Post-office at St. John was proceeded with; repairs made at the Custom House; the Savings Bank fitted up for the Assistant Receiver General, and the Quarantine Station repaired; the Custom House and Post-office Building at Chatham made ready for use, and the Custom House at Newcastle and the new Marine Hospital at St. Andrew's completed. The expenditure was, for construction and repairs, $80,680.

In Nova Scotia, the Dominion Building was repaired; the Quarantine Building fitted up, and a Custom House at Pictou commenced. Expenditure, $8,709.

In Manitoba, Custom House, Inland Revenue and Post-office buildings were being erected, and the Penitentiary under contract. Expenditure, $12,920.

In British Columbia, contracts have been given out for a Custom House, Post-office and Penitentiary which are in progress.

Expenditure in 1873 74	$38,370
For Telegraph Lines in British Columbia was expended	29,021
Total	$67,391

The total expenditure on Public Buildings during the year, including the Parliament Buildings, was $814,897.

RAILWAYS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The western section of this road between River du Loup and Trois Pistoles, 23 miles long, was placed, temporarily, under the management of the Grand Trunk, but this arrangement ceased in November, 1874. The line between Trois Pistoles and St. Flavie, 61 miles, was partially worked for traffic by the contractor, and was completed in 1874. The earthworks from St. Flavie to the Restigouche, 92 miles, were completed during the summer of 1874, and the track was to be laid during the summer of 1875. From River Restigouche to Bathurst, 75 miles, arrangements were made for track laying, and from Bathurst to Miramichi, 43 miles, both to be completed during the season of 1875

These 291 miles are to be on the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. The remaining 81 from Marimichi to Moncton, are to be laid on 5 feet 6 inch gauge. The total, 394 miles of track-laying, to be completed in the summer of 1875, but the ballasting will not be perfected. The bridging on the entire line, with the exception of that over the N. W. Branch of the Miramichi, were expected to be completed by the close of the winter of 1874. Provision has been made for a supply of water, and for necessary rolling stock.

The eastern division of the railway in the Province of Nova Scotia, extends from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles. From Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and the branch from Halifax to Windsor, 32 miles, being 145 miles in all.

The Central Division extends from Truro to Painsec, on the Intercolonial, and the line between Moncton and Point du Chene, 118 miles, and the New Brunswick division from St. John to Point du Chene on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 108 miles. Total, 371 miles, giving a total of 765 miles for the Intercolonial, of which 451 are open for traffic. Seven hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars were expended in 1873 74 on construction account; 1 025 830 for ordinary expenses, and $275,719 for extraordinary repairs. Making a total of $1,301,550—or including construction account $2,044,188 expenditure during the year. The revenue was $893,430. There was an increase in expenditure over the preceding year of $13,936, and of receipts of $189,972. A thorough inspection of the railway was made in 1874 by the General Superintendent of Government

Railways. It was estimated by him that about $1,600,000 would be necessary for the completion of the railway, with rolling stock, &c., making the total ultimate cost of the railway between Riviere du Loup and Truro $21,250,000.

NORTH-WEST COMMUNICATION.

The Dominion route to the North-West, generally called the Dawson route, was leased during the season of navigation to Messrs. Carpenter & Co. The route is as follows: From Toronto to Collingwood, 94 miles, by rail. From Collingwood to Prince Arthur Landing, through Lake Superior, 552 miles by steamer. From Prince Arthur's Landing to Lake Shebandowan, 45 miles of road. From Lake Shebandowan to North-West Angle, 303¾ miles by water; 8¼ portages; and from North-west Angle Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, 95 miles by land. Total distance, 1,078 miles, being nearly 500 miles shorter than by rail through the United States, and 450 shorter than that by water. During the latter part of the season of 1874, passengers were sent from Prince Arthur to North-West Angle in six days. The Prince Arthur road was gravelled and improved; on the navigable sections steam power is now used. East of Rainy Lake small tugs, with boats and barges, are used; on Rainy Lake, a side-wheel steamer runs regularly; between Fort Frances and the Long Sault, a tug, with boats; and from Long Sault to the N. W. Angle another side-wheel steamer. Two-decked barges have been built for the Windegoos lakes and Lake Kaogassikok. Boulders were removed during the winter from the Long Sault in Rainy River. The Lake of the Woods road was damaged by the Spring floods of 1874. Surveys were made of lakes and rivers contiguous to the route. The surveys made have gone far to establish the fact that a railway is practicable between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry in a generally direct course—50 miles shorter than any other that could be adopted, and passing through a wide region in which timber is abundant, the only large timber region west of the Rocky Mountains. Settlement is beginning in the fine agricultural district on Rainy river, one of the finest in the whole North West, with forests of pine to the north and east, minerals of various kinds, and building stone in unlimited quantity. The expenditure on this road was $185,545 for construction, and $229,885 for maintenance.

PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEY.

This survey may be said to extend from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean. On the eastern or woodland section three routes have been found practicable, one to the north of Lake Nepigon, with a branch either to Prince Arthur or Red Rock, on Nepigon Bay, the second to the south of Lake Nepigon, with branch to Red Rock, and the third to the south of Lake Nepigon, touching Lake Superior at Prince Arthur.

Lake Nipissing is 730 feet above the sea level, while the mean height of Lake Superior is 958 feet, and Lake Winnipeg is 710 feet. Two summits between Lakes Nipissing and Superior have to be crossed which are 1,400 feet above the sea, and a third west of Lake Superior 1,580 feet. The chief difficulty in the Central or Prairie region is the crossing of rivers, these generally running through deep valleys. In the western or mountain region surveys are still being prosecuted. Great difficulty is found in finding a favorable course through the Cascades. Once the valley of the North Thompson is reached, a favorable line, without heavy works is found for the entire length across the mountains to the eastward.

The expenditure on this survey during the fiscal year was $200,750.

TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was,

Construction	$3,733,549.29
Repairs	676,372.84
Staff and Maintenance	1,831,579.68
Total	$6,141,901.81

Secretary of State's Department.

In the correspondence branch of this Department 3,884 letters were sent from the Department, and 1,609 received. In the Registrar's branch 2,085 documents were engrossed or recorded, and 708 pages of copies made. An Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities was prepared for Parliament, and a Quarterly Return of all the Indian and Ordnance Lands Sales sent to the Registrars of each county. In the Queen's Printer's Department the cost of the *Canada Gazette* for the financial year was $3,678, and the revenue derived from it $1,188. About 1,050 copies are distributed gratis to official persons, &c., every month, and between 75 and 100 to subscribers and advertisers. Of the Statutes of 1874, 22,000 copies were printed—17,500 in English, and 4,500 in French. Of these 00 copies were sold, the remainder distributed gratuitously. The cost of these was about 55¼ cents a volume, or $12,113. A volume has been published containing the Criminal Laws and Acts relating to criminal procedure, for the use of justices of the peace. The cost of Departmental printing for the different departments during the year was $39 167—a small decrease on that of the preceding year. That of confidential printing, nearly all from the Finance Department, was $609, against $1,098 the preceding year; and that paid by warrant $2,692, against $2,239. The total work done under the superintendence of the office amounted to considerably more than $70,000. In the Stationery Office branch the goods issued amounted to $49,579—an increase of $11,500 over the preceding year. The profit on the year's transactions was $1,081. The average value of the stock on hand at the end of each month was $14,019. The value of waste paper collected from the Departments and sold was $607 for the year.

Dominion Lands.

Up to 31st December, 1874, 1,042 assignments had been registered under the Dominion Lands Act; 2,059 applications had been filed, of which 614 had been examined and recommended for patent; 2,000 township maps had been prepared, and some 23 parish plans, involving a mass of detailed information. Maps were also compiled and published showing the lands available for settlement. A map has also been prepared and published of the territory between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, showing the tracts of country surrendered by the Indians, &c. The total number of townships subdivided up to the close of 1874 was 440, representing about 9,695,156 acres, of which 6,572,238 acres are in Manitoba. A party is engaged in marking and defining the 49th parallel east of the Lake of the Woods, as a base line for block surveys, and another blocking the country south to Rainy River. Applications for land in Rainy River Valley are numerous. There is a large area, with excellent soil and abundant timber. A saw-mill, with planing and shingle machines, has been erected at Fort Francis, which will greatly aid settlement in this valley. A number of the Indian Reserves have been surveyed and marked out. The survey, in detail, of all holdings in the parishes on the Red River and Assiniboine have been completed. Surveys have been made of several different timber limits on Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, and Lake Winnipeg. The lands in the Lac-La-Pluie district reserved to the Hudson's Bay Company were surveyed during 1874. A special survey of meridians and bases in the North-West Territories is being carried on under the superintendence of the Assistant Surveyor General, Lindsay Russell, Esq. The objects of this survey are to establish a practical ground-work for the extension of township surveys along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway, to facilitate the location of the land grant along the line, and to obtain a knowledge of the character and resources of the territories covered by the survey. It is possible also that data of value may be obtained for estimating the length of a degree of the meridian in that region. The work will extend over some 12 degrees of latitude. Careful triangulation will be made, under Mr. Russell's personal direction, northerly from the 49th parallel, and westerly from the principal meridian, unless the country north of the Saskatchewan should be too heavily wooded, until the McKenzie River is reached, near Lake Athabasca. Mr. H. B. Smith, C. E., was employed during last season in obtaining a section on the principal meridian, connecting at Pembina with the surveys effected by United States engineers, and north of the Assiniboine with those for the Canada Pacific Railway. He also surveyed the Assiniboine from Red River to the parish of High Bluff, and connecting through Long Lake and the intervening country with Lake Manitoba. Special facilities were found to exist for opening up a navigable communication between Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. A channel through a nearly level country could be cut from the south end of Lake Manitoba through Long Lake to the Assiniboine, giving a volume of water sufficient with one lock only to render that river navigable for steamers throughout the season. The distance would be only 26 miles, and there are no rock cuttings. The estimated cost is about $875,000. The Assiniboine in its present state is unfit for anything but canoe navigation. The banks are of a soft, yielding nature; in many places pure sand; and every year large portions are carried off into the river; sometimes masses of many tons in weight precipitated into the stream. The only way of effectually deepening it is by letting in such a body of water as would keep it at a sufficient level for navigation. The population of Manitoba largely increased during the year. The settlers, with the exception of the Mennonites, were principally from Ontario. The city of Winnipeg has increased seventold in three years, and has now a population of nearly 5,000. Between thirteen and fourteen hundred Mennonites settled in the Province, and are a valuable addition to the population. 1 376 homesteads were entered in 1874. The total number entered up to December, 1874, was 2,537, representing 405,920 acres. 636 entries have been made under the Act allowing persons entering for homesteads to enter also for an adjoining quarter section reserve, of which he takes possession, and for which he will receive a patent on completing his homestead entry. 50,133 acres of Dominion lands had been sold up to the close of the year, and 118,240 acres entered by Military Bounty Warrant. $78,422.60 had been received at that date from Dominion lands; 977 patents had been issued. Enquiries for maps and information about these lands are constantly being received, and a concise description of them has been prepared. The allotment of Half Breed lands was unavoidably delayed, owing to claims which have now been finally settled, and the allotment need no longer be delayed. The Reports of the Township Surveys show the character of the soil, of 135 townships east of the principal meridian, and between 300 and 400 towships west of the line. In by very far the greater number of cases the soil is said to be of superior quality, and water generally easily obtainable. The want of wood is the most frequent defect, but a good many of the townships are well timbered. In some of the ranges east there is a good deal of marsh land. The shores of Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, where traversed, have the same rugged, rocky appearance as the north shore of Lake Superior. There is a great deal of fallen timber, and at one point a level country with green timber was discernible, stretching to the west as far as the eye could reach. Almost the entire country between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods has been swept by fire. The height of the coast of these lakes varies from 20 to 50, and in some places 100 feet.

Dominion Militia.

The total number of Active Militia who performed their annual drill in 1874 was only 1,823 officers, and 27,488 men. These were divided as follows:—

Ontario	918	officers	11,803	men.
Quebec	543	"	7,644	"
New Brunswick	144	"	1,897	"
Nova Scotia	212	"	2,574	"
Manitoba	2	"	52	"
Totals	1,823	"	27,488	"

From Prince Edward's Island 788 men are returned (provisionally). In Manitoba the authorized strength of the local corps is 5 companies, with 15 officers and 295 men. Only one—the Winnipeg Field Battery—performed the twelve days' consecutive drill. In British Columbia, the Militia Companies were inspected at several places; but owing to the unfavorable weather, and the absence of the larger number from head-quarters, the muster was very small, both for drill and inspection. One company only of 3 officers and 28 men performed their annual drill. 12 batteries of artillery were inspected in Ontario. The inspecting officer reports a general deficiency in knowledge of ammunition and stores, owing principally to the limited time allowed for their annual training. Clothing generally in good order; a good deal of repairs, painting, &c., needed for the batteries, and careful instruction necessary in the minor details of harnessing, driving, &c. The general appearance, efficiency, zeal, and *esprit de corps* gave unqualified satisfaction. In Quebec the Batteries number ten, but two of the corps have not drilled for two years, and the inspecting officer recommends their being struck from the roll. Some of the corps are very efficient, but there is great want of proper equipment. 5 officers and 147 men joined the School of Gunnery at Kingston during the year 1874. 22 first-class and 20 second-class short-course certificates were granted during the year. At the Gunnery School in Quebec 4 officers and 134 men joined the school: 5 first-class certificates were granted, and 44 second-class. The Dominion forces in the North-West only comprise at present a total of 200 of all ranks. Besides the ordinary services of the year, these were called upon to make an expedition to the Qu' Appelle lakes, on the occasion of the conclusion of a treaty with the Cree and Ojibbewa Indians. A point in the interior was reached farther west than had before been visited by any of Her Majesty's troops; and the fact was demonstrated that infantry can be marched over the plains with rapidity and facility without any such large supporting bodies of cavalry or heavy waggon trains as are used in United States expeditions. The expedition performed the entire journey and return to Winnipeg—a distance of 333 miles—in 16½ days, inclusive of one day occupied in taking on supplies; averaging over 20 miles a day. No accident occurred; there was no sickness and no irregularities; no horses were lost; and it was fully demonstrated that, with proper management, infantry can be economically and expeditiously marched on the prairies, though, from the nature of the soil and the grass, the marching is exceptionally difficult.

A number of improvements in the training, equipment, &c., of the Active Militia force are in contemplation. This year the force enrolled was 43,000 men, besides the Grand Trunk Brigade; and the Reserve Militia of the three classes was 655,000. The amount of money voted did not allow of the training of more than 30,000 men, which was about the number of officers and men actually returned. 662 companies of infantry are enrolled, and 39 independent companies; 61 garrison batteries and 16 field do., and 40 troops of cavalry, 16 of them independent troops.

Fisheries of Dominion.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Marine and Fisheries Department for 1873-74:—

The Fisheries are steadily improving. The yield last year was considerably larger than that of the previous one. The money value in 1874 was $11,681,886, an increase of nearly one million of dollars. This is chiefly on fish for exportation. About 10 per cent more should be added for home consumption; and the produce of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West is also to be added. The value of the fish production by Provinces in 1874 was:—

Nova Scotia	$6,652,801.59
New Brunswick	2,685,793.91
Prince Edward Island	288,863.00
Quebec	1,608,660.20
Ontario	442,267.50
Total	$11,681,886.20

The production increased in every Province. The largest *actual* increase was in New Brunswick. The largest, in proportion to the amount, in Ontario, where the increase was more than a third of the whole amount in 1873. This increase was chiefly in White Fish and Trout, the latter having more than doubled, and the former having increased from $155,000 to $232,000. In Quebec the cod-fish fishery showed a decrease, but there was a large increase in herrings, mackerel, salmon, lunge, lobsters, and mixed fish. In Prince Edward Island the increase was in mackerel, herring, and lobsters. In New Brunswick the principal increase was in cod fish, hake, salmon, smelts, and lobsters. In Nova Scotia there was a decrease in cod fish and herrings and mackerel, and an increase in haddock, salmon, shad, and lobsters.

The total expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year was:—

In Ontario - - - - - - - -	$11,745.85
In Quebec (including expense of *La Canadienne* schooner)	26,458.14
In New Brunswick - - - -	14,033.95
In Nova Scotia - - - - -	10,902.63
Total - - - - - -	$63,140.57
In Prince Edward Island for contingent expenses - -	405.62
Marine Police - - - - - - -	15,364.69
Total - - - - -	$78,910.88

The Collections amounted to:—

Ontario - - - - - -	$4,886.75
Quebec - - - - - - -	8,528.45
New Brunswick - -	978.69
Nova Scotia - - - -	123.94
Total - - -	$14,012.83

The collections exceed by nearly $3,800 those of the previous year; and the number of stations leased for 1875 is still greater than for 1874. There are now altogether 488 fishery officers employed in the outside service. Considerable progress has been made in defining the close seasons for various kinds of fish, and in setting apart waters for the culture of fish. A marked increase takes place in the production of the waters set apart at different seasons. There are vast inland water districts in the districts of Central Canada, abounding in edible fish, which it is desirable to protect. Persons resorting to them have been required to provide themselves with season licenses at nominal rates, such licenses prescribing the modes and times in which fishing is allowed in the respective localities, with due regard to the protection of breeding fish.

The Government schooner *La Canadienne* cruised as usual in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season of 1874 to protect the fisheries. The season was late, and the vessel only arrived at Gaspé Basin on the 4th June, when the salmon fishing was just beginning. She was engaged over five months in the cruise, visiting the Magdalen Islands twice, the North Shore and Labrador Coast three times, stopping at the Island of Anticosti and the Baie des Chaleurs the same number of times. No accident occurred, and a spirit of order and tranquillity was found everywhere on the coasts. Among so large a number of fishermen of all creeds and nationalities, no disturbance of the peace took place. The population of the North Shore is slowly but steadily increasing. Comparatively few American vessels visited the shores of the Gulf, and not a single French vessel. The fisheries of British Columbia are beginning to be important, especially in regard to the canning of fresh salmon. There were in 1874 four establishments on the Fraser, and others were to be opened in 1875. The proceeds from these were 18,819 cases of fresh salmon, each case containing 48 1 lb. tins, and 2,674 barrels of salt salmon. A large quantity of oil is also manufactured from the dog-fish. Whale fishing appears to have been given up, from the want of necessary capital and appliances; but during the autumn months the Gulf of Georgia appears to be alive with whales, though of a smaller size than those generally seen in the ocean.

FISH HATCHING.

Five fish-hatching establishments are now in successful operation in the Dominion viz., Newcastle, Ont.; Tadousac and Gaspe, Quebec; and Restigouche and Newcastle, N. B. The quantity of eggs laid down in these in 1874 exceeded 4,000,000. Other similar establishments are proposed to be established. At Newcastle, immense numbers of salmon hatched there, and grown to maturity in Lake Ontario, return to spawn, and run in below the house. Half a million of young salmon, trout, and white fish, hatched in 1873, were distributed in several of the rivers of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Those placed in 1872 in Salmon River, on the Lower Ottawa, were found to have done well. Between three and four millions of young fish were distributed in the streams of the different Provinces in 1875. About 20,000 eggs of California salmon were deposited in the Newcastle establishment, and have hatched out fish that are promising well. Specimens of British Columbia salmon have been received from the Pacific Coast in good condition; and considering their immense numbers, a lucrative winter trade might probably be carried on with Canadian and American markets. Fish ways have been built in River Cocagne, Kent County, Salmon River, Albert County, and on the Meduxnakik Dam, Carleton County, N. B. Also on La Have River, Lunenburg County; Musquodaboit, Salmon and Indian rivers, Halifax County; Port Medway River, Queen's County; Tusket River, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia: on Salmon River, Hastings County; Morin River, at Thurlow; eleven on the River Thames, and three on the Grand River, Ontario. New fish ways were also built on the River à Mars, a branch of the Saguenay, and at Matane River, South Shore, St. Lawrence, in Quebec. Obstructions have been removed in Salmon River, N. B., and in Gold Petite, River Lier, and Kytes Brook, N. S. For want of a proper vessel, the investigations respecting food fishes were not pursued in 1874. As for the oyster supply, the beds are so exhausted that nothing but partial closure and active cultivation can restore them. In artificial fish culture the chief difficulty met is a want of skilled labour; and it is recommended that some encouragement should be given to persons willing to learn the process, and special efforts made to instruct all fishery officers. The license system adopted in Ontario and Quebec has been introduced with good effect into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and with beneficial effect. The seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is threatened with extinction. Some joint commission to regulate a close time, and prevent the wholesale slaughter now carried on, seems necessary.

Dominion Marine.

The following is condensed from the Report of the Department of Marine :—

LIGHTS AND LIGHTHOUSES —ONTARIO.

This division extends from Montreal to Lake Superior. At the close of navigation, 1874, there were in it 102 lighthouses and light beacons and 4 light vessels. There were 88 keepers paid directly by the Government The new lighthouses built or completed during the year were at Cobourg Point, Batchewana Bay; Thunder Cape, Lake Superior; Kincardine Harbor, Lake Huron; two range lights at the entrance to the Kaministiquia; a Lighthouse at Brown's or Knapp's Point, Wolfe Island, in the St. Lawrence; 6 beacons in the lower Ottawa; a lighthouse in the place of the lightship at Point Claire, Lake St. Louis. The total cost in the fiscal year for the Ontario Division was,

Construction	$24,461
Maintenance	56,242
Total	$80,703

LIGHTS BELOW MONTREAL IN RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

This Division comprises the Lighthouses below Montreal and in the Richelieu, in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Strait of Belleisle, Coast of Labrador, and the N W. coast of Newfoundland. In it at the close of navigation, 1874, there were 113 lights, 8 lightships, 7 steam fog whistles, (3 of them on lightships,) 8 fog cannon, 67 buoys, 55 beacons and 8 provision depots. The number of lightkeepers, &c., was 143. The new lights established during the year were, a lighthouse at St John, Island of Orleans; at Entry Island, one of the Magdalen Islands, at Point Maquereau, near the entrance of Bay of Chaleurs; at Cape Despair, Bay of Chaleurs; at Little Metis Point, Rimouski, and on White head Cape, Percé Roadstead; steam fog whistles were put in operation at Gaspé Cape, and at Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands. The total amount expended was,

Construction	$ 41,950
Maintenance	113,139
	$155,089

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

There were on the 31st Dec., 1874, 55 lights, with 47 keepers, and 6 steam fog whistles. The lighthouse constructed at Cape Spencer, in the Bay of Fundy, is one of the best revolving lights in the Dominion, and has been of great service to vessels navigating the Bay of Fundy. The steam fog whistle on the Island of Grand Manan, was put in operation on the 1st July, 1874. Another, the most powerful one in the Bay of Fundy, was established on Machias' Island. On the 1st June, the fog whistle at the entrance of Miramichi Bay was put in operation. Another was erected in 1874 at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleurs. A fog whistle at Cap Enragé, Albert Co., was completed and put in operation in October, 1874. A new lighthouse was erected at Goose Lake, on Miscou Island Bay of Chaleurs, and another on Heron Island in the same bay. Extensive repairs and improvements were also made to several other lighthouses, particularly on Partridge Island. The total expenditure in this Division was,

Construction	$31,572.60
Maintenance	53,439.04
Total	$85,011.64

IN NOVA SCOTIA,

At the close of 1874, the number of lighthouses in operation was 91, and of steam fog whistles 7, with a staff of 97 men. During the year new lighthouses were erected or put in operation at Bunker's Island, Yarmouth Harbour, Church Point, Digby Co., Whitehead Island, Yarmouth Co., Ben Portage Island, Shelburne Co., Grand Narrows and McKenzie's Point, Victoria Co., Cape Breton, Creighton's Head, Cape la Ronde, and Onetique Island, Richmond Co., Point Aconi and Lingan Head, Cape Breton Co., and Isaac's Harbour, Guysboro' Co. Lighthouses were also completed, ready to be put in operation in the spring of 1875, at Money Point, Cape North Victoria Co, and at Cape George, Bras d'Or Lake. A steam fog whistle was erected at Cape d'Or, at the entrance to Minas Channel, Bay of Fundy, and put in operation in Dec., 1874. Iron bell buoys were placed on Trinity Ledge, off Digby Co., on the Blind Sisters, East of Sambro' Islands, and another is to be placed on Grime's Shoal, Guysboro' Co. The total cost, including the Humane establishment on Sable Island, St. Paul's and Scattarie Island, was

Maintenance	$106,499 81
Construction	51,867.94
	$158,867.75

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lighthouses were visited by the General Superintendent and arrangements made for the urgent repairs, and necessary supplies delivered. A large amount of repairs and improvements were found necessary. The total expenditure up to June, 1874, was $3,357.71.

IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION

The new light-house at Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver, was put in operation on the 1st July, 1874. A new light-

house was erected at Point Atkinson, in the Gulf of Georgia, but was not put into operation until the Spring of 1875. Two iron beacons were placed on Gabriola reef, in the Gulf of Georgia, and Walker Rock, Trincomalee channel. Two bell-buoys were placed near the entrance to Victoria Harbor, and on the Kelp reef. The number of buoys and beacons in this division amounts to 39—15 iron and the rest wood. The total cost was $18,519.15.

THE OIL

Required for the light-houses was supplied by the Union Petroleum Co., London, Ontario, and except that required for Nova Scotian and British Columbian lights was of Canadian manufacture. The oil for Nova Scotia was American, supplied by Messrs. Yeoman & Burney, Montreal. Colza oil, imported by the department, was used in British Columbia, except at the new light-house at Cape Beale. The rate paid was 16 cents per gallon, delivered at Quebec; 14¾ cents at Montreal; 12¼ cents at Hamilton, and 11¼ cents at Sarnia. The oil for Nova Scotia was delivered at Halifax for 19¾ cents per gallon. The amount supplied at Halifax was 31,752 gallons; for the other places, 47,161 gallons. The total number of lights in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1875, was 341. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1874, was:

Construction	$151,844 61
Maintenance	359,496 03
Total	$511,340 64

DOMINION STEAMERS.

These consist of the screw steamer 'Napoleon III,' 'Lady Head,' and 'Sir James Douglas;' the paddle-wheels 'Druid' and 'Richelieu,' and two small river police steamers, the 'Dolphin' and 'Alert.' The first of these was unfortunately sunk by the shoving of the ice in the harbor of Quebec, in May, 1874, but was successfully raised, and not being so seriously damaged as was supposed, has been altered and repaired, to be employed again in "Light-house Service." The 'Druid' was employed during the early part of the season in light-house service, between Quebec and Montreal During June and part of July she was used to convey the Governor General and suite to different places in the Lower St. Lawrence. During August she was put in good repair, and was employed again in the fall in attending to the buoy service. The 'Lady Head' was as usual employed in attending the Humane Establishment on Sable Island and supplying the lights in Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy. She also supplied several of the steam fog whistles with coal, and, late in the season, supplied the light-houses on Anticosti and in the Quebec Division, being employed till nearly December. The 'Sir James Douglas' was employed in carrying mails and passengers and supplying lights on the east coast of Vancouver, but owing to the breaking of her shaft, was rendered unfit for service. Repairs have been made, which it is expected will render her able to perform all the Dominion Service for some years. The total expenditure on account of Dominion steamers was $105,064.66.

METEOROLOGY.

The chief stations in correspondence with the Central office at Toronto are Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John and Fredericton, New Brunswick; Montreal and Quebec, Quebec; Woodstock, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Spence's Bridge, British Columbia;—at these, observations are recorded at intervals not exceeding three hours, and at Quebec for several months every second hour. From these observations may be computed corrections for diurnal and non-periodic variations. The two Quebec and Nova Scotian stations are also Reporting Telegraph Stations, as are also Chatham, N. B., Cape Rozier and Father Point, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. A new telegraph station has been established at Parry Sound, Ont.

There are two Reserve Telegraph Stations at St. Andrews, N. B, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The Drum Stations are 18 in number, mostly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Ordinary Stations are divided into three classes. Of class I. there are 2 in Newfoundland, 5 in Nova Scotia, 1 in P. E. Island, 2 in New Brunswick, 1 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, and 2 in British Columbia. Of class II. 3 in Newfoundland, 4 in Nova Scotia, 1 in P. E. Island, 3 in New Brunswick, 5 in Quebec, 18 in Ontario, and 1 in Manitoba. Of class III. 5 in Nova Scotia, 1 in New Brunswick, 9 in Quebec, 5 in Ontario and 1 in Manitoba. Besides these there are several stations from which special weekly observations are made and sent to Toronto. Instruments and books have been supplied to a number of stations in the North-West Territories and to a number of light-houses in the older Provinces. Storm-warnings were issued on 56 days in 1874, the number being 544. To Quebec and points westward, 224 warnings were addressed on 29 days, and to points east of Quebec 322 on 34 days. The greatest number of these was in November—104; the least in July—none; and in March—4. These storm-warnings indicate that a storm will probably occur in some portion of a region within a radius of 100 miles of the port named. Delays in transmissions of these warnings are sometimes unavoidable from the closing of the telegraph offices, but this has been lessened by an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company's agent at Sackville, who receives warnings at nights, and transmits them very early in the morning. The enlargement of telegraphic facilities and the addition of many new telegraphic reporting stations are needed to make the system more generally useful. The total expenditure at the Central office during the year, ended 30th June, 1874, was $5,092.30. For chief stations, $3,546.67; for telegraph stations, including reserve stations, $5,451.50; for drum stations, $815, and for instruments, apparatus and general expenses, $18,585.36. Total, $33,491.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Ports of Bathurst, N.B., Amherst, House Harbour, Cape Chat, and Quebec, a tax of 10 cents per ton is levied on all vessels arriving, and the money applied to the improvement of the harbours. The amount collected during the fiscal year was $2,769.90, about $200 less than in the preceding year.

The amount expended on these harbours amounted to $16,042.63, of which $2,500 was paid for the services of a steam tug at Richibucto, while a new breakwater was being built.

HARBOUR AND RIVER POLICE.

During the season of navigation a Water Police force is maintained at Quebec and Montreal to repress crimping and preserve order. A tax of 8 cents per ton is imposed on all vessels arriving at these ports to maintain this force, those over 100 tons paying the tax twice in the year, and under 100 only once. The force at Quebec consists of a chief and assistant, an engineer and do. 1 steersman, 6 coxswains and 37 constables. The two steam yachts, "Alert" and "Dolphin," are constantly kept on patrol among the shipping during the day, and tow boats at night. The expenditure during the fiscal year at Quebec, was $26,526.66, and the receipts $22,089.18. At Montreal, the force consists of 1 chief constable, 4 sergeants and 20 constables. The expenditure was $12,-370.86, and the receipts $6,561.21. Total amount expended $38,897 52, total receipts $28,650.39, Excess of expenditure over receipts $10,247.14. During the past 5 years there have been received on this account $127,716.43, and expended $127,761.95, showing an excess of expenditure of $45 52. A marked decrease in crimping occurred both at Montreal and Quebec, there being only 6 arrests at the former port instead of 14 the preceding year.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINES.

No collections for sick mariners' dues are made at the ports of ONTARIO. A grant of $500 is made at the hospital at St. Catharines and a similar one to that at Kingston for the benefit of sick seamen. In the other provinces a tax of two cents per ton is imposed on vessels. In QUEBEC the expenditure for sick and distressed seamen was $1,290.87 at the port of Quebec, $4,624.60 at Montreal, and $626.14 at other ports. The sum expended on account of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital during the year was $20,456.45, of this $4,000 was paid by the Government of Quebec, and $209 received from other sources. The cost of immigrants was $2,484, leaving $13,703 45 as the sum expended on Mariner's Account. The dues collected in the Province of Quebec amounted to $19,234.31, and the whole expenditure to $18,243.06 leaving an excess of receipts of $991.15. In NEW BRUNSWICK there are Marine Hospitals at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville. The expenditure was $11,-187.58, and the receipts $9,411.76, showing excess of expenditure $1,775.82. The average weekly number of patients at St. John, St. Andrews and Miramichi Hospitals was 20. In the Province of NOVA SCOTIA no marine hospitals have yet been established. Medical officers have been appointed at Pictou, Sydney and North Sydney. At Halifax mariners are treated in the Provincial and City Hospital at $5.00 a week The expenditure for Nova Scotia was $20,487.85, and the receipts $10,961.91, excess of expenditure $9,525 94. In PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND the expenditure was $922.83, and the amount collected $516.86. A Marine Hospital has been established at Charlottetown and a Medical superintendent appointed. In BRITISH COLUMBIA the amount spent was $1,281.12, and that collected $975 42. A Marine Hospital was erected during the year by the Public Works Department. A medical officer and a keeper have been appointed; $8,506 61 has been paid the Imperial Board of Trade to reimburse expenses incurred for Canadian seamen in foreign ports. The total expenditure on this account during the year was $59,778.90, and the total receipts from dues $41,500.16. During the last 6 years there have been

Received	$205,995.55
Expended	222,738.13
Balance to debit of Fund	$ 16,738.58

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Four examinations only were held at Quebec during the year, 22 at Halifax and 19 at St. John. 350 candidates presented themselves, of whom 156 obtained Masters' Certificates, and 48 mates do. Since the Act went into operation in Sept., 1871, 525 have obtained Masters' Certificates and 118 Mates's do. A fee of $10 is paid for each Master's Certificate and of $5 for each Mate's do. During 1874, 149 *Certificates of Service* were granted to Masters, and 148 to Mates. These Certificates are not recognized in the United Kingdom, but are granted to Masters and Mates who have held situations previous to 1870, and can produce Certificates of experience and good conduct. The fee for these is $5 for Masters and $3 for mates. The whole number of Certificates of this kind so far granted was 659 Masters and 213 for Mates. The fees received during the fiscal year were $2,995 and the expenditure $4,520. Schools were subsidized to the extent of $1,500 for the instruction of persons willing to qualify, and the arrangement will be continued to 31st October, 1875.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

One thousand and fifty-eight certificates to steamboat engineers were issued during 1874, being an increase of 234 over the previous year. Of these, 387 were to first, second and third class engineers, and the remainder to assistant engineers. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars were received on account of these certificates, being $821 more than in 1873. The number of steamers inspected was 595, with a gross tonnage of 102,138 and 62,518 tons register. One hundred and seventy-eight were in the West Ontario, Huron and Lake Superior Division; 77, East Ontario; 108, Montreal; 53, Three Rivers; 83, Quebec and 94, Maritime Provinces. Two hundred and eighty were paddle steamers, 215 screw, 232 passenger boats, 79 freight, and 284 tug boats. Seventy-four new steamboats, with a gross tonnage of 12,252 tons, were added to the steam marine of Canada during the year; 24 were lost, broken, or put out of service, with a tonnage of 5,363 tons, leaving a gain of 50 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 6,689 tons. The receipts on account of steamboat inspection were $15,603.19, and the expenditure $10,291.58. The fees charged are $5 for a steamer of 100 tons and under, and $8 for each steamer over 100 tons. There was also a charge of ten cents per ton on each steamer. Only $66.27 was collected in Brit-

ish Columbia. But little difficulty was experienced in placing all low-pressure boats within the provisions of the law, but the high-pressure boats on the Fraser anticipated considerable difficulty, and the act was suspended until June, 1874, to give them time to equip their boats. The difficulties appear to have been overcome, and the act likely to work satisfactorily. Only two casualties with loss of life occurred, one person only being lost in each case. The receipts on account of this service for the last five years amounted to $65,617.62, and the expenditure to $45,717.30, showing a balance of nearly $20,000 to the credit of the fund. During the past year the salaries of the inspectors have been increased—the Chairman's to $1,800, and the Inspectors to $1,400, $1,200 and $1,000 per annum.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

The Act regulating the shipping and discharge of seamen in all Canadian ports, came into operation on the 27th March, 1874. Offices have been established and shipping masters appointed at Quebec, St. John, St. Andrews, N. B., and Halifax, Pictou, Liverpool, La Have, Sydney, North Sydney, Cow Bay, Little Glace Bay, Lingan, Louisbourg and Arichat, in Nova Scotia. At ports where no shipping offices are established, the chief officers of customs are the shipping masters The shipping master at Halifax had shipped, up to 31st December 3,164, at a fee of 50 cents each, and discharged 2,350 at a fee of 30 cents making a sum of $2,287. The expenses were $1,173, leaving his remuneration $1,109. At St. John, N. B., 6,504 seamen were shipped, and 6,504 discharged. At Quebec, 2,261 were shipped, and 645 discharged.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The number of casualties to sea-going vessels reported was 278, with an amount of loss, so far as could be ascertained, of $1,856,398 The loss of life was 108. On the inland waters, the casualties were 30, and the amount of loss $173,567, and two lives lost. The amount expended for investigations respecting wrecks during the fiscal year, was $2,313.31.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

Forty-eight testimonials and money rewards were presented by the Government of Canada during the year for saving of life from Canadian vessels. The amount expended was a little over $2,000, besides a special appropriation of $3,000 for the expenses incurred on account of the steamship Atlantic.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS AND HARBOR MASTERS.

At the port of Toronto, $10,144.15 were received for harbor dues during the season of navigation. The total receipts were $18,568.49, and the expenditure $18 560.21. One thousand five hundred and thirty-four sailing vessels, 561 steamboats and 196 propellors loaded, and 233 vessels of all kinds unloaded during the season. There was a considerable falling off in the number from the previous year. At the port of Montreal there were entered 731 vessels, 29 more than the preceding year. The revenue was $280,021.45, an increase of $31,136.49. The receipts from all sources, including sale of debentures and receipts from the Dominion Government, were $935,062.86, and the expenditure on account of improvements, $892,215 53. Five pilots were licensed during the year, making 42 pilots on the list. The gross savings amounted to about $36,630. The receipts of Decayed Pilots Fund amounted to $2,291.92, and the expenditure $1,260. There are 21 pensioners on the list. At Quebec, the revenue of the Harbor Commissioners from 1st May to 1st December, 1874, amounted to $75 289, and the expenditure to $106,559. The assets of the Commissioners was estimated at $739,492.83, and the liabilities to $723,000.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES—TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

The number of Pilots on the active list on 31st Dec., 1874, was 201, and of apprentices 51. The amount paid for salaries, &c., was $7,995. The Decayed Pilots Fund, showed a balance to credit of the Fund, of $60,470. 80 The number of pensioners was 54. The pilotage receipts from foreign vessels, amounted to $33,866, and from 1,049 British vessels to $125,076, thus making the total receipts, $158,942. The expenditure amounted to $39 739, and the dividend to each pilot $658. Pilotage authorities have been established at St. John, Charlotte Co, Miramichi and Restigouche, N.B.; and at Halifax, Pictou, Sydney, Digby and Annapolis, and Great and Little Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, but some of them have not been put in operation and others for only a very short time. At Pictou $4,149 were received, $3,969.50 divided among 14 pilots, and the rest used for incidental expenses.

MERCHANT SHIPPING OF DOMINION.

The quantity of shipping registered in the Dominion of Canada on the 31st Dec., 1874, 6,930 vessels, measuring 1,158,363 tons, an increase over 1873 of 147 vessels and 84,645 tons. 490 new vessels were registered in 1874, measuring 183,010 tons, besides 6 new vessels measuring 7,746 tons, which went to the United Kingdom. The average value of all new vessels built in the Dominion is estimated at about $45 a ton, which would give the value of new shipping built in Canada $8,584,020. Of the new vessels registered 175 were in Nova Scotia, 99 New Brunswick, 88 P.E. Island, 73 Quebec, 50 Ontario and 5 British Columbia; 49 were ships, 94 barques, 12 barquentines, 14 brigs, 78 brigantines, 165 schooners, 12 woodboat schooners, 2 sloops, 18 barges and 42 steamers. Of the total registered shipping 1,144 vessels were of New Brunswick, 2,787 of Nova Scotia, 1,887 of Quebec, 815 of Ontario, 312 of P.E. Island and 35 of British Columbia. But the shipping *registered* in the Dominion gives but little help towards forming a just estimate of the *tonnage owned* in the Dominion, many vessels being registered in the United Kingdom which are partly or wholly owned by Canadians.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMERS.

In 1874, the sum of $10,000 was paid by the Department of Marine as a subsidy to the Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co. for a line of steamers to the lower ports. A subsidy of $16,000 was also for several years paid to the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co. for carrying mails and passengers between Charlottetown and Pictou, but the contract expired in February, 1874, and was not renewed. The number of employees in the outside Marine Service on the 31st December, 1874, was 1,030. The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the Fisheries Branch, was $964,000.

Mining in the Dominion.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gold. The Chaudiere Gold Fields are still inactive, and no change has appeared in their prospects since our last issue. No returns have been received from the mines in operation in Marmora and Madoc.

Silver. Silver Islet has not been heard from, but the 344½ tons of silver ore, worth $107,325, appearing in the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1874 among the exports of Ontario, must have come from that mine.

"The Lake Superior Silver and Gold Mill Reducing Works Company of Thunder Bay," though not strictly speaking a mining company, has for its object the development of the mining interests of the Thunder Bay region, by providing an immediate market for the ores, especially those of the lower grades. Vast quantities of these ores are on the surface awaiting treatment and have been purchased by the Company on what appear to be favorable terms. The Company expects to have a mill in operation in the month of May next.

No returns have been received of the output of the Thunder Bay district. At "17 K," fourteen miles from Prince Arthur, the shaft is down 40 feet on a 4 ft. 6 in. vein, holding argentiferous galena and silver glance. At Shuniah the east shaft is down 200 feet, and sixty barrels of ore have been tested at Silver Islet Works with good results. "Native 7" has an 8 foot vein, widening and improving with depth, traced for 1½ miles. The rock at 49 feet deep is worth $60 per ton. There is a good show of gold and silver. At the Canada Silver Mining Co.'s mine at Sturgeon Bay, a contract has been given for a 100 feet shaft. The outcrop of the vein shows native silver. The veins of all the Thunder Bay mines are said to resemble those of Silver Islet, except, so far, in the little matter of the proportion of silver to the ton, which it is hoped may increase with depth.

Plumbago. The Buckingham Plumbago Mines have become the property of the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, and would appear to have a good time coming if not come.

The deposits on the Company's property have been described in former Year Books. It is now estimated that with an outlay of £7,500 on permanent works, the mines will produce from 1,200 to 3,000 tons of plumbago yearly, of quality suited to all the many uses this mineral is put to. It can be delivered in the English market at half the present cost of plumbago, and at a still lower rate upon the completion of the Northern Colonization Railway. The prospects of the Company would seem to be an unfailing demand for an unfailing supply.

Among the endless uses of plumbago may be mentioned the manufacture of crucibles and retorts, pencils, stove polish, foundry facings, paint, polishing, gunpowder and shot, electrotyping and lubricating. The demand for cheap plumbago is therefore not likely to slacken.

The factory building is now up, and manufacturing will begin about February or March, 1876, when the various grades will be turned out for all the purposes enumerated above. Sixty or seventy hands are at work. The Company has a saw mill at work on the ground, and all the necessary buildings.

Petroleum. 1874 compares poorly with 1873, as appears from the following statement:—

	EXPORTS.	Ent'd for home Consumption.	Ent'd for Warehouse.	Total quantity Manufactured.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1874.	1,276,641	2,951,163	3,798,119	6,742,282
1873.	9,355,325	3,245,128	11,356,959	14,602,087

Iron.—About 10,000 tons of ore were raised at the Marmora Mines during the last twelve months, but none shipped.

The Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company (capital $50,000) have now four Catalin forge fires at work, driven by cylinder, and stampers of a capacity for eight fires, which will be added in spring. Also a rolling mill for boiler plate, and a trip hammer capable of striking eighty five-ton

blows per minute, driven by a 100-horse engine. There is also a 45-horse engine to drive the cylinders, and an 8-horse for the stamps, and two 5-horse power steam pumps. The capacity of the present fires is 5 tons per day of steel billets. About 70 men are employed.

The Baldwin Mine has not been in operation during the present year. A large amount of ore is ready awaiting demand. No preparations have so far been made for erecting smelting works.

Copper.—Things have improved at the Harvey Hill Mines, unproductive ground having been abandoned, and operations resumed in the old workings. About two months were employed in pumping these out after which the yield of ore exceeded expectation. Some 30 tons of 40 per cent ore were broken and shipped, and about as much more is ready, besides a large quantity of vein stuff not yet crushed. The character of the vein is very much improved with depth, and altogether things are very promising.

The Huntington Mine is closed. No report received from the Bruce.

Ontario and Quebec exported during the fiscal year 1874 the following quantities and value of products of the mine:—

ONTARIO.

	Tons.	$
Gold	—	—
Copper	150	—
Silver	344½	407,325
Iron ore	43,874	93,185
Pig and Scrap Iron	79,456	811,367
Stone	—	32,136
	Gals.	
Mineral Oil	1,189,923	272,605

QUEBEC.

	Tons.	$
Gold	—	1,500
Copper	2,992	183,892
Coal	656	4,339
Iron Ore	400	4,400
Pig and Scrap Iron	905	33,000
Stone	—	5,505
	Gals.	
Mineral Oil	81,087	24,628

NOVA SCOTIA.

General Summary of the Mineral Produce of this Province in 1874.

Number of Mines.	Minerals.	Quantities.	Values.
30	Coal ... tons.	872,720	$1,737,008
33	Gold ... oz.	9,141	177,914
2	Iron Ore ... tons.	2,469	7,407
12	Plaster ... "	104,140	104,140
10	Freestone, Grindstone, &c. ... "	8,829	40,313
1	Limestone ... "	448	537
	Moulding Sand ... "	300	600
	Total Values		$2,118,039

These figures show a falling off in every branch of mining from the returns of the previous year.

Coal.—The produce and sales of coal were as follows during the first three years:—

1874,	produce 872,720 tons;	sales,	749,127 tons.
1873,	" 1,031,467 "	"	881,106 "
1872,	" 880,950 "	"	785,914 "

The markets for the coal of Nova Scotia were:—

	1874. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Nova Scotia	214,965	215 295
Quebec	162[illegible]	187,059
New Brunswick	78,841	68,217
Newfoundland	55,696	55,867
Prince Edward Island	41,048	26,840
United States	138,335	264,760
West Indies	47,84[illegible]	54,213
South America	5,077	1,885
Europe	4,152	6,976

The falling off in the sales of 1874 was 131,979 tons, of which 126,425 belonged to the American trade; the obstacle in the way of which is the great and constant fluctuation in the rates of freight. "A mining company cannot afford to assume the risk of delivery at the minimum, nor the purchaser enter into any large contract that may subject him to pay the maximum freight." During 1874 there was a variation from this cause of $1.50 per ton on the final cost of the Nova Scotia coal delivered: where is the American producer knows at the opening of the season the rate of freight throughout. The American purchaser of Nova Scotia coal must also make all his purchases in the six months affording the lowest freights, and accumulate stock in advance of requirement. This is an important question for the Nova Scotia coal trade.

Gold.—"'What is the cause of the decline in the gold mining of Nova Scotia?' is a question often asked; for it is only too apparent that year by year the yield of gold is lessening, and the number of men engaged in mining reduced. Seven years ago 27,583 ounces were extracted from 30,078 tons of quartz by the labour of 676 men; and last year but 9,140 ounces were obtained from 13,844 tons of quartz mined by 246 men. An answer is not far to seek, but a remedy is not so readily available. Among the causes that have been assigned are—over speculation, share dealing in place of quartz mining, incompetent and expensive management, and, lastly, dishonesty. These all doubtless did exist, and had their influence; and yet the decline continues even now, when most of the causes which are presumed to have largely produced it have passed away. Search must consequently be made deeper; and it is feared some advances must be made for the natural obstacles to be surmounted in the mines themselves, such as the excessive thinness of the paying leads, the disproportionate expense of pumping, and an absence of rich finds, and large profits to excite further prospecting, and continued labour in spite of non-success."

"Capital has been already induced to speculate in our mines, but, on the whole, it failed to do so profitably. To turn it again into the same channel will be difficult. It can only be done—now that companies have nearly ceased to interest themselves in our gold mines—by showing that individuals and companies of tributers can do more than merely make wages by working the out-crops of the leads; and by showing that experience has been gained, economy learnt, and improved methods of mining and milling introduced since the first attempt was made to bring capital into the business."

"Without doubt there are many leads just as rich as any that have been found yet to be discovered; and although wages and the prices of materials have risen, experience in mining now enables leads to be worked and pay expenses that before could not be made to do so. So that while the prospects of a return to the activity of 1867 are not immediate still there is no likelihood of an entire cessation of this industry." (Report of Department of Mines.)

GOLD STATISTICS—1874.

District.	Average men employed.	Crushing Mills employed.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Quartz, &c., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from Alluvial Mines.	Total yield of Gold.	Maximum Yield per ton.	Average Yield per man for twelve months at $ 8 per oz.
Stormont	6	1	...	1	236	0 14 5	...	167 19 20	1 11 15	$503 96
Wine Harbour	18	2	1	1	1,193	0 10 14	...	683 11 6	5 0 0	683 60
Sherbrooke	98	3	2	2	5,430	0 14 20	...	4,057 1 2	4 5 6	741 49
Tangier	17	2	...	...	706	0 11 21	...	419 7 5	2 7 1	444 01
Montagu	17	2	2	...	496	1 6 10	...	655 0 22	19 12 22	683 53
Waverley	40	2	1	1	1,6[illegible]	0 18 11	...	1,558 12 15	7 0 0	699 13
Oldham	11	3	...	2	527	1 5 6	...	665 8 11	18 11 16	1,088 53
Renfrew	1	1	...	...	10	0 6 7	...	8 3 7	0 6 8	56 95
Uniacke	1	1	...	...	19	0 13 19	...	14 1 0	0 16 0	152 90
Caribou	14	3	1	...	933	0 12 3	...	364 10 23	1 9 23	473 90
Gay's River	10	1	1	...	2,979	0 3 3	...	466 14 14	0 4 10	810 11
Unproclaimed, &c.	13	1	1	1	233	0 13 9	...	156 2 4	0 17 12	216 14
Total	246	21	11	10	13,844	0 13 5	...	9,140 13 9	19 12 22	664 76

Iron.—The Report of the Commissioner of Mines for 1874 gives assays of iron ores from twenty-three localities, showing an average of 55.98 metallic iron. The fuel difficulty, which has hitherto stood in the way of iron manufactures in Canada, is obviated in Nova Scotia, where the necessaries for an unlimited iron trade exist side by side. Coal, iron ores, and limestone are all near together.

At the Annapolis Mines (New York and Nova Scotia Iron and Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company) the furnace was out of blast during 1874. Some eight men were employed in mining. It is the Company's intention to establish a foundry and forge in connection with their works.

"The Acadia Iron Mines have also changed hands, and become the property of the Steel Company of Canada (limited),

having a capital of £500,000 sterling. According to the prospectus, the property consists of 55 square miles of freehold lands together with the mines there under, and the works and buildings thereon. It was purchased for £82,000 in cash, and £120,000 worth of fully paid up founders' shares. During the year but 1,069 tons were mined the chief operations being on new ground, cutting, exploring trenches, and driving adits.

The blast furnace, burning charcoal, was kept running during the year, and smelted 1,462 tons of metal from 3,097 tons of ore. The steel works were closed, and the foundry alone was utilized. Some 281 tons of ore were shipped to England as a sample. On an average during the last six months 218 men were employed

"The ore from these deposits is considered more than usually free from sulphur and phosphorus, and especially suitable for steel making For this purpose the company which now possesses the property was formed, and while they propose to work the main bulk of the ore by Siemen's Direct Process for the production of iron and steel, they also intend to erect two large blast furnaces to use coke and produce foundry pig Three Siemens furnaces are already built, and they will probably be lighted in April." (Report of Dept. of Mines)

In the Siemens Process the smelting is done by the combustion of gases in combination, evolving a heat estimated at 4,000 Fahrenheit. The advantages of this process for puddling are that the heat can be raised to an almost unlimited degree, that the flame can be made oxidising, neutral or reducing at will, without interfering with the temperature, that the in-draught of air and cutting flames are avoided. and that the gas fuel is free from ashes, dust and other impurities.

Extensive workings are in progress to strike and prove the beds, some of which have been found to be 30, 40, or even 120 feet thick.

Freestone. New quarries were opened at Wallace and Pictou. From Wallace 4,613 tons were shipped to United States and Prince Edward Island. Fifty-five men were employed here. The proprietor (Mr. Battye) has built a new wharf, put up a hoisting engine, and purchased a steam tug to tow vessels in and out. The total shipments from Wallace in 1874 were 6,863 tons, worth $23,211.

Grindstones to the value of $17,102 were shipped.

Barytes. This mineral has been found in various localities, but only been mined at Five Islands, whence 208 tons were exported. It is in demand in the United States for the purpose of adulterating white lead.

Plaster. New quarries have been opened, and large shipments are being prepared. The exports in 1874 amounted to $104,240.

Salt Salt springs are known to exist in many places. The opening of the coal mines at Spring Hill, and the completion of the railway, ensuring cheap fuel and transit, encourage a further trial of this spring, the brine from which shows from 30° to 35° on the Salt meter, equal to one bushel of salt to 72 or 82 gallons of brine. The proportion of salt would probably increase with depth. With cheap fuel, a ton of salt should be made for $1 50, the present price at Halifax being $7.00.

The Nova Scotia Salt Works Company have all the plant for a large business, but their wells are out of order. The brine of their wells shows 35°. As the Maritime Provinces annually consume about 50,000 tons of salt, a profitable business might be done were the works fairly set a-going

Petroleum. There are shows of petroleum in several places. At Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton, a hole was put down 900 feet, and yielded, it is said, nearly 100 gallons, after standing for several days. About $20,000 were expended, and want of funds stopped further search.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Twelve Months, ended 31st December, 1874

RECEIPTS.

Licenses to Search Coal	$4,880 00	
" " Work	2,825 00	
Royalty, "	77,354 03	
		85,059 03
Rents.....Gold	1,786 00	
Royalty..... "	3,283 71	
Prospecting Licenses "	615 73	5,685 44
		$90,744 47

EXPENDITURE.

Return Licenses to Search Coal...	$ 259 47		
Surveys " ...	100 00	359 47	
Salaries and Surveys, Gold	1 908 46		
Royalty Commission, "	131 53		
Return Rents, "	82 00		
" Royalty, "	67 29		
" Prospecting Licenses, "	2 00	2,191 28	
General Expenses		3,795 50	
Postage		118 47	
Stationery and Printing		2 587 15	6,496 12
			$8,046 57

All the above information respecting the mines of Nova Scotia, is taken from the Report of the Dept. of Mines for 1874.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Quantities and Value of Produce of the mine exported from the Dominion during the fiscal years ended respectively the 30th June, 1873 and 1874:

Articles.	For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1873.		For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1874.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PRODUCE OF THE MINE.		$		$
Antimony Ore.....tons	8	141	27	2,583
Gold-bearing Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c. "	.....	1,085,251	21,518	1,073,9[illegible]2
Copper Ore..... "	2,588	16,525	3,148	135,077
Silver Ore..... "	.....	1,379,380	346	405,835
Coal..... "	401,757	951,886	418,857	1,313,739
Lead Ore..... "	.....	[illegible]	60	2,070
Iron Ore..... "	47,200	[illegible]	44,278	97,740
Manganese..... "	838	17,171	975	17,216
Pig and Scrap Iron..... "	26,000	75,[illegible]62	80,991	365,815
Stone..... $	.....	196,032	.....	204,[illegible]38
Mineral (or Earth) Oils.....galls.	9,855,325	1,819,183	1,276,641	298,417
Other Articles..... $	.....	37,539	.....	31,464
Total Produce of the Mine.....	.....	6,471,162	.....	3,977,216

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The exports from this Province of products of the mine during the fiscal year 1873-74 were:—

Coal.....	6,637 tons;	value,	$72,567
Lead Ore.....	57 "	"	1,807
Antimony Ore...	27 "	"	2,583
Manganese.....	969 "	"	17,204
Pig and Scrap Iron	33 "	"	750
Stone.....	— "	"	128,429
Total.....			$223,340

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Copper.—The Union Mine shipped in 1874 3,000 tons of ore, realizing £16,000 sterling without, however, being very vigorously worked, only about 50 miners and a proportionate amount of surface labor being employed.

A new mine is being opened at Bett's Cove, about eight miles from Flit Cove, and promises well.

No advice has been received from the Lamanche Lead Mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold.—"The gold fields of British Columbia at present known extend from Rock Creek on the 49th to Liard River on the 60th parallel of north latitude, a distance of 700 miles The gold is chiefly found on the slopes of a range of mountains lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Range on the west, and known as the Selkirk Range, embracing an area of 105,000 square miles. Gold has been found and profitably worked in different fields throughout the whole area in question." (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1874.)

The extent of the British Columbian gold fields is therefore about twice and a half that of England. Their value will appear from the following facts from their earlier history:—

CARIBOO.

Antler Creek in 1861 for some time yielded $16,000 a day $1,000 was taken out of one sluice-box in one day's work. Steel's Claim, on William's Creek gave a maximum yield of 409 ounces, or $6,524 a day. Over $100,000 was taken out of this claim of 80 feet by 25.

In 1862 the highest amount taken out by any one company in twenty-four hours was $9,050. This was from the Cunningham Claim on William's Creek, which realized at the rate of nearly $2,000 a day for the season. On several days as much as 52 pounds weight of gold was taken out.

The Adams Claim yielded to each of its three partners $40,000 clear of expenses.

In 1863 Dillon's Claim yielded in one day the extraordinary sum of 102 pounds of gold —$20,000.

In 1864 many of the above claims continued to pay as well as before. On Conklin's Gulch a discovery of that year, the Ericsson Claim yielded from 400 to 500 ounces a day; the Butcher Claim 850 ounces a day; the Aurora from 300 to 600 ounces; the Caledonia 300 ounces; the Wake-up Jake 150 ounces.

These few returns are given merely to illustrate the wealth of Cariboo, and in no way to describe the amount of gold taken out over the whole district, but only from a few claims selected for illustration.

Van Winkle and Lightning are now attracting considerable attention. The claims below mentioned have turned out in 1874 the amount set opposite each:—

Vancouver.....	$150,000
Victoria.....	167,441
Van Winkle.....	141,000
Vulcan.....	21,539

These rich deposits have been invariably found on what is known as the bed-rock, at

a depth of 60 or 80 feet from the surface, and in the channels or beds of ancient water-courses

The most extensive and costly workings in operation in the Province are at Cariboo. Here there are 5 steam engines, 27 water wheel , 13 tunnels, 63 shafts, 43 hydraulics, 23 ground sluices. The miners employe i number over 1,000, and the estimated annual yield of gold amounts to $700,000.

OMENICA.

The Omenica Mines are situated on the north-eastern water-shed of the great gold range, which traverses the Province in a direction from north-west to south-east, between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mount ins, while Cariboo is on the western slope, all the water of that district draining into the Fraser River, which falls into the Pacific.

Although mining is still carried on to a considerable extent, the great promise held out by the Omenica Mines has not been fulfilled.

There are at present about 60 claims being worked by 80 men. There are 2 tunnels, 15 ground sluices, and 3 hydraulics. It is estimated that the gold taken out in 1874 amounted to $80,000.

Mining is chiefly confined to two creeks--Manson and Germansen.

CASSIAR.

The name of Cassiar is given to a large tract of country in a north-west direction from Omenica, just south of the 60th parallel of north latitude, and lying on both sides of the Liard River, a branch of the Mackenzie.

The works and discoveries in this district in 1874 have been eminently successful and satisfactory. Several new creeks, of equal value with the original discoveries, have been struck, and the individual yield has been rarely excelled in the first year of a new field. Hardly any of the miners who visited Cassiar and remained for the season returned "broken." (Report of the Minister of Mines.)

The following statements concerning the mines on Dease Creek were made by Mr Gold Commissioner Sullivan, dated the 1st July, 1874:

"Mining on Dease Creek is carried on vigorously, and I am pleased to report that the mines, so far, on which the dams have been erected, are yielding very handsome results." The success of the various Companies appears from the following table:--

Three-to-One Co.	3 to 4 oz.	per day	per man.	
Caledonia	" 3 to 8 "	"	"	
Lyon	" 2½ to 8 "	"	"	
Forest Rose	" 3 to 8 "	"	"	
Wigg	" 4 to 5 "	"	"	
Canadian	" 4 to 5 "	"	"	

Six other companies average about 5 ounces daily per man

The product of the Cassiar district in 1874 was estimated at $1,000,000.

KOOTENAY.

This district is situated on the south-eastern border of the Province, and is largely occupied by miners from the neighbouring American territories. The number of miners employed is 132. 82 claims are recorded, and 33 regularly worked. Yield of gold for the year about $50,000.

Prospecting in outlying sections of this district in 1874 proved the presence of gold in every creek examined.

Silver.--"In almost every mining camp in British Columbia, from the earliest discoveries of gold in 1858 to the present time, pieces of virgin silver have been found among the gold in washing the pay dirt, which led to the conclusion that valuable silver leads would eventually be found."

"True veins of silver ore were finally discovered about 1871 in the Cascade Mountain Range at Fort Hope, about 80 miles from the mouth of Fraser River, and 6 miles south of the town."

"The first lead, called the Eureka Mine, crops out about 5,000 feet above the river level, is well defined, 4 to 7 feet in thickness, and has been traced 3,000 feet. A tunnel has been driven into this lead 190 feet. The ore is described as argentiferous gray copper, and has yielded under assay from $20 to $1,050 worth of silver to the ton."

"During the time the above lead was being worked, another about 300 feet distant was discovered. This lead is of a far more valuable character, and is called the Van Bremer Mine."

"The ore is described as chloride of silver, and has yielded under assay from $25 to $2,403 of silver per ton of rock. A quantity of the out-crop sold at San Francisco at $420 a ton. The lead is distinctly traceable for half a mile.

Although a company has been formed for working these lodes, no works of any importance have been undertaken. It is, however, rumoured that when the company have matured their plans, working of the lodes will be vigorously prosecuted."

Copper.--Copper has been found in various places, and is doubtless distributed widely over the Province. At the entrance of Howe Sound a lead of pyrites was discovered in 1865, and worked for some time with good prospects, but abandoned from want of capital.

Iron.--A vast deposit of magnetite exists on the south side of Texada Island, concerning which Mr. Richardson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says:--

"These iron ores could hardly be more favorably situated either as regards mining, smelting, or shipment There is deep water close to the shore, and wharves might be easily and cheaply constructed at which vessels could always load in safety. . . . The site of the ore is 18 miles from Comox Harbour, 21 miles from Deep Bay, and about 23 miles from Fanny Bay. These are all good and safe harbours, and only a short distance from the productive coal seams of the Comox area. In the event of charcoal being required for smelting the ore, abundance of wood can be procured on the island."

Coal.--"Coal was first discovered by the Indians here in about 1854, and their discovery communicated to the Hudson Bay Company, who proceeded to work it till the year 1861, when they sold out to an English Company, by whom it is now held."

The present active operations in coal are confined to the Nanaimo district, the statistics of which for 1874 are as follows:--

DEPARTURE BAY MINES--1874.

Output of Coal—1874.	*Sold for Home Consumption*	*Sold for Exportation.*
29,818 tons.	6,14[illegible] tons.	23,719 tons.

Number of Hands.			*Wages per Day.*		
Whites, 7[illegible].	Chinese, 60.	Indians, 12.	Whites, $2 to $4.	Chinese, $1.25.	Indians $1.25.

VANCOUVER COAL MINE--1874.

Output of Coal.	*Sold for Home Consumption.*	*Sold for Exportation.*
51,[illegible]28 tons.	18,878 tons.	32,319 tons.

Number of Hands.			*Wages per Day.*		
Whites, 204.	Chinese, 61.	Indians, 19.	Whites, $1.75 to $3.75	Chinese, $1 to $1.25.	Indians, $1.25 to $1.50.

The actual amount disposed of in the year, 81,060 tons 15 cwt., at a sale price of $6, gives a gross return of $186,330.
Total number of miners, 277.

"The value of plant, machinery, rolling stock, &c., of the Vancouver Island Company, amounts to $85,657. No return of the value of plant, &c., of the Dunsmuir Coal Company has been received."

"These returns show a steady increase in the development of the coal interests of the Province, and the early commencement of railway works will doubtless still further advance them."

The Comox Coal Field is estimated at about 300 square miles in extent. "The most instructive exposure," says Mr. Richardson, is one that occurs about 5 miles from the shore, on the south-west side of Comox Harbour, on the claim of the Union Coal Mining Company."

Mr. Richardson here describes an almost perpendicular cliff showing four seams of coal of 10 feet, 6 feet, 5 feet 4 inches, and 4

feet 6 inches respectively. Other seams exist at no great distance.

The Geological Survey's reports describe thirty-nine coal seams with an aggregate thickness of 187 feet as already known in British Columbia.

The products of the mines of British Columbia in 1874 were:—

Gold	$1,844,618
Coal	485,360
Total	$2,330,978

And it must be remembered that the coal mines are so far worked to an extent trifling when compared with their capacity; while the silver, copper, and iron deposits have as yet contributed no share to the wealth of the Province.

The above facts concerning the mines of British Columbia are taken from the Report of the Minister of Mines for 1874.

REPORT ON THE MARMORA GOLD FIELDS.

THE GATLING MINE.

This valuable property remains in pretty much the same position as at this time last year. An attempt was made this year to induce a number of English capitalists to invest their money in the enterprise, but the time selected was unfortunate, being just after the collapse of the oil companies, when it was impossible to convince the English people that any Canadian scheme could be other than a swindle. However, it is to be hoped that the efforts now being put forth will result in getting sufficient Canadian capital to complete the works, and enable the Company to proceed with the mining and reduction of their very rich mispickel ores. The buildings and machinery, on which have been expended something like $30 000, are of a solid character. There has been no mining done on the property during the year 1875.

THE DEAN AND WILLIAMS MINE.

The water has not been pumped out of the shaft this year. At the last workings (1874) the vein appeared to maintain the same strength at 100 feet depth as at any point of the shaft, and the ore proved richer. It will be remembered that Professor Chapman's process was tried on this Company's ore at the old mill in 1873. The results were very satisfactory, giving nearly 900 lbs. of arsenic, about 700 lbs. of a brown fire-proof paint, and $30 in gold to the ton of ore; but the few gentlemen who were testing the process had not funds enough to proceed with the creation of works on a sufficiently large scale to make it profitable; and failing to induce others with more capital to join them, were reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea.

THE TORONTO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

This Company, which is the only one actively engaged in Marmora, has sunk several shafts on the property Lot 6 in 9th Concession. They are now working on an exceedingly rich vein of mispickel ore, and at a depth of 60 feet find it will assay from $200 to $400 in gold per ton. In the open "stope" immediately north of the shaft, ore was found which, according to Professor Rickard of London, England, assayed $760 in gold to the ton of ore. On this mine depends the future of gold mining in Marmora. The Company is composed of active business men, who intend, after developing the property, to erect machinery (which is already purchased and on the ground) to crush and concentrate the ore, and ship the same to Germany for reduction, or to adopt the Chapman process, and treat the ore on the spot.

OTHER MINES.

No other gold mines in this neighbourhood call for remark. The owners of them appear to be waiting either for a fresh "gold excitement" to spring up, or (perhaps wisely) to see what the Toronto Company do, and then follow in the same track.

It seems strange that, with such valuable properties at our very doors, our people prefer investing their spare funds in almost any country but our own. Numbers of our people own stock in mines in Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and British Columbia, which, if they pay any dividends, only do so by having sufficient capital to push forward the work vigorously, instead of allowing the enterprise to languish (as in Marmora) for want of the same. The time, however, is not perhaps far distant when, with the success of the Toronto Company before their eyes, capitalists will only be too glad to "buy in" in what they now treat with such cool indifference.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

EXCISE.

The Revenue from Excise for the fiscal year 1873-74 shows an increase as compared with the preceding year of $1,099,388, the revenue for the year being $5,612,582 against $4,513,194 in 1872-73. The greater part of this increase is from spirits and tobacco. On malt and malt liquor there was a decrease of between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars. About $104,000 of the increase is attributable to the additional rate of excise duty for the last two or three months of the fiscal year. $520,611 is due to the withdrawal of exciseable goods from bond during the first weeks in April in anticipation of an advance in duty, and the remaining sum to the natural increase in the quantity of goods consumed.

The quantity of spirits manufactured last

year was 5,433,741 gallons, a decrease in 1873-74 was 4,923,831 proof gallons, about 8 manufacture from 1872-73 of 109,776 gallons, per cent more than the average of the two The quantity entered for consumption was preceding years. The quantity of spirits 5,479,800, an increase over 1872-73 of 1,003,435 used in bonded manufactures, chiefly vinegar, steadily increases year by year, having gallons. There was remaining in bond on 30th June, 1874, 1,095,848 gallons, a decrease increased from 187,988 gallons in 1870-71 to of 628,989 gallons, of which 763,875 were held 281,09[illegible] gallons in 1873-74, while the quantity by distillers, and 281,988 by dealers. exported has steadily decreased from The estimated actual consumption of 271,838 in 1870-71 to 187,676 gallons in 1873-74.

Comparative Statement of Spirits manufactured for the year ended June 30.

Provinces.	Grain, &c., for Distillation.								Total Quantity of Grain, &c., for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat, &c.	Oats, &c.	Mill Offal.	Molasses and Sugar.	Molasses.	
1873.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	lbs.
Ontario	4,021,576	67,588,199	11,238,170	3,792,845	2,489,811	2,321,957	Nil.	Nil.	91,452,558
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5,502	.....	*5,502
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,021,576	67,588,199	11,238,170	3,792,845	2,489,811	2,321,957	*5,502	.....	91,452,558 *5 502
1874.									
Ontario	3,629,967	66,781,366	11,334,664	1,297,066	1,770 739	2,667,380	.....	.....	87,481,182
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*450 44,471	3,783	42,921 Galls. 3,783
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	4,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,480	.....	91,620
P. E. Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	2,049	11,822	.....	35,035	.....	4,424	.....	.....	53,321
British Columbia	88	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	31,997	737	32,527 Galls. 737
Totals	3,632,093	66,797,328	11,335,108	1,332,101	1,770,739	2,671,804	162,398	4,520	87,706,091

* Lbs. Sugar Scrapings.

The quantity of MALT taken for consumption has also been steadily on the increase, having increased in four years more than six million and a half pounds. The quantity exported fell last year nearly four millions, owing principally to a short supply of barley, there being an active demand, and the foreign buyer outbidding the Canadian maltster. To the same cause may be attributed the very great falling off in the quantity of malt in warehouse, it having fallen from 12,862,091 lbs. in 1873 to 4,050,355 lbs. in 1874.

Of the quantity entered for consumption 28,985,003 lbs. were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 3,632,083 lbs. in the production of spirits. The quantity of beer and porter manufactured during the year was 10,771,510 gallons, a decrease from 1873 of 388,002 gallons. The exports of malt liquor amounted to 104,000 gallons, an increase of 19,639 gallons; while the home consumption diminished by 307,641 gallons, the figures being 10,975,150 in 1872-73, and 10,667,509 in 1873-74.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of MALT manufactured for the years ended June 30th, 1873 and 1874.

Provinces.	No. of License	License Fees.	Barley used.	Other Grain.	Total Grain used.	Malt.	
1873.			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.
Ontario	88	15,275	905,620	1,408 corn.	907,028	1,000,858	33,808,340
New Brunswick	17	2,500	273,445	.....	273,445	288,557	9,010,156
Quebec	3	400	12,800	.....	12,800	13,242	444,699
Nova Scotia	3	600	20,262	.....	20,262	21,870	747,300
Total	111	18,775	1,212,127	1,408 corn.	1,213,535	1,324,528	44,010,495
1874.							
Ontario	87	15 575	576,375	14,433 corn, &c.	590,808	654,463	22,647,945
Quebec	18	2,500	176,014	.....	176,014	188,358	6,631,032
New Brunswick	3	.....	9 239	.....	9,239	9,561	323,011
Nova Scotia	5	.....	25,028	.....	25,028	27,425	894,175
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	3	.....	9,741	.....	9,741	10,982	356,200
Manitoba	4	.....	1,196	.....	1,196	1,234	44,684
Victoria, B. C.	5	.....	16,091	.....	16,091	18,504	606,938
Total	125	21,075	813,684	14,433 corn, &c.	828,117	909,927	31,504,065

Of the quantity entered for consumption during the year 1874 there were used in the manufacture of malt liquor 12,988,[illegible] bushels of malt, and in the manufacture of spirits 1,[illegible] bushels. There were entered for consumption during the year ended 30th June, 1874, 1,[illegible] gallons of spirits, being an increase of [illegible] gallons over the quantity entered for consumption during the year ended 30th June, 1873.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of MALT LIQUOR manufactured for the years ended 30th June, 1873 and 1874.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of MALT LIQUOR manufactured for the years ended 30th June, 1873 and 1874.

Provinces.	No. of Licenses issued.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup, and other matter.	Total Quantity of Malt Liquor manufactured.	Duty Collected on Malt Liquor at 3½ cents per Gallon.
1873.			lbs.		gallons.	$ cts.
Ontario	118	5,725	18,892,632	343 bushels corn.	6,969,407	111 51
Quebec	24	1,175	9,491,760	282,375 lbs. Glucose.	3,491,564	19,136 04
New Brunswick	4	200	616,951	.....	203,590	.....
Nova Scotia	5	250	1,308,446	.....	395 960	.....
Total	151	7,350	30,309,789	343 bushels corn. 282,375 lbs. Glucose.	11,060 521	19,247 55
1874.						
Ontario	118	5,750	17,671,066	12,600 lbs. corn. 6,210 lbs. sugar. 350 c. meal.	6,730,441	991 79
Quebec	23	1,150	8,277,981	128,201 lbs. Glucose.	3,165,716	16,428 29
New Brunswick	4	200	444,484	.....	147,566	.....
Nova Scotia	5	250	1,405,494	.....	419,816	.....
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	3	150	347,405	.....	111,817	.....
Manitoba	6	275	105, 83	.....	86,787	.....
Victoria, B. C.	7	325	432,990	.....	109,376	.....
Total	166	8,100	28,685,003	12,600 lbs. corn. 6,210 lbs. sugar. 350 c. meal. 128,201 lbs. Glucose.	10,771,519	17,420 08
Total	125	21,075	813,684	14,433 corn, &c.	828,117	909,927	31,504,065	10,667,519

Of TOBACCO there was manufactured during the year 1873-74 8,965,275 lbs., an increase of more than two million and a quarter pounds. Of this was taken for consumption 8,494,103 lbs. exported 483,336 lbs., leaving 12,986 lbs. otherwise accounted for. There were remaining in warehouse on the 1st July 1,305,304 lbs., against 1,490,517 the preceding year. To these figures must be added the quantity of raw leaf taken for consumption, being 118,797 lbs. Canadian and 277,634 foreign, making the total consumption 8,88 ,621 lbs., against 8,489,839 the preceding year. The consumption of imported cigars in 1873-74 was more than 300 per c nt more than in 1869, and of Canadian cigars, 100 per cent.

TOBACCO.—STATEMENT of MANUFACTURES for the year ended 30th June, 1874.

Materials used.	1874. Ontario.	Quebec.	N. Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	B. Columbia.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Canadian Tobacco....	40,694	25,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign do.	1,840,260½	6,676,786½	137,070	711,996	89,217	2,933¼
Other commodities..	142,894	1,178,059	27,058	164,188	6,187	.....
	2,023,848½	7,880,755¼	159,128	876,184	95,404	2,933¼

Produce.	1874. Ontario.	Quebec.	N. Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	B. Columbia.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco @ 15 and 20 cts...	1,479,863	6,006,088½	116 125½	722,705½	116,251	.....
Tobacco @ 7 and 10 cts...	617	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars @ 30 and 40 cts...	131,205	97,596½	2,017	.....	.....	1,480½
Snuff @ 15 and 20 cts..	.....	113,902	.....	.....	.....	.....

PETROLEUM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, for the years ended 30th June, 1873 and 1874.

With regard to the quantity of petroleum produced in Canada, and the quantity of petroleum produced by other

With regard to Petroleum, the quantity refined in 1875-76 was less by 7,849,860 gallons, and the quantity exported less by 8,921,782 gallons. This serious decline is probably owing to the over production of previous years. The entries for consumption were 8,902,175 gallons, showing an increase of 685 gallons, or about 15 per cent., and of 18½ per cent. over the average of the four previous years.

PETROLEUM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, for the years ended 30th June, 1873 and 1874.

Years.	Provinces.	Crude Oil and Distillate used.	Tar and Residuum not Dutiable.	Quantity entered for Consumption, Ex-Manufactory, and Duty collected thereon.		Quantity entered for Warehouse, and Duty accruing thereon.		Total Quantity Manufactured and Duty accruing.	
				Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.	Galls.	$ cts.
1873....	Ontario.....	25,773,725	1,563,053	3,163,257	169,577 06	11,956,959½	567,847 93	14,520,196½	737,425 59
	Quebec.....	170,713	50,502	81,891	4,541 07	.....	.....	81,891	4,541 07
	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	89 58	.....	.....	.....	89 58
	Totals.....	25,944,438	1,613,555	3,245,128	174,208 31	11,356,959½	567,847 93	14,602,087½	742,056 24
1874....	Ontario.....	9,217,020	797,418½	2,943,801	160,535 48	3,798,119	189,905 98	6,741,920	350,441 46
	Quebec.....	34,050	31,440	10,362	1,056 60	.....	.....	10,362	1,056 60
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
	Totals.....	9,251,070	828,858½	2,954,163	161,677 08	3,798,119	189,905 98	6,752,282	351,543 06

The revenue derived from Manufactures in Bond increases steadily year by year, having nearly doubled in four years.

RETURN of Manufactures in Bond for the year ended 30th June, 1874.

Revenue Division	No. of Licenses.	Amount of License Fees.	Materials used.				Products of Manufactures		
			Spirits at proof.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Other Commodities.	Other Commodities.	Vinegar at 3 cents per gallon	Methylated Spirits at 12 cents per gallon.	Articles at $1.20 per gallon.
		$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Hamilton.....	3	150	202,514 63	.....	7,151	363	360,619	113,853 83	.....
Kingston.....	1	25	2,873 75	5,661	.....	.....	11,258	.....	.....
Sarnia,.....	1	25	1,199 74	.....	.....	.....	5,073	.....	.....
Toronto	3	150	54,926 25	57,805	.....	.....	222,759	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	50	7,808 04	.....	.....	.....	31,907	.....	.....
Montreal.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	2	100	11,767 39	.....	203	74½	50,435	1,429 66	60
Halifax, N. S.	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals...	12	450	281,089 80	63,466	7,354	437½	682,051	115,283 49	60

MANUFACTURES in Bond—Four years.

1870-71.....	$20,288	1872 73.....	33,359
1871-72.....	24,840	1873-74.....	39,480

The revenue from Public Works in 1873-74 showed an increase of 5½ per cent, the figures being $672,119 against $636,797. The greater portion of this increase was from canal tolls, the revenue from which was $491,143. The following table shows the comparative increase and decrease on each of the canals.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Welland Canal.....	259,461	302,891	43,430	.....
St. Lawrence Canal.....	98,121	100,741	2,620	.....
Chambly Canal.....	34,961	27,130	.....	7,831
Ottawa Canals.....	31,728	45,990	14,262	.....
Rideau Canal.....	28,126	9,238	.....	18,888
Burlington Canal.....	6,626	4,523	.....	2,103
St. Peter's Canal.....	970	630	.....	340
Total.....	459,993	491,143	60,312	29,162

Total increase..... .. $31,150

The apparent increase on the Ottawa Canals is due to the increasing number of let passes from Ottawa to Whitehall. The apparent increase upon the early part of the year 1874 on the Welland Canal, did not, however, continue till the close of navigation. The season of navigation showed a small decrease as compared with that of 1873. There passed through the Welland Canal during the fiscal year 6,495 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,572,113 tons; 3,824 of these were Canadian, and 1,707 United States vessels—total 11,465, with a tonnage of 1,377 989 tons. Through the Chambly Canal 2,092 Canadian, 1,672 United States—total 3,801 vessels, tonnage 288,822. Burlington Bay Canal, 1,537 Canadian vessels and 108 United States vessels—total 1,645, carrying 287,936 tons. Ottawa Canals, 4,202 Canadian, 1,004 United States vessels, tonnage 357,334. Rideau Canal, 3,148 Canadian vessels and 110 United States—total, 3,528; tonnage 197,152. St. Peter's Canal, 534 Canadian, no United States vessels, tonnage, 19,528 tons. Total Canadian vessels passing through canals, 25,095 with a tonnage of 3,002,331; United States vessels 7,309, with a tonnage of 1,097,513—total vessels, 32,404; tonnage, 4,099,874. During the season of navigation 1874, there passed through the Canadian Canals 31,375 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,950,882. During the same season in 1873 the number of vessels was 32,145 and the tonnage, 3,944,737 tons.

There was a decrease during the season of navigation of 1874, as compared with 1873 on the Welland, Chambly, Rideau and Ottawa Canals, and an increase on the St. Lawrence, Burlington Bay and St. Peter's Canals.

The revenue from Slides and Booms for 1873-74 was $130,775 against $127,172 the preceding year. There is a large and increasing amount of uncollected balances, chiefly of disputed claims for boomage against the Chaudiere mill owners. The following table shows the increase of the Ottawa lumber trade. Of the square and flatted timber, 25[illegible],732 pieces are of white and red pine, nearly 9,000 cedars and 10,000 railway ties. The other woods in small quantities.

YEAR.	*Square and Flatted Timber.* — *No. of Pieces*	*Saw Logs.* — *No of Pieces.*
Year ended		
31st Dec'r, 1854	302,157	178,779
do 1864	399,841	599,404
30th June, 1874	28[illegible],390	2,284,126

The outstanding Balances on Hydraulic Rents increased during the year from $174,940 to $188,264. $34,516 was received for these rents, and $4,572 from Harbors, Bridges, Ferries, &c., and 10,000 was paid in on account of the purchase of the old P. O. buildings in Montreal.

The fees from Culling and Measuring Timber amounted to $95,912, of which $92,772 was collected, about $7,509 more than the preceding year. The cost of the supervisor's Office was $83,442.

BILL STAMPS.

The revenue from Bill Stamps was $209,233—an increase of $7,791 about the average yearly rate of increase. The following Table shows the amounts issued:

STATEMENT OF BILL STAMPS issued on Requisition, by the Inland Revenue Department, for the year ended 30th June, 1874.

Supplied to Distributors.	1 cent.	2 cents.	3 cents.	4 cents.	5 cents.	6 cents.	7 cents.	8 cents	9 cents.	10 cents	20 cents.	30 cents.	40 cents.	50 cents	$1	$2	$3	Gross Value.
																		$ cts.
In Nova Scotia	10,000	17,000	50,000	5,000	6,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000		2,000	500	.....	.....	10,150 00
New Brunswick	6,400	2,500	26,000	2,500	3,500	22,000	2,500	3,000	17,000	7,500	4,800	4,500	3,600	4,700	1,400	200	100	13,571 00
Ontario & Quebec	146,793	123,201	396,023	28,987	51,657	307,603	19,662	21,067	214,252	83,497	62,833	63,878	21,907	42,261	19,733	4,211	2,618	168,245 50
To Post Office Department, Ottawa	140,000	125,000	230,000	3,000	6,500	110,000	.....	3,000	50,000	8,000	9,500	7,500	2,900	3,300	1,300	.....	.....	31,605 00
Total	303,293	271,104	702,023	38,987	70,657	459,603	27,162	32,067	291,252	113997	83,133	80,878	30,807	52,231	22,933	4,411	2,718	222,571 50

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND GAS.

So much delay took place in the manufacture of the Dominion Standards for Weights and Measures, that a postponement for six months beyond the time originally proposed for carrying the law regulating these into effect became necessary. It was not till the 30th of September, 1874, that the first two of the Standard Yards were delivered in London, and they did not reach Ottawa till December.

The Measures, &c., received, and the date at which they were received, were as follow:—

October 8—Three platinum-iridium avoirdupois lbs., A, B, C; and three platinum-iridium troy ounces, A, B, C. November 12—Three standard gallons of gun metal, respectively marked A, B, C; and the Standard Yard C. December 3—The Standard Yards A and B.

The Gas Standards were delivered as follows:—

July 27—The model photometer and testing apparatus. October 25—The standard ten and five feet gas-holders, and two standard meters, one for one hundred and one for twenty lights. December 10—The standard cubic foot measure.

One of these primary standards was placed in the custody of the Speaker of the Senate, and another in that of the Speaker of the Commons. The laws respecting them took effect after July 1st, 1875. The lineal standards consist of three bars of Baileys Metal; each bar about 38 inches long, the section being a square, the side of which is about one inch. The Standards of Weight are three Avoirdupois pounds and three Troy ounces of platinum iridium, each is contained in an inner casket of silver, gilt, and this again in a bronze box, the cover of which is secured by four screws with countersunk heads. In addition to these a Standard Kilogram has been obtained and placed in the strong box of the Department of Inland Revenue with the other standards. The Standards of Capacity consist of three Standard Gallons enclosed in iron fire proof boxes with a brass plate on the lid. They are of gun metal, cylindrical in form. The internal diameter is 7.5 inches, and the depth 6.25 inches. They are made with two handles cast solid with the measure, and have the following relations to the Imperial Standards.

	Grains.	Ascertained Errors.
A contains of Standard Water, the corrections for temperature and barometer pressure being made.	69981·03	—18·97
B contains of Standard Water.....	69961·71	—38·29
C contains of Standard Water.....	69972·26	—27·74
The true Standard contains of Standard Water.....	70000.	

The Gas Standards consist of a Model Photometer, with an apparatus for testing for Sulphuretted Hydrogen; a set of Chemical apparatus for testing for Ammonia and Sulphur, a cubic foot bottle to test the accuracy of gas-holders or meters, by passing through them such number of *cubic feet* of air as may be deemed expedient; a 10 foot gas-holder, a 5 foot gas-holder, and test meters for 100 lights and for 20 lights. These are deposited in the Department. The Platinum Iridium Standards are only to be used for the verification or restoration of the Departmental Bronze Standards which approximate very nearly in density to the average density of the material commonly used for commercial weights, and may be used for verifications. The Imperial Standard for the gallon is 70,000 grains or 10 lbs., avoirdupois; the weight of standard water the measure should contain, clean rain water at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, will give results very nearly accurate for this. Besides the Dominion Standards, there are the following sets of Departmental or Secondary Standards: Two 10 feet bed and 2 rods, 16 feet bed and 1 rod;—2 sets of avoirdupois weights, 20 in number, being 10, 20, 30 and 50 lbs. with their decimal parts; 2 sets of 10 avoirdupois weights each from ½ lb. to ½ dram, 2 decimal sets of Grain Weights from 1,000 grains down to the 1,000th part of a grain; 2 sets of Decimal Troy Weights of 24 weights each; 1 set of Metric Weights; 2 sets of Measure and Capacity, with glass Discs from a Bushel to Half Gill. Some of the instruments for the Departmental equipment are not yet delivered There are also Gas Standards for Departmental use. Standard Thermometers and Barometers, Weighing and Comparing Apparatus of various kinds. The District Inspectors, when appointed, will be furnished each with a set of Avoirdupois Weights from 50 lbs. to ½ dram; 3 Balances of 50, 5 and 1 pound; 1 Divided Yard Line Measure; 1 ten feet end Measure bed and 2 Rods; 1 chain, 100 feet, divided in feet; 1 chain, 66 feet, divided in 100 links; 1 set of Weights for Decimal Division of the Pound; 1 Set Troy Weights, from 500 oz. to 1-1000th of an oz.; 1 Box Grain Weights, from 1000 grains down to 1-10th of a grain; 1 Set Measures of Capacity from ½ Bushel to Gill and 1 comparing apparatus for end or line measurer.

It is hoped that a complete system of inspection will be established at all places of importance in the Dominion by the 1st January, 1876, but the verification of all the weights and measures over so great an extent of territory, involves so much labour that considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can be in universal use. The change to the new standards is not compulsory till 1880, so that parties may be able to accomodate themselves to the changes except Newfoundland the United States is the only country in which the wine gallon and Winchester bushel are retained as the legal standards for liquid and dry measures. The adoption of the Imperial Standard by Canada effects nearly complete uniformity throughout the English speaking portion of the Empire, a population of 50,000,000 souls. The use of the metric system has been permissive in Canada since 1871, but there seems no probability of its becoming generally used, except among scientific men. It has been legalized in Italy, Germany and some other States, but

Canada has not the same reasons for adopting it, the greater part of the trade of the world being regulated by the system already in use. Probably the metric system will become the International system, though the United States have practically the English system, and the Russian is in many respects similar to it. Without changing existing laws existing standards may be made to approximate closely to a decimal system. Thus the "Cental" of 100 lbs. is the only legal unit for expressing grain and other articles—and is identical with the hundred weight now in use.

An act was passed during the last session of Parliament for the inspection and stamping of casks containing certain fluids. It would be quite desirable that these should have distinctive names with a fixed measure of capacity, and the decimal system could be easily used for them. A puncheon now varies from 100 to 120 wine gallons. If it were always 100 gallons Imperial—then a Hogshead could be 50; a Barrel 25, Half-Barrel or *Runlet* 10 and a Keg 5. A decimal division of the yard or foot would be more difficult and seem hopeless but the decimal divisions of the inch are now marked on nearly all good lineal measures.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Since the General Inspection Act of 1874 was passed, Boards of Examiners have been appointed and Inspectors selected. No complete returns had been received before the close of the fiscal year, as to the quantities of articles inspected.

Examinations for the outside excise service were resumed in 1873, but only for candidates already in service. On the Pay Rolls of the outside service, there are now 18 First Class Officers 42 Second Class, 52 Third Class, and 27 who failed in examination. There are 12 who refused to present themselves, and 12 not examined, making in all 172 Excise Officers on the Roll.

The total Revenue from this Department during the fiscal year was $6,589,848, shewing an increase of 21½ per cent as compared with the average of the previous years.

The expenditure of the Department for the year was $385,106.

The following summary comparison shews the accrued Revenues for the years ended June 30th, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, respectively.

	1867-68.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Excise	$3,078,212	4,301,389	4,762,378	4,513,194	5,612,582
Revenue Public Works	486,811	579,132	592,961	636,798	672,120
Culling Timber	70,886	63,228	74,512	79,767	95,913
Bill Stamps	119,712	184,255	189,161	201,496	209,233
Total	$3,755 621	5,128,004	5,619,012	5,431,255	6,589,848

STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

	tons.
2,000 lbs. avoirdupois	1
Per M. is per thousand feet.	
Per Mille is per thousand pieces.	
Green fruit, 9 barrels are	1
Ashes, 3 do.	1
Bark, 4 cords	1
Beef, 7 barrels	1
Biscuit and crackers, 9 barrels	1
Bricks (common), 1,000	2
Butter, 22 kegs or 7 barrels	1
Cattle, 3	1
Cement and water lime, 7 barrels	1
Fire bricks, 1,000	3
Fish, 7 barrels	1
Flour, 9 do.	1
Gypsum and manganese, 6 barrels	1
Horses, 2	1
Lard and tallow, 7 barrels or 22 kegs	1
Liquors and spirits, 215 gallons	1
Liquors, all others, 215 do.	1
Nuts, 9 barrels	1
Oysters, 6 barrels	1
Pork, 7 barrels	1
Salt, 7 barrels	1
Seeds, 9 barrels	1
Sheep, 20	1

	tons
Stone, 12 cubic feet	1
Do. 1 cord	7½
Whiskey, 4 barrels, or 215 gallons	1
Empty barrels, 10	1
Barrel hoops, 10 Mille	1
Board and other sawed lumber, 600 feet board measure	1
Boat knees, 4 pieces	1
Firewood, 1 cord	3
Hop poles, 60, or 40 cubic feet	1
Shingles, 12 M. or bundles	1
Split posts and fence rails, 1 Mille	1
Staves and headings (pipe), 1 Mille is	8
Do. do. (West India), 1 mille	4
Do. do. (barrel), 1 Mille	2½
Do. do. (salt barrel), 1 Mille	½
Saw logs (standard), 1	1
Square timber, 50 cubic feet	1
Telegraph poles, 10, or 40 cubic feet	1
Masts and spars, 40 cubic feet	1
Railroad ties, 16, or 50 cubic feet	1
All other woodenware, or partly manufactured wood, 40 cubic feet, as per Tariff	1
Traverses, 40 cubic feet, or 5 pieces	1
Floats, 50 lineal feet	1

NOTE.—By the Weights and Measures Act of 1873, the following articles are to be estimated by the cental of 100 lbs., viz.: Barley, Beans, Charcoal, Corn, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Salt, Seeds, and Wheat.

RATES OF TOLL.

The Rates of Toll are divided into Five Classes as under, unless otherwise specified.	*Welland Canal, each way.*		*St. Lawrence Canals, ea. way.*		*Chambly Canal & St. Ours Lock, each way.*		*Lake Erie to Montreal each way.*		*Burlington Bay Canal ea. way.*	*Ottawa and Rideau Canals, each way.*		*St. Ann's Lock, each way.*		*Ottawa to St. John's.*	
	$	c	$	c	$	c	$	c	$ c	$	c	$	c	$	c
CLASS No. 1.															
Vessels, steam.....per ton	0	02½	0	01¼	0	01¼	0	04	0 02	0	03	0	01¼	0	02⅝
do sail and other..... "	0	02¼	0	01½	0	01¼	0	04	0 01	0	03	0	00½	0	02⅝
CLASS No. 2.															
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards.....each	0	10	0	10	0	05	0	20		0	10	0	00½	0	10½
Do. Under 21 years..... "	0	05	0	05	0	02	0	10		0	05	0	00½	.....	
CLASS No. 3.															
Corn															
Coal.....															
Flour															
Iron, Railway.....															
do Pig															
do all other.....															
Plaster, Gypsum															
Salt	0	20	0	15	0	10	0	35		0	10	0	03	0	20
Salt Meats or Fish, in barrels or otherwise															
Agricultural products (Vegetables) not enumerated.....															
Agricultural Products (Animal) not enumerated															
Stone for cutting.															
Wheat.....															
CLASS No. 4.															
All other articles not enumerated..	0	40	0	20	0	10	0	60		0	35	0	05	0	30
CLASS No. 5.															
Bark	0	20	0	15	0	10	0	35		0	10	0	03	0	19½
Barrels, empty	0	02	0	02	0	02	0	04		0	02	0	01	0	04
Boat Knees	0	05	0	02	0	02	0	07		1	40	0	01	0	04
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet	1	40	1	40	1	20	2	80		0	20	0	15	2	05
Firewood, per cord, in vessels.....	0	20	0	20	0	10	0	40		0	25	0	03	0	23
Do do in rafts.....	0	25	0	25	0	15	0	50		0	25	0	03	0	30½
Hoops	0	25	0	20	0	15	0	45		0	20	0	05	0	30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet..in vessels	0	15	0	05	0	05	0	20		0	10	0	05	0	13¾
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....in rafts	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	30		0	20	0	25	0	42½
Railway Ties .....in vessels	0	01	0	00½	0	00½	0	01½		0	01	0	00½	0	01¾
do .....in rafts	0	02	0	01	0	01	0	03		0	02	0	01	0	02¾
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling, and sawed Timber, per M. feet board measure.....in vessels	0	30	0	15	0	10	0	45		0	15	0	03	0	20
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure.....in rafts	0	60	0	30	0	20	0	90	Free under O. C. of 1st April, 1873.	0	25	0	08	0	36¾
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet in vessels	3	00	1	00	1	00	4	00		0	75	0	25	1	68¾
do do in rafts	4	50	2	00	2	00	6	50		1	50	0	25	3	12½
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet	0	40	0	40	0	25	0	80		0	40	0	10	0	55
Shingles per M.....	0	06	0	06	0	04	0	12		0	06	0	01	0	08
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M in vessels	0	40	0	40	0	20	0	80		0	30	0	05	0	42½
do do in rafts	0	80	0	80	0	40	1	60		0	50	0	05	0	77½
Saw Logs, each standard log.....	0	08	0	08	0	05	0	16		0	08	0	05	0	14
Staves and Headings (barrels) at 2½ tons per M	0	40	0	20	0	15	0	60		0	20	0	05	0	30
do (pipe) at 8 tons per M	1	50	1	00	1	00	2	50		1	00	0	25	1	75
do (W. India) at 4 tons per M	0	75	0	60	0	25	1	35		0	60	0	10	0	65
do (Salt barrels) sawn or cut	0	08	0	04	0	03	0	12		0	04	0	01	0	03
Traverses, per 100 pieces.	0	50	0	50	0	40	1	00		0	50	0	03	0	68
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces.....	2	00	2	00	1	50	4	00		2	00	0	15	2	65
SPECIAL CLASS.															
Stone, unwrought, corded, and not suitable for cutting, per cord	0	75	0	60	0	37½	1	35		0	37½	0	15	0	15
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore.	0	05	0	05	0	05	0	05	0 05	0	05	0	05	0	05
Ice.....	0	05	.....		.....		.....			.....		.....		.....	

NOTE—Coal to pass up all Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, June 7th, 1869.

Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore, through one section of all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.

Iron and Salt having paid full Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock or Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal, and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.

Wheat Flour, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats, and Petroleum, having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, St. Ann's Lock, the Lachine Canal, and the Chambly Canal, provided always that the articles to be entitled to the exemption shall go downwards through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.

All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to Class No. 4.

No Let Passes to be issued to steam tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents as a minimum charge, but such vessels not carrying freight or passengers can obtain, on payment of $30, a season "Let Pass," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired.

The following WAY RATES to be levied in Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals:—

WELLAND CANAL.

	rate
1. From Port Maitland Dunnville, and Port Colborne, to Port Robinson or Allanburg, not passing the Lock, each way	½
2. From Chippawa Cut, or any part thereof, to Dunnville, Port Maitland, or Port Colborne	½
3. From Dunnville to Port Colborne	½
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	½
5. From Maitland, Dunnville, Colborne, or Port Robinson, to Marshville and intermediate places	
6. From Marshville or intermediate places to Port Maitland, Dunnville, Port Colborne, and Port Robinson	½
7. From Port Robinson to Allanburg or Thorold	½
8. From Port Robinson to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie	½
9. From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie	½
10. From Dunnville to Maitland	½
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock and Chippawa Cut	½
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland	½
13. From Chippawa Cut through Lock to Port Robinson	½
14. From Colborne, Dunnville, Maitland, and Marshville to Thorold	½
15. From Colborne, Dunnville, Maitland, and Marshville to St. Catharines	½
16. Through the Chippawa Cut only	½
17. Through the Port Robinson Lock only	½

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The navigation to be divided into four sections, viz.: Edwardsburg, Cornwall, Beauharnois, and Lachine. Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Vessels and Property passing from Sorel to Chambly, to pay ½
Vessels and Property passing from Chambly to St. John's, to pay ½

OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANALS.

The navigation of these canals is divided into four sections: Carillon and Grenville Ottawa, Smith's Falls, and Kingston Mills. Vessels and freight passing one section to be charged one-fourth, two sections one-half, and so on.

GENERAL.

Note.—Any fraction of a ton freight to be charged one ton, and portions of sections to be charged as a whole section on all the above canals.

The passing of saw logs or other lumber through any of the canals or sections thereof is to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

Vessels receiving or discharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free from harbor dues; but all other vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, or Port Maitland, shall pay on every ton of freight so received or discharged, two cents.

Insurance.

We continue from the *Year Book* of 1875 the Statistics of Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance in Canada, as they appear in the official Statistics laid before Parliament.

The following table shows the business of the Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada for five years:—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—FIVE YEARS.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	$	$	$	$	$
Premiums	1,428,414	1,643,045	2,068,941	2,577,068	2,834,413
New Policies	6,098	7,391	11,493	12,748	12,958
Amount do.	12,161,230	13,298,293	20,367,260	23,614,601	20,034,751
Total amount of Policies	41,453,917	45,469,760	61,365,441	77,500,836	85,714,327
Policies become claims	162	197	225	290	380
Amount of do.	379,143	423,256	463,440	525,573	731,095
Claims paid	275,183	417,618	417,061	520,622	672,231
Do. in suspense	74,383	69,817	103,004	70,030	140,019

The per-centages of Life Insurance show an increase of premiums from 1873 of a little over 9 per cent. This increase is chiefly in the Canadian companies.

Canadian Companies in 1874.....632,857
Do. in 1873 511,235

Increase (nearly 28 per cent) ..141,622

British Companies in 1874.....615,807
Do. in 1873.....594,108

Increase.....21,699
or a little over 3⅔ per cent.

United States Companies in 1874..1,565,749
Do. in 1873..1,492,315

Increase.....73,434
or nearly 5 per cent.

The following table shows the business of Fire Insurance Companies operating in Canada for five years:—

COMPARISON FIRE INSURANCE—FIVE YEARS.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873	1874.
	$	$	$	$	$
Premiums	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,010,3[illegible]	3,565,575	3,524,332
Amount at risk	166,568,708	290,753,891	251,[illegible]25,940	275,751,8[illegible]5	323,25[illegible],081
No. of Losses	1,937	2,[illegible]61	2,[illegible]61	2,771	2,915
Losses pa'd	1,6[illegible],423	1,577,615	1,909,361	1,638,647	1,928,163
Do. in suspense	259,314	190,105	359,[illegible]6	108,601	152,122
Do. reclaimed	48,461	30,034	68,[illegible]00	52,903	42,335

FIRE INSURANCE—TOTALS.

Receipts 1874.....$3,524,332
" 1873.....3,565,575

Decrease.....41,243
or about 1 3-20 per cent.

Losses 1874.....$2,160,739
" 1873.....1,850,146

Increase.....310,593
or 16 7-10 per cent.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Receipts 1874.....$1,453,781
" 1873.....866,432

Increase.....587,349
or about 79 2-5 per cent.

Losses 1874.....$727,920
" 1873.....577,780

Increase.....150,040
or nearly 27 per cent.

UNITED STATES COMPANIES.		BRITISH COMPANIES.	
Receipts 1874	$261 076	Receipts 1874	$1,809,473
" 1873	352,257	" 1873	1,773,271
Decrease or nearly 26 per cent.	91,181	Increase or a little over 2 per cent.	36,202
Losses 1874	$181,020	Losses 1874	$1,247,900
" 1873	227,814	" 1873	1,063,453
Decrease or about 20¼ per cent.	46,799	Increase or a little over 17 3-10 per cent.	184,447

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE—1874.

Names of Companies.	*Premiums.*	*No. of Policies.*	*Amount New Policies.*	*Amount of Risk.*	*Claims paid.*	*Claims in suspense.*	*Claims resisted.*
BRITISH:	$		$	$	$	$	
British and Foreign Marine	2,261						
CANADIAN:							
Anchor	47,394	1,177	.....	47,493	.....	4,500	
British American	108,575	4,234	7,490,962	419,150	54,485	11,351	
Provincial	27,619	.....	.....	.....	26,787		
Western	215,191	2,858	10,106,018	427,818	53,901	5,868	
UNITED STATES:							
Phœnix of Brooklyn, N.Y.	536	1	128,743	11,822			
CANADA GUARANTEE CO.	*Revn.* 20,864	597	1,385,300	2,292,700	12,468		
ACCIDENT BUSINESS:							
Citizen's Insurance, Montreal	9,412	1 113	1,617,000	1,725,000	2,001		
Travellers' do Hartford, U. S.	81,662	11,437	13,710,860	Unk'wn.	34,098		
Accident Insurance of Canada	No returns.						

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

During the last fiscal year, the products of the sales, rents, &c., from these lands amounted to $216,504.52. These were due to the Department of the Interior in instalments and arrears $104,105.03, a perfectly reliable amount. In 1856 the Ordnance Lands had an uncertain and unpaid income of $15 000 a year, but under the able management of the present Commissioner, it has averaged $50,000 a year. Nearly $1,000,000 worth of lands have been sold, and extensive lands remain available for sale. The Department is entirely self-supporting. The system of selling lots to be paid for in instalments has had an excellent effect. Artizans and others are enabled to buy homesteads for themselves, and at good prices. The Department never loses anything, and such sales are a great gain to the public. In Kingston and Prescott these good results are especially noticeable. Under the same management are the sales of lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada. Up to the end of 1874 these sales amounted to $123,531 51.

LIFE INSURANCE—1874.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	No. of Losses during year.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
BRITISH COMPANIES.	$		$	$		$	$	$	$
Bri'on Medical	49,899	159	215,106	1,636,769	10	37,524	52,106	None.	None.
Commercial Union	27,376	27	58,239	813,638	6	13,140	12,156	1,946	.....
Edinburgh	24,959	5	14,113	808,339	4	.....	5,403	4,595	.....
Life Association of Scotland	136,179	111	193,479	4,116,283	28	64,722	64,944	20,440	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe	12,252	21	26,500	354,500	1	1,037	1,037	None.	.....
London and Lancashire	20,485	262	418,700	935,439	1	5,000	None.	5,000	.....
North British	28,168	8	44,148	957,596	8	16,813	10,934	5,879	.....
Queen	11,708	10	31,200	379,750	4	3,960	1,960	2,000	.....
Reliance	19,931	77	106,500	521,913	3	3,500	1,000	2,500	.....
Royal	33,670	25	73,895	1,147,295	10	25,706	19,206	6,500	.....
Scottish Amicable	24,007	71	229,108	857,372	6	10,341	None.	10,341	.....
Scottish Provident Mutual	7,425	.....	.....	280,210	1	1,946	1,946	None.	.....
Scottish Provincial	64,866	19	28,229	1,499,972	8	17,161	19,441	5,703	.....
Standard	143,681	187	313,194	4,839,715	36	77,555	64,940	12,615	.....
Star	11,201	12	20,926	365,047	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
Total	615,807	994	1,775,337	19,483,808	126	278,405	255,073	77,519	None.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.									
Canada	388,430	1,279	1,854,766	11,954,659	89	130,386	122,840	None.	None.
Citizens'	39,519	221	358,659	1,154,769	6	8,000	4,500	3,500	.....
Confederation	89,809	1,202	1,673,908	2,641,708	4	6,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Mutual	56,136	837	946,817	1,813,292	6	5,000	5,000	None.	None.

Canadian Companies.									
Canada	388,430	1,279	1,854,766	11,954,659	89	130,386	122,840	None.	None.
Citizens'	39,519	221	358,669	1,154,769	6	8,000	4,500	3,500	.....
Confederation	89,809	1,202	1,673,908	2,641,708	4	6,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Mutual	56,136	837	916,817	1,913,292	6	5,000	5,000	None.	None.
Positive	14,003	314	473,590	380,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun	55,982	321	562,842	1,786,092	5	6,000	3,000	3,000	.....
Toronto	8,978	114	132,500	283,800	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	652,857	4,288	6,003,022	20,014,310	110	155,386	140,340	9,500	3,000
United States Companies.									
Ætna	329,687	1,590	2,323,647	8,941,479	34	56,183	66,790	.....	.....
Atlantic Mutual	35,540	277	353,487	1,331,636	8	13,500	12,500	1,000	.....
Connecticut Mutual	208,369	369	983,642	6,768,000	8	14,638	14,638	.....	.....
Equitable	191,653	660	1,797,500	6,071,650	14	41,500	27,500	14,000	.....
Globe Mutual	This Office gives no statement of Canadian business separately.								
Metropolitan	63,939	362	603,500	2,129,500	2	6,000	.....	.....	.....
National	35,429	131	233,613	1,586,616	7	8,000	10,000	2,000	.....
New York	245,517	516	1,223,485	7,066,000	14	60,776	79,850	None.	.....
N. W. Mutual	28,601	357	509,500	848,187	3	5,000	3,000	2,000	.....
Phœnix Mutual	205,856	940	1,246,935	4,937,695	34	43,592	34,592	18,000	.....
Travellers'	90,243	835	1,189,635	3,028,126	31	32,556	21,856	16,200	.....
Union Mutual	125,967	1,056	1,618,750	4,3[illegible]5,750	8	12,500	6,000	None.	.....
United States	3,858	53	143,000	123,500	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,565,749	7,656	12,316,[illegible]94	46,216,139	163	297,245	276,826	53,000	.....
Totals	2,834,413	12,933	20,094,753	85,714,327	399	731,036	672,239	143,019	3,000

FIRE INSURANCE, 1874.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	Losses of Year.	Claims Paid.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
BRITISH COMPANIES.								
	$		$	$		$	$	$
Commercial Union	84,066	2,644	10,294,644	6,404,891	31	30,467	3,884	None.
Guardian	51,225	1,343	4,025,315	4,533,912	25	34,465	25	.....
Imperial	131,794	4,551	12,302,988	10,452,344	81	68,886	17,461	.....
Lancashire	43,097	2,309	4,495,858	3,920,333	73	45,088	6,436	15,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	219,919	10,496	21,201,439	21,214,586	211	164,156	3,500	8,200
London	60,086	1,948	6,863,945	5,557,885	45	56,724	None.	None.
North British	322,516	11,988	31,039,837	24,665,943	200	157,391	10,916	3,000
Northern	76,397	4,025	9,226,707	7,4 2,018	82	35,249	8,242	9,000
Phœnix	188,593	3,925	16,786,684	15,073,539	58	81,752	3,640	None.
Queen	163,329	6,362	13,783,765	11,250,420	164	126,904	15,285	180
Royal	405,502	14,143	40,326,482	36,540,544	255	258,970	19,967	None.
Scottish Imperial	60,011	3,409	7,052,517	5,992,041	101	60,035	8,762	3,000
Total	1,809,475	67,156	177,346,241	155,088,456	1,356	1,120,432	95,318	32,180
CANADIAN COMPANIES.								
Agricultural Mutual	74,377	14,101	12,954,987	31,756,276	212	45,047	5,000	1,200
British American	194,077	10,056	20,195,582	17,596,653	213	92,346	10,242	None.
Canada Agricultural	139,892	15,000	Not given.	15,000,000	146	41,318	None.	None.
Isolated Risk	81,150	8,316	8,635,784	17,274,319	107	37,210	2,229	.....
Provincial	244,331	7,017	.....	16,254,639	211	117,386	8,525	8,875
Quebec	79,453	3,621	8,013,975	.....	61	27,840	12,000	.....
Royal Canadian	392,134	13,620	30,844,291	25,305,961	189	157,672	14,898	.....
Stadacona (1 month and 24 days)	21,918	584	2,124,620	2,124,620	None.	.....	.....	.....
Western	254,049	10,952	18,565,687	14,617,508	224	143,653	1,879	.....
Total	1,453,781	83,247	110,544,326	142,950,976	1,343	662,472	55,373	10,075
UNITED STATES COMPANIES.								
Ætna	168,447	7,458	15,213,769	13,550,427	135	103,864	17,769	None.
Hartford	90,962	8,000	10,000,000	11,500,000	80	39,719	20,662	.....
Phœnix of Brooklyn	2,067	68	260,545	156,175	1	6	.....	.....
Total	261,076	15,526	25,504,314	25,206,602	216	143,569	38,431	.....
Totals	3,524,332	165,929	313,384,881	323,277,034	2,915	1,926,463	188,122	42,255

Names of Companies.	Deposits made by Insurance Companies in Canada.
Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, U. S.	$ 5,070 Canadian Govt. securities. 48,500 Bank stocks, $53,570.
Ætna Life Ins., do do	140,000 in 5-20 United States gold bonds.
Agricultural Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y.	85,500 do do do 14,500 Dominion stock.
Agricultural Mutual of Canada	25,000 Dominion stock.
Anchor Marine, Toronto	20,000 (1st instalment of three).
Atlantic Mutual, Albany, N. Y.	80,282 Government securities.
British America Ass. Co., Toronto	50,000 Municipal Debentures.
British and Foreign Marine, Liverpool	50,000.
Briton Medical Montreal	100,848 Dominion stock.
Canada Agricultural, Montreal	50,000 Municipal Debentures.
Canada Guarantee Montreal	48,606.
Canada Life Ass., Hamilton	Not given.
Citizen's Insurance, Montreal	$ 53,000 Municipal Debentures.
Commercial Union, London	100,343 Government securities.
Confederation, Toronto	50,000 Municipal Debentures.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford	140,000 United States bonds.
Edinburgh Life, Toronto	Not given.
Equitable Life of U. S., Montreal	$ 103,000 Dominion stock.
Globe Mutual, New York	100,000 stocks and bonds.
Guardian of London, Montreal	100,343 Dominion stock.
Hartford Fire, Hartford	100,000 United States bonds and Dominion stock.
Imperial of London, Montreal	Not given.
Isolated Risk, Toronto	$100,994 Municipal Debentures.
Lancashire, Toronto	Not Given.
Life Ass. of Scotland, Montreal	$150,000 Dominion stock.
Liverpool, London and Globe, Montreal	50,000 Dominion stock, 23,800 Govt. bonds, 61,000 Montreal Corporation bonds, 25,000 Montreal Investment Ass. Total $159,800.
London Assurance, Montreal	99,873 Dominion stock, 50,127 Canada 5 per cent Total $150,000.
London and Lancashire, Montreal	100,000 Dominion stock
Metropolitan of New York	100,000 United States gold bonds.
Mutual of Canada, Hamilton	33,333 cash, 21,490 Municipal Debentures $54,823
National of United States, Hamilton	100,000 United States bonds.
New York Life, Montreal	100,000 United States gold bonds.
North British and Mercantile, Montreal	50,000 Dominion 6 per cent. stock, $65,000 Montreal 6 per cent., $35,000 Montreal Harbour 6½ per cent. Total $150,000.
Northern Ass. Co., Montreal	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
North Western of Milwaukee, U. S.	100,000 United States 5-20 bonds registered.
Phœnix of Brooklyn, N. Y.	50,000 United States 10-40 bonds par value.
Phœnix of London, Montreal	50,171 Dominion stock, $50,120 Canada 5 per cent. Total $100,297
Phœnix of Mutual, Hartford	130,000 United States bonds.
Positive Govt., Montreal	107,554 Canadian Government securities.
Provincial, Toronto	50,853 securities.
Quebec Fire, Quebec	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
Queen of England Life, Montreal	100,000 Dominion stock, $51,100 Canada 5 per cent Total 151,100.
do do Fire, do	100,000 do do do
Reliance Mutual of London, do	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
Royal Canadian, Montreal	50,000 Montreal Harbour bonds.
Royal Insurance, do	96,982 cash, $53,333 Can. 5 per cent. Total $150,515.
Scottish Amicable, do	150,000 Canadian Government Securities.
Scottish Imperial, do	71,067 Dominion stock.
Scottish Provident, do	100,316 Canadian Government securities.
Scottish Provincial, do	112,313 Dominion stock, $38,446 Canada 5 per cent. sterling.
Standard of Scotland, Montreal	150,000 Dominion stock.
Star of England, Toronto	100,343 Dominion stock.
Sun Mutual, Montreal	50,000 cash.
Toronto Life and Tontine, Toronto	17,000.
Travellers' of Hartford, Montreal	140,000 United States 5-20 bonds.
Union Mutual of Maine, Boston, U.S.	100,000 United States 6's of 1881.
United States of New York, New York City	55,000 United States 6 per cent. gold.
Western Ass., Toronto	50,200 Municipal Debentures.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

The largest and most important of these institutions is the Kingston Penitentiary. In this, at the close of the year 1874, were confined 408 persons, 383 males and 25 females, being an increase of 24 over the number at the commencement of the year. The increase of committals during the year was, however, only 10 over those of the preceding year, a very small increase in proportion to the growth of the population of the Province of Ontario, to which most of the convicts belong. The conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, was satisfactory. Thirty-three of the convicts have life sentences, three of these being female. The remainder are under sentences varying from two years to 17, there being 93 of the former and one of the latter. The convicts work 10 hours a day in summer, and the hours of daylight in winter. A large number are employed by contractors in different industries, and the remainder on the work of the Penitentiary itself, the greater part of it having been built year by year by the convicts. The Warden recommends the introduction of a grist mill and woollen factory among the industries of the prison, making it, as far as possible, self supporting. The system of allowing convicts to earn a remission of sentence by good conduct and industry, is productive of the best results. After the first six months, during which the convict is learning some trade, he should be able to do a fair day's work, and the Warden recommends that all done beyond this should go towards remission of sentence. Some of them now earn five days in a month, and the incentive to form habits of industry is very great. Money compensations for extra earnings are not so useful, there being always the danger of the convict not working after his release till his earnings are exhausted.

The sanitary condition is good and the health of the convicts excellent, only four deaths occurring in the year, and the Hospital admissions were fewer than in the year preceding. The chaplains report favorably of the attendance on the religious services, and the use made of the library. The Penitentiary farm has furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the prison. The female department is admirably conducted. "Good order, perfect cleanliness and unceasing industry" are its characteristics.

The earnings of the convicts during the year amounted to $53,826.82, the maintenance expenditure to $47,189.33, and the total expenditure to $101,072.20.

At the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, connected with the Penitentiary, there were at the close of the year 1874 380 patients. Seventeen died during the year, 43 were discharged as cured and one eloped. Forty-six patients were admitted during the year, one only of these from the Penitentiary. A number of additions to the building are recommended by the Medical Superintendent. The first is the purchase of more land to furnish occupation for the patients, every portion of the inclosure being now in use. During the summer of 1871, an acre and a half was added to the garden by quarrying out rocks and carting soil, from which a good crop of potatoes was obtained. The grounds are in beautiful order, and have been made and kept entirely by the labor of the patients. The situation is extremely healthy, and the supply of perfectly pure water unlimited but more extensive accommodation is much needed both in the house and land. The total expenditure for the year was $52,735.55. More than 25,000 days work was done by the patients during the year, and the value of the farm and garden produce was nearly $7,000.

At the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul there were, on the night of the 31st December, 1874, 179 prisoners. Thirty-nine were discharged during the year, and six pardoned. 29,872 days work were done by the prisoners. The warden reports a great improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. Although the number was considerably greater than the preceding year, the punishments were much fewer. No death occurred among the prisoners, and only one case of contagious disease. The prisoners were also either employed on the works of the institution, which are altogether incomplete and insufficient. The total value of the work performed by the men was, including materials, $24,938.25. Eighty-four prisoners attend the school; 44 of these can read and write. 40 more are learning to read, and 32 are learning arithmetic. The conduct at school is generally good. The Chaplains report favorably, and the library is much used by all who can read. The value of real estate of the penitentiary is estimated at $237,002.50, and of the stock on hand, &c., at the close of 1874, at $284,795. The expenditure for the year was $69,154.52.

At the St. John, N. B., Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1874, there were 389 convicts and common prisoners. There were only two deaths during the year, but the surgeon reports the health of most transient prisoners as bad. Among all there is a tendency to pulmonary disease, and a hospital is urgently needed. The Chaplains report favorably of the conduct of the convicts. Twenty-one pupils attend the school, evincing a great desire to learn. The number of days' work performed was 2[illegible],358. $17,722.61 was expended in purchase of materials for manufactures, and the sales amounted to $22,150.[illegible]. The total expenditure is not given. The value of land, buildings &c., is estimated at about $105,000.

At Halifax there were 42 convicts. No deaths during the year, and no epidemic disease. The health of the prisoners was generally good. The conduct of the prisoners was also good. 719 days remission was earned by them during the year; 9,744 days work was done. The earnings in the Broom and Shoe Departments were $10,739, and the value of unpaid labor on farm, &c., 3,061.38. The expenditure was $24,366. The value of the property is estimated at nearly $230,000. A change in the management of the Penitentiaries was made at the last session of Parliament, appointing an Inspector of Penitentiaries in the place of the Board of Directors.

Customs Tariff of the Dominion of Canada.

(*As in force on November 1st, 1875.*)

SCHEDULE A.—GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Acid—Sulphuric	Per lb 0 01
do—Acetic	p. gal 0 10
Butter	p. lb. 0 04
Cigars	p. lb. 0 70
Cheese	p. lb. 0 03
Chicory or other Root or Vegetable and used as coffee, raw or green	p. lb. 0 03
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground	p. lb. 0 04
Coffee—Green	p. lb. 0 02
Coffee—Ground or roasted	p. lb. 0 03
Fish, salted or smoked—except as provided by the Washington Treaty	p. lb. 0 01
Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other Spirits	p. gal 1 50
Hops	p. lb. 0 05
Lard and Tallow	p. lb. 0 01
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	p. lb. 0 01
Malt	p. bush. 0 40
Oils, viz:—	
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined	p. gal 0·15
Naphtha, Benzole, and Refined Petroleum	p. gal 0 15
Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, and Lignite, not otherwise specified	p. gal. 0 10
Crude Petroleum	p. gal 0 06
Rice	p. lb 0 01
Soap—common	p. lb. 0 01
Starch	p. lb. 0 02
Spirits and Strong Waters. viz:—	
Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely:—	
Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin—including Old Tom—Whiskey and enumerated articles of like kinds	p. gal 1 00
Other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely:—	
Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnapps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind	p. gal 1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	p. gal 1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits when in flasks or bottles. For each flask or bottle, not weighing more than four ounces	0 05
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters	p. gal 1 50
Spirits and Strong Waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or Strong Waters," and subject to duty as such	p. gal 1 50
Tea, Green or Japan	p. lb 0 04
Tea—Black	p. lb 0 03
Vinegar	p. gal 0 10
Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, containing less than 20 per cent. of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon, (five quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon)	p. gal 0 30
Wines,—all other, except Sparkling, imported in wood	p. gal 0 60
Wines imported in Bottle, except Sparkling wines (five quart and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon) per dozen quart bottles	1 50
Wines,—Sparkling, (five quart and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon)	p. doz. 3 00
" " " "	p. gal 1 25
Sugar and Molasses. (From 11th April, 1875.)	
Sugar—Equal to and above No 13 Dutch Standard	25 p. c. and 1 c. per lb.
Sugar—All sugar equal to or above No. 9 Dutch Standard, and not above No. 13 twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* and a specific duty of one cent per pound to 10th April, 1875, and from 11th April, 1875	25 p. c. and ¾ c. per lb.
Below No. 9, Dutch Standard twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound to 10th April, 1875	25 p c & ¼ c p lb from 11th April 1875.

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses, or of Sorghum, Melado, or concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent, per pound to 10th April, as regards Melado.	Melado 25 p. c. and ⅝ c's. p. lb from 11th April, 75.
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of one cent per pound	
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar..... per 100 lbs.....	0 73
Molasses, if not so used, 25 per centum *ad valorem*.	
SCHEDULE B.	
Goods paying twenty-five per centum ad valorem.	
Cassia, ground	
Cinnamon, "	
Ginger, "	
Mace,	
Nutmegs,	
Pepper, ground.	
Perfumery, not otherwise specified,	
Perfumed and fancy soaps,	
Pimento, ground,	
Playing cards,	
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the Recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.	
Goods paying ten per centum ad valorem.	
Animals of all kinds, except such as shall be imported for the improvement of stock, which shall be admitted free of duty under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.	
Bran,	
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves,	
Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished, Nos. 3 and 4 ply—white—not under No. 20 yarn,	
Cotton Warp, not coarser than No 40,	
Cotton Thread on Spools,	
Felt used for Gloves,	
Felt for Hats and Boots,	
Glass paper and glass cloth,	
Green fruits of all kinds,	
Hay,	
Leather—Sole and upper,	
Linen Machine Thread,	
Locomotive Engine Frames Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for Tires of wheels—bent and welded—Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank pins and Connecting Rods,	
Machine Twist and Silk Twists,	
Machinery for Mills and Factories of kinds which are not then manufactured in the Dominion,	
Plants,	
Plush for hatters' use and for gloves,	
Prunella,	
Seeds not classed as Cereals,	
Shrubs,	
Straw,	
Trees,	
Vegetables, including Potatoes and other roots,	
Woollen Netting for India Rubbers and Gloves,	
Goods paying five per centum ad valorem.	
Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed,—not being foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, nor blank account books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music,	
IRON—viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop and sheet,	
Canada plates and tinned plates	
Nail and spike Rod, round, square and flat.	
Rolled plate and Boiler plate	
Scraps and galvanized, Bars puddled,	
Blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled,	
Bolts and spikes, galvanized	
Wire, whether galvanized or not, except for wire rigging.	
Ships Materials, viz:	
Binnacle Lamps,	
Blocks, and patent bushes for blocks,	
Bunting,	
Cables, hemp, or grass,	
Compasses,	
Cordage,	
Dead eyes,	
Dead lights,	
Deck plugs,	
Knees, Iron,	
Pumps and pump gear,	
Riders, Iron,	
Sail cloth or canvas,	
Shackles,	
Sheaves,	
Signal lamps,	
Steering apparatus,	
Travelling trucks,	
Varnish, black and bright,	
Wedges,	

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
TYPE.	
Goods paying ad valorem and specific duties.	
Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum *ad valorem* and a specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)	
Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, twelve and one-half per cent *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of twenty-five cents per lb.	
Packages and non-enumerated.	
The following packages, viz:—Bottles, Jars, Demijohns, and Carboys, whatever be their contents, and Brandy Casks, Barrels, or other packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines, and Malt Liquors are contained, and barrels, or other packages in which Petroleum Oils or the products thereof are contained, *and all goods not enumerated in this or any other Act as charged with any other duty of Customs and not declared free of duty by this Act or some other Act or provision unrepealed by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of seventeen and one half per centum ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of Warehouse for consumption therein.*	
SCHEDULE C.	
Free Goods—Arts & Science.	
Anatomical preparations,	
Botany, specimens of	
Cabinets of Antiquities,	
" Coins,	
" Gems,	
" Medals.	
Drawings, not in oil,	
Gems,	
Medals,	
Mineralogy, specimens of.	
Models,	
Natural History, specimens of,	
Sculpture, specimens of,	
Works of Art, viz:	
Busts—Natural Size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.	
Casts—As models for the use of schools of design.	
Paintings—In Oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.	
Statues—Of bronze, marble, or alabaster, natural size.	

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:—	
Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar,	
Alum,	
Aniline Salts for dying purposes,	
Antimony,	
Argol,	
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing,	
Barilla,	
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,	
Borax,	
Bleaching powders,	
Brimstone in roll or flour,	
Colors, viz:	
Bichromate of Potash,	
Blue Black,	
British gum,	
Chinese Blue,	
Lakes, scarlet, and marone, in pulp	
Paris and permanent greens	
Satin and fine washed white	
Sugar of lead,	
Ultra Marine,	
Umber, raw,	
Cream of tartar in crystals	
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,	
Indigo,	
Kelp,	
Kryolite,	
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,	
Nitre,	
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,	
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed. not calcined,	
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state Heavy oil or Carbolic oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement. and of wood for buildings and railroad ties,	
Phosphorus,	
Precipitate of Copper,	
Red Lead, dry,	
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,	
Sal ammoniac,	
Sal Soda,	
Saltpetre,	
Soda ash,	
Soda caustic,	
Soda, nitrate of,	
Soda, silicate of,	
Sulphur in roll or flour,	
Vitriol, blue,	
Vegetables when chiefly used in dyeing,	
White lead, dry,	
Whiting or Whitening,	

List of Goods.	*Duty.*	*List of Goods.*	*Duty.*
Woods, unmanufactured, when chiefly used in dyeing, including woods simply ground or chopped or in solid pieces or sticks, O. in C. 20 June, 74,		Lumber—plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine, and boxwood, O. C., 10th May, '75.	
Zinc, white, dry.		Nails—Composition,	
Manufactures and Products of Manufactures.		Nails—Sheathing,	
Anchors,		Oakum,	
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,		Oil Cake,	
Bread and biscuit from Gt. Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.		Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by, and for the use of, Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies,	
Bolting cloth,		Printing Ink,	
Bookbinder's tools and implements, Mill boards and Binder's cloth,		Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses,	
Brim moulds for gold beaters,		Rags,	
Burstones,		Sheet German silver, O. C., 10th May, '75.	
Candle wick—cotton,		Ships Cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not.	
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft. wide, and not pressed or calendered,		" Masts or parts of Iron,	
Cement—Marine, unground,		" Wire rigging, and wire galvanized, for manufacture of	
Cement—Hydraulic, do		Spikes, composition,	
Church Bells,		Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grass—Fancy,	
Clothing—donations of, for charitable institutions,		Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,	
Collar cloth paper,		Treenails,	
Communion Plate,		Union Collar cloth paper,	
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,		Veneering of wood or ivory,	
Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,		Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing,	
Cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished No 6 Ply—white, 20 yarn		" " cotton "	
Cotton waste, not under No. 20 yarn,		Wire cloth of brass and copper,	
Cotton Wool,		Wool waste.	
Drain Tiles,		*Metals.*	
Duck for belting and hose,		Brass—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Scrap and Strips,	
Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes,		Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough,	
Farming implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies, for the encouragement of Agriculture,		Do Mills do do	
Fire brick,		Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing	
Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines,		Iron, Pig,	
Flax waste,		Lead, in Sheet or Pig,	
Gold beaters' skin,		Litharge,	
Hoopskirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinolive thread for covering Crinoline wire, clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles, and slotted tapes and flat or round wire uncovered,		Railroad Bars and frogs, wrought iron or steel chairs wrought iron or steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles,	
Junk,		Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough,	
Lithographic Stones,		Spelter, in blocks, sheets, or pig,	
		Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods,	
		" plates cut to any form but not moulded,	

List of Goods.	*Duty.*	*List of Goods.*	*Duty.*
Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated,		Ivory, unmanufactured,	
Tubes and piping—of brass copper, or iron—drawn,		Lemons and Rinds of—in brine—for candying,	
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs		Manilla Grass,	
Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat,		Manures,	
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,		Marble in blocks unwrought or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks having at least two edges unwrought,	
Zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.		Moss for upholstery purposes	
Natural Products.		Oranges and rinds of—in brine—for candying,	
Annato, liquid or solid,		Ores of metals of all kinds,	
Bristles,		Osiers,	
Broom corn,		Pelts,	
Bulbs,		Pipe clay,	
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,		Pitch,	
Citrons and Rinds of—in brine for candying,		Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined,	
Clays,		Precious Stones, unset,	
Coal and coke,		Rattan for chair makers and whip manufacturers—O. in C. 20 June, 74,	
Cocoa, bean and shell,		Rennet.	
Cork wood,		Rosin,	
Cork wood bark,		Salt,	
Diamonds—unset,		Sand,	
Earths,		Sea Grass,	
Eggs,		Skins, undressed,	
Emery,		Slate,	
Fibre—Mexican,		Stone, unwrought,	
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,		Tails, undressed,	
Fibrilla,		Tanner's bark,	
Flax seed,		Tampico, white and black,	
Flax, undressed,		Tar,	
Flour—wheat and rye,		Teasels,	
Flour and meal—all other,		Tobacco, unmanufactured, under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap 51.	
Fire clay,		Tow, undressed,	
Fire Wood,		Turpentine, other than spirits of,	
Fish—fresh—the produce of the United States Fisheries, including Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs.		Vegetable fibres,	
Fish bait,		Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,	
Fish oil and fish of all kinds the produce of the Fisheries of the United States, except fish of the Inland Lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil.		Willow for basket makers,	
Furs—undressed,		Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,	
Gravels,		Wool.	
Grain of all kinds,		*Special Exemptions from Duty.*	
Grease and Grease Scrap,		Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada,	
Gum, Copal, Damar, Mastic Sandarac and Shellac,		Articles imported by and for the use of the Governor General,	
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,		" for the public uses of the Dominion.	
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,		" use of Foreign Consuls General,	
Gypsum or Plaster, ground, imported for agricultural purposes,		Army and Navy, for the use of—Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores,	
Hair—Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog, and Mohair, unmanufactured,		Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.	
Hair curled,			
Hair, buffalo for the manuf. of felt—27 August, '74,			
Hemp, undressed,			
Hides,			
Horns,			
India Rubber, unmanufactured,			
Ivory Nuts,			

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Under Regulations and Restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops, nor hawkers,	
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives & cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.	
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of,	
Travellers' baggage.	
SCHEDULE D.	
The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the B itish North American Pr vinces may be imported free of duty, subject to alteration or regulation, by proclamation, of the Governor in Council viz:	
Animals of all kinds,	
Fresh, smoked and salted meats,	
Green and dried fruits,	
Fish of all kinds,	
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water,	
Poultry,	
Butter,	
Cheese,	
Lard,	
Tallow,	

List of Goods.	*Duty.*
Timber, lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, bu not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,	
Fish oil,	
Gypsum ground or unground	
Hay,	
Hops,	
Straw,	
Bran,	
Seeds of all kinds,	
Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots),	
Plants, trees and shrubs,	
Coal and Coke,	
Salt,	
Wheat,	
Peas and beans,	
Barley, rye, oats, Indian corn buckwheat and all other grain,	
Flour of wheat and rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain.	
SCHEDULE E.	
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty o two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:	
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints and Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.	
Coin, base or counterfeit.	
SCHEDULE F.	
Export Duties.	
Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 Cubic feet $1 00.	
Spruce Logs, $1 00	
Pine Logs, $1 00	

Railways of the Dominion.

LIST OF RAILWAYS IN DOMINION, 1ST OCTOBER, 1875, AND THEIR MILEAGE.

		Miles.
Brockville and Ottawa Railway.		
Brockville to Carleton Place	45 miles.	
Smith's Falls to Perth.....	12 do	
Canada Central.....	70 do	
		127
Canada Southern—		
Victoria to Amherstburg..	229 miles.	
St. Thomas to Courtwight	66 do	
Niagara Junction to Niagara	28 do	
		323
Carillon and Grenville.....		12¾
Contral Vermont—		
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Division—		
St. Johns and Waterloo.....		48

		Miles.
Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers—		
Sherbrooke and White River Junction.....		35
Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora.....		30
European and North American.....		92
Hamilton and Lake Erie.....		32
Intercolonial—		
St. John to Halifax.....	276 do	
Truro to Pictou	52 do	
Painsec to Point du Chene....	11 do	338

Grand Trunk Railway—		
Montreal to Island Pond	148 miles	
Island Pond to Portland	297 do	
Richmond to Quebec	96 do	
Quebec to Trois Pistoles	148 do	
Three Rivers to Arthabaska	85 do	
Montreal to Province Line	40 do	
Montreal to Rouse's Point	50 do	
Montreal to Toronto	333 do	
Toronto to Detroit	231 do	
St. Mary's to London	23 do	
Buffalo to Goderich	160 do	
	—	1,413
Great Western Railway—		
Clifton to Windsor	229 miles.	
Hamilton to Toronto	39 do	
Harrisburg to Southampton	129 do	
Palmerston to Kincardine	66 do	
London to Sarnia	61 do	
Welland Junction to Glencoe	129 do	
London to Port Stanley	25 do	
Merriton to Welland Junction	15 do	
Harrisburg to Brantford	5 do	
	—	701
Midland of Canada—		
Port Hope to Orilla	87 miles	
Millbrook to Lakefield	22 do.	
	—	109
New Brunswick and Canada		192
Northern of Canada—		
Toronto to Meaford	115 miles.	
Allandale to Severn	40 do	
	—	155
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown to Tignish	117 miles.	
Charlottetown to Georgetown	46 do	
Charlottetown to Souris	90 do	
	—	223
South Eastern Counties		46
St. Lawrence and Ottawa		54
St Lawrence and Industry		12
Toronto, Grey and Bruce		122
Toronto and Nipissing		102
Whitby and Port Perry		19
Windsor and Annapolis		129
Total Railways in the Dominion in operation		4,220¾

Railway Traffic Returns.

The following statements compiled from the Official *Gazette* contain the latest information on the subject which has been published No returns have been published since June, 1875. These statements are a continuation of those published in former numbers of the *Year Book*:—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEARS 1873 & 1874.

RAILWAYS.	*No. of Months returned.*	*Total*, 1874.	*Total*, 1873.	*Miles* 1873.	*Miles*, 1874.
Brockville and Ottawa	7 months.	No ret'n.	281,451¼	86	86
Canada Central	6 months.	Do.	54,012½	28	28
Carillon and Grenville		No ret'n.	No ret'n.	12¾	12¾
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	6 months.	No ret'n.	51,785	22	22
Great Western	Year.	5,980,576	5,618,239	351½	351½
Grand Trunk	Do.	10,074,515	9,342,223	1,377	1,377
Intercolonial	10 months.	776,778	821 421	269	269
			Years		
London and Port Stanley		No ret'n.	No ret'n.	24½	24½
Midland of Canada	2 months	36,466	179,948½	89	89
			7 months		
Northern of Canada		No ret'n.	401,950	141	141
			8 months		
New Brunswick and Canada		No ret'n.	51,180¾	138	138
			8 months		
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	Year.	210,406	188,278	54	54
			7 months		
St. Lawrence and Industry	5 months.	10,364	12,708½	12	12
			8 months		
Toronto, Grey and Bruce		No ret'n.	52,382¾	88	
Toronto and Nipissing		No ret'n.	No ret'n.		
Windsor and Annapolis		No ret'n.	No ret'n.		92
			9 months		
Welland	Year.	97,713	101,648	25	25
Total		$16,286,898	17,139,876	2,638¾	2,642¾

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF DOMINION, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1874.

(Compiled from Canada Gazette.)

RAILWAYS.	*July.*	*August.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Total.*	
							$	
Br'ckv'le & Ottawa	No ret'ns	No ret's	No ret's	No ret's	No ret's	No ret's	.....	
Canada Central...	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Carillon & Grenv'le	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora ...	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Great Western....	354,185	366.955	418,831	443 028	401,259	448,351	2,432,609	
Grand Trunk	949,746	777,452	850,782	946,926	901,223	1,039,015	5,465,141	6 mos.
Intercolonial.....	No ret'ns	90,352	90,836	97,583	79,612	No ret's	358,283	do
London and Port Stanley.....	do	No ret's	No ret's	No ret's	No ret's	.....	.....	4 mos.
Midland of Canada	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	
Northern do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
New Brunswick and Canada.....	do	do	do	do	do	do		
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	19,065	18,246	19,240	19,730	18,131	17,482	111,894	6 mos.
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	2,816	2,000	1,831	No ret's	1,904	No ret's	8,681	4 mos.
Toronto and Nipissing	No ret'ns	No ret's	No ret's	do	No ret's	do	.....	
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Windsor and Annapolis.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Welland.....	18,250	10,[illegible]	10,491	5,722	7,233	4,213	56.297	6 mos.
Total.....	$1,344 092	1,265,393	1,3[illegible]	1,513,039	1,409,262	1,509,061	8,422,908	

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF DOMINION FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1875.

(Compiled from the Official Gazette.)

RAILWAYS.	*Jan'y.*	*Feb'y.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*Totals.*
	$	$	$				
Brockville & Ottawa.....	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Canada Central	do	do	do				
Carillon & Grenville.....	do	do	do				
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	do	do	do				
Great Western.....	304,449	312,248	365,178				
Grand Trunk..	660,441	628,006	723,393				
Intercolonial.....	44,008	49,485	57,943				
London & Port Stanley...	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Midland of Canada..	do	do	do				
Northern do	do	do	do				
New Brunswick & Canada	do	do	do				
St. Lawrence & Ottawa..	12,255	14,071	20,218				
St. Lawrence & Industry	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Toronto & Nipissing.....	do	do	do				
Toronto, Grey & Bruce...	do	do	do				
Windsor & Annapolis....	do	do	do				
Welland	2,709	2,8[illegible]	3,596				
Totals.....	1,023,862	1,006,66[illegible]	1,170,328				

Department of the Interior.

On the 1st July, 1873, a new Department was established under whose management was placed the N. West Territories of the Dominion, Indian Affairs, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Crown Lands in Manitoba, &c., and Geological Survey. The report of the Minister of the Department ends with the Fiscal Year of 1873-74, but some of the appended reports are carried to the close of 1874. In four of these departments the business is constantly increasing in importance. In the Ordnance Lands Branch from the very nature of the affairs to be transacted there cannot be any very great increase.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

New questions of more than ordinary gravity are likely for a good while to arise in the administration of the affairs of these territories as population pours in. The acts prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the establishment of the Mounted Police force in the territories with powers to carry out the provisions of that Act have already done much to suppress that traffic. Pains having been taken beforehand to inform the Indians of the object for which the force was sent, they were everywhere welcomed by them. A few ordinary magistrates have been appointed in the territories, but they have not been able to accomplish much, and the N. W Council strongly recommended the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, at important points, a recommendation which has been acted upon. The work of the N. Am. Boundary Commission has been completed and the Boundary Line located from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, With the exception of 19 miles at the Western end the whole line has been cleared of trees. Along the Province of Manitoba, iron pillars have been placed two miles apart. West of the Province stone cairns about 3 miles apart indicate the line. Iron pillars will be placed from the boundary of Manitoba to the Lake of the Woods in such places as can from the swampy nature of the ground be availed of. The completion of this line cannot but be a source of satisfaction to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments as difficulties and disputes, leading to danger of international complications, were frequently arising.

By a treaty concluded on the 15th of Sept, 1874, with the Cree, Saulteaux and other Indians, a large tract of land was ceded to the Dominion of Canada on similar conditions to those obtained the preceding year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ONTARIO.

The *Six Nations* and the *Mississaguas* occupy about 52,000 acres of land in this province. They number 3,207, having increased by 17 since last year. Their real and personal property is valued at $1,460,000 About a quarter of their reserve is under cultivation, the farm production being in fair quantity, and they own a considerable number of horses, cows, &c., and all the usual agricultural implements, including machinery. 2,007 cords of fire wood were cut and sold during the year, and the means and comforts of both tribes is year by year increasing There are 13 schools, with 347 pupils and 8 of the teachers are Indians. There is also an "Institute" at Brantford. This and 9 schools are maintained by the New England Co., London, Eng, two schools are supported by the Wesleyans and two by the Indians themselves. At the "Institute," besides the ordinary education, the boys are taught farming and the girls household work. There is a flourishing agricultural society among the Six Nations and several Temperance Societies—about 800 of them are still Heathens, but the larger portion belong to the Church of England. The Mississaguas are all Wesleyans. During the past two years the Six Nations have expended besides the usual statute labour, over $3,000 on roads and bridges.

The *Chippewas, Munsees and Oneida* Indians of the Thames, number 1,167 occupying a reserve of 20,388 acres. They are slowly but surely advancing in civilization Intemperance is decreasing, and their moral condition is hopeful. There are 8 schools taught by native teachers under the supervision of the Missionaries.

The Mohawks of the *Bay of Quinte* number 784. They have a reserve of 27 square miles 9,500 acres are under cultivation and 4,500 in pasture. Their property is valued at $595,000. There are 3 schools attended by 110 children, one of the teachers being an Indian woman. They are steadily increasing in number and advancing in civilization.

The *Mississaguas* of Alnwick, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog number 503, having a reserve of 7,289 acres, of which 183 are under cultivation, value of property $172,500 There are 3 schools with 135 scholars. The Indians of Rice and Mud Lake are in a flourishing condition in a fair state of civilization, those at Alnwick are more backward but are beginning to improve The few at Scugog are in a very wretched and destitute condition, and the agent advises their removal to Mud Lake, where they would be under better influences.

The *Chippewas* of Snake Island, Ruma, Beansoleil Island, Nawash, and Saugeen, number 1 67, and occupy 26,540 acres exclusive of the two islands, 3,458 of which are cultivated. Their property is valued at nearly $290,000. They manufactured last year, boats, baskets, &c., to the value of $15,775. They are all steadily improving in morality and civilization. There is no want among them, and except among the Saugeens there is an increase in the numbers.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA ISLAND AND NORTH SHORE ON LAKE HURON.

The unceded portion of this Island is occupied by Ottawas, with a few Chippewas and Pottawatamies. The village of Wikkemikong contains a population of 712 souls. all Roman Catholics. 150 children attend the schools. Excellent crops are raised.

sufficient to supply the wants of the people, 1,500 acres being under cultivation, and wood to the value of $847 was cut last year, to be sold to steamboats. A quantity of flannel and coarse cloth is manufactured. Theft is almost unknown and the Indians of this district are generally happy and contented. The value of personal property is estimated at $18,220. At Sucker Creek is a reserve of 2,241 acres of land of good quality occupied by a band of 69 Indians. Only 15 acres are under cultivation and their property is only valued at $531. Michiguedinong is occupied by Chippewas. It contains 8,036 acres, 216 being under cultivation. The Indians are industrious and well conducted, raise good crops, and are generally prosperous. Another band of 117 Chippewas at Sheshegunaing raise excellent crops, more than they can use and are steadily progressing in wealth and civilization, have substantial and comfortable buildings, and a village regularly laid out. Another band of 118 Chippewas at Sheguiandah are not so prosperous, being more nomadic in their habits, but are beginning to improve. They have 5,196 acres of land, only 70 cultivated. There are several smaller settlements on the Island, which are tolerably prosperous, and the Indians orderly and industrious when whiskey can be kept from them. The Spanish River Band numbers 420, and own property to the value of $6,974. Most of them are heathens, except a few who are living among the Ottawas on Maintoulin Island, who have made good progress in agriculture, and are accumulating property. Of the White Fish River Indians, only 20 reside now on the Reserve, the others having joined other bands. The Mississagua band are all hunters and mostly Pagans. They number 116. The Serpent River Band number 73, and live mostly by hunting and fishing, but have substantial log-houses and are comfortably clothed. The Thessalon River Reserve contains much excellent land and some good pine timber. The band number 163, of whom some find employment at the Bruce Mines, and many chop cord wood during winter, but their moral condition is not as good as that of the Indians on Manitoulin Island At White Fish Lake are a band of 143, mostly Pagans, orderly and well behaved. They maintain themselves by hunting. There is another small band at Gumbling Point, also living chiefly by hunting. Some 6 or 700 dollars were distributed among these Indians during the year principally on the north shore. The Parry Sound Indians comprise the Ojibewas, numbering 508, between Penetanguishene and Lake Nipissing—a band of 143 at Heavy's Inlet—a band of 126 at Lake Nipissing—and another of 49—the Shawanaga and Sandy Island Indians, numbering 165, and the Parry Sound Island Indians numbering 72. Their reserves altogether contain 407 square miles, and they have 1580 acres under cultivation, principally in corn and potatoes. Two or three of the Chiefs have comfortable houses, and there are some 180 log-houses and shanties among all the bands. Their personal property is very trifling. Some of the bands have a few horses and cattle. No timber was cut for sale, and no fish caught but for home consumption.

The *Sault Ste. Marie Indians* live on Garden River and Batchewana Reserves. The two bands number 647. The Garden River Reserves contains 22,000 acres. The size of the other is not known 270 acres of land are cultivated on the Garden River, and the value of the houses and buildings is estimated at $12,850. They have 68 horses, 105 head of cattle, and 47 pigs and raise considerable produce. There are three schools, with about 70 pupils, and $1,025 was distributed among them last year. There is visible improvement among them.

QUEBEC.

The *Caughnawaga Band* number 1,557, inhabiting a reserve of 30 000 acres. They own a considerable number of horses and cattle, and raise a good deal of grain, &c. They have 363 houses, besides barns and other out-buildings. They are improving in wealth and civilization, and their moral condition is pretty good. 145 children attended the school. $1,300 was distributed among them in the year. A portion of this band has applied to the United States Government to be allowed to settle in their Indian Territory, preferring a warmer climate.

The *Lake of Two Mountains Band* numbers 547, has 110 houses, 16 000 acres of land, are advancing in civilization and wealth, and improving in agriculture. 114 children attend the schools; viz., 54 the R. Catholic, and 60 the Wesleyan. $325 was the amount of money received by this band.

The *St Regis Band* number 994. The estimated value of their property is $65,500 The Reserve comprises 24,250 acres, but only 3 750 is occupied by the Indians. Of this 1,270 acres are under cultivation, 910 under pasture, and the remainder woodland. The value of the crops raised last year was $6,760. About one half the band are farming, and are improving in every way; the other half live by lumbering, rafting, and hunting; and are neither so prosperous nor so sober and peaceable. There is only one school supported by the Department, and only 35 children attended it $3,471 69 were distributed among them during the year.

The *Abenakis* at Pierreville number 268, and their property is valued at $50 000. Their village is composed of 48 houses and 2 churches. The Reserve is about 2 000 acres of an irregular form, the remainder pasture and woodland. $8,500 was realized from furs, and $7,412 by the sale of Indian goods, baskets, &c. $808.30 was distributed to them by the Department. They are generally poor and improvident, intelligent, but lazy, and addicted to drinking. All the younger generation know how to read and write and they are, when sober, religious, moral, and peaceful There are two schools, R. C. and Protestant, taught by Indian teachers.

The *Montagnais Indians* of the Lake St. John Reserve number 268, owning property to the value of $46,600. They have only 10 houses. The Reserve covers some 5 or 6 square miles, of which only 64 are in cultivation, and 40 or 50 in pasture. There was received from the Department $[illegible]8.79. These Indians are all poor, and advance slowly in civilization. They are kind and obliging, but indolent, and inclined to drink. They have no school.

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians about Chatham, N. B., number 903. They have very little property of any sort. The Government hold the Re-

serves for their use, and the area is not ascertained. The greater part are wilderness lands, with small patches cultivated on the banks of the rivers. $765 was distributed among them, and $459 for seed grain. They are civil and quiet when liquor can be kept from them, and might get plenty of employment, but are not inclined to work. There are a number of other small bands of Indians in New Brunswick, the total number of which is 509. These inhabit reserves of different areas, varying from 2 to 17,000 acres, amounting in all to over 19,000 acres. As a rule, agriculture is not much practised among them. As a body they are poor, and do not advance in wealth. Except when they obtain liquor, their morality will compare favourably with that of their white neighbours. They are nearly all Roman Catholics. The children number 160, but they have no schools. $1,276 was distributed among them, besides a certain amount for seed grain.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the *Bear River District* number 368, living on a reserve of 3,000 acres, of which 100 is cultivated, 400 in pasture, and the remainder woodland. The amount of personal property is estimated at $10,000. 50 cords of wood and 50,000 feet of lumber were cut and sold by them last year; 1,500 porpoises taken, yielding oil to the value of $3 000; and $1,141 worth of furs sold. About $240 was distributed among them, of which nearly $100 was for seed grain, and the balance among a few destitute Indians. They are gradually improving in wealth and civilization. 8 children out of 70 attend school.

In the County of Pictou there are about 200 Indians. They have but little personal property, and only 12 small houses. Their reserve is 90 acres, of which 10 were cultivated, yielding 120 bushels wheat and potatoes for two months' supply. $371 were distributed among them. They are perceptibly improving in sobriety, slightly in industry. There are no schools, owing to the want of school-houses.

In Antigonish District the band numbers 158. Reserve, 700 acres; 200 cultivated. Personal property $2,000. The majority are sober and industrious, but many very dissipated. They are beginning to feel inclined to build houses, and leave their wandering life for a settled one, but their advancement is very slow. $357 was distributed among them last year.

The *Micmac* Indians about Port Hood number 245, possessing 3,200 acres of land worth $4 an acre. About one-sixth is under cultivation. Some of them live in houses, own horses and cattle, &c., but more are poor, living in wigwams; are excellent labourers, and make a living as coopers, &c., and by hunting and fishing. From $200 to $300 are distributed among them every year for seed grain and blankets. Their moral status is, on the whole, good. There is one school, with 20 or 30 pupils.

The number of Indians in Cape Breton was 234. They have a large tract of land 3 miles long, mostly uncultivated, from which they raise their potatoes and oats. They have few houses and no schools. As a general rule they are sober, quiet, industrious, and religious. They receive about $200 a year.

INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

These number 302. The Aborigines Protection Society hold in trust for them Lennox Island Reserve of 1,320 acres, of which one-fourth is bog and peat, and a tract of 2 4 acres belonging to eight families in Township 39. Their personal property is valued at $646. Only about 60 acres of land are cultivated. About $450 was distributed among them for blankets, &c. Little progress has been made in wealth and civilization, but their morality is fair. Out of 99 children, 40 are attending school.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The Portage Band have their reserve on the western border of Manitoba. They are almost entirely plain hunters, independent of white men; and although peaceful, apt to annoy by petty depredations. A large party of them have settled near White Mud River, and claim to be a separate band. There is dissatisfaction among these Indians and they are urging a re-arrangement of the treaty with them.

The Indians of St. Peter's Parish are composed of Christian Indians and Pagans, partly Swampy Crees and partly Saulteaux. They are a large band and not united among themselves, and seem discontented with their chief.

The three bands on Roseau River have made some progress towards cultivating the ground. With some re-arrangement of treaties they would likely be converted into actual settlers.

The Indians on Lake Manitoba have commenced cultivating the land and are anxious for tools and cattle to be sent them. Drunkenness unfortunately is increasing among them at the times of payment, and as yet the Indian Agents have not been able to prevent it. Great dissatisfaction exists among the Indians with whom the first treaties were made, at the more favourable terms granted to those under the second treaty, and some re-arrangement of terms with them will be necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

All the Indians in British Columbia were visited in 1874 except those on the mainland N. of Bella Bella, and the tribes on the Skeena and Stickeen Rivers. The visits were received with satisfaction and great confidence expressed in the intentions of the Government to deal justly with them. No regular census has yet been taken of the B. C. Indians, but from the most careful estimates that could be made, the number is not far from 35,000. The habitations of the Interior Indians are like those in the other parts of the Dominion, but the Coast Indians live in villages, called Rancheiras, of 12 or 15 houses, with 10 or 15 families in each, built of cedar boards, with flat roofs, and a small opening in the centre or one side for ingress or egress. These houses become perfect deposits of filth, and account for the decimation of these Indians by any epidemic disease. Among the Cowichans and some other tribes of the mainland, the missionaries have been successful in discouraging this mode of life, and the condition and prospect of the natives have much improved, many of them having adopted the manners and customs of the whites.

The Indian Reserves in British Columbia are in a very unsatisfactory condition, being small and insufficient, and in many cases not valuable. 20 acres for each head of a family was the quantity finally agreed upon between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, but the Provincial Government consider this to apply to future reserves only, and as many existing reserves do not contain two acres to a family, the allotment of reserves has consequently been suspended, and a good deal of irritation is felt by the Indians.

Considerable advance has been made in agriculture by several of the bands, especially at Cowichan, on Vancouver Island, and on the Lower Fraser, on the Kamloops reserve, 60 acres of grain were sown The Indians on the west coast of Vancouver, had never made any attempt to grow crops till the present year, but a judicious present of spades, hoes, &c. being made, they have commenced clearing available patches with a view to cultivation They have very little prairie land, their land being chiefly dense, heavily timbered forest. On the N. W. coast of the mainland and Q Charlotte's Island the country near the coast is rocky and thick with pines, but the natives grow potatoes on old village sites and along the banks of the streams. Here the sea and rivers teem with fish at all seasons.

At Cowichan and on the Lower Fraser, the Indians are beginning to purchase and breed horses and cattle; and in the Interior, there is great scarcity of grazing lands for their stock, which is counted by the thousand, and an addition of pastoral tracts is necessary besides the 20 acres set apart for each family.

The Songees Reserve, near Victoria is very valuable, but useless for the Indians from its proximity to the city. The sale of this and removal of the Indians to a more suitable location is earnestly recommended. Seven reserves on the mainland and nine on the Island have been divided into 20 acre allotments, but a large part of the land is of poor quality, and extensive additions will be necessary.

Fish is the staple product of all the coast Indians All kinds are found in great abundance, but the six varieties of salmon give the most constant article of diet. The dog fish yields large quantities of oil. The export of fish oil and furs almost entirely obtained by Indians amounted in 1874 to $354,078, and that of cranberries to $2,000. Very few schools have as yet been established—9 were aided with grants in 1874, and the number is likely to be increased.

The recent Dominion Liquor Law has given a great blow to the Whiskey traffic and the penalty having been fully exacted has had a most beneficial effect; but from recent information received, it appears that the Alaska Indians are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Whiskey from molasses or sugar and potatoes and such berries as are to be found during the summer months, and have communicated a knowledge of its manufacture to the Queen Charlotte's Island Indians and some tribes on the mainland. All liquor being by the U S. Government excluded from Alaska, it seems the soldiers stationed at Sitka, began to make it for themselves and taught the secret to the natives, who find it profitable to make it for sale to the whites. Some action by the Dominion Government is therefore rendered necessary.

With the single exception of the land difficulty peace and content prevails among the Indians of B. Columbia.

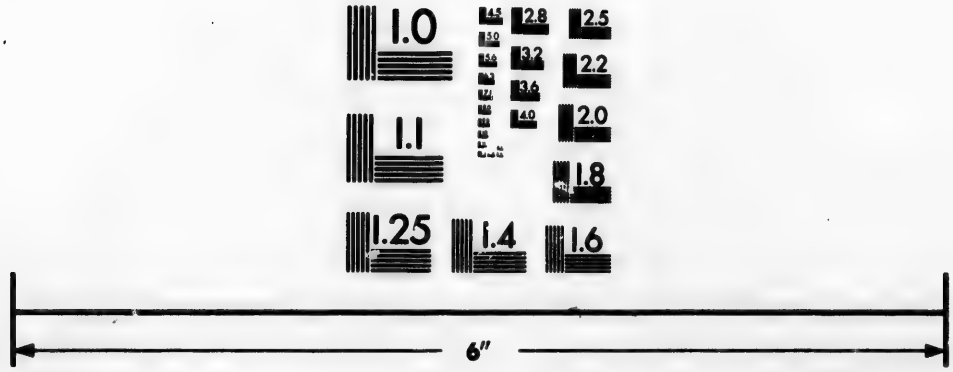
Dominion Appointments.

From 1st October, 1874, to 30th Sept., 1875.
(*Compiled from Official Gazette.*)

October 1st—Major-General Edward Selby Smith to be Adjutant-General of Militia of Canada
Patrick I. Foley, Esq., of New Bandon, N. B., to be Sub-collector in Customs.
Donald Campbell, Esq., of Boullardarie, N B., to be do. do.,
12—Wm. Alfred Himsworth, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada, and Edward Allan Meredith, Esq., Dy. of Min. of the Interior, to be Deps. for signing Money Warrants.
20—Capt. Hardy John Canton Haly. 2nd East Norfolk Militia, to be Extra aide-de-camp from 12th Oct.
Nov. 4th—Louis Bonaventure Caron, Esq., Adv. of Quebec, to be Puisné Judge of Superior Court of Q.
Wm. Bartlett, of Windsor, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs
Jean Baptiste Bissonnette, of St. John's, Q., to be do. do. do.
Samuel Cochran Kerr, of Ottawa, Ont., to be do. do. and Locker in Do.
5th—Hon. Wm. Ross, of St. Anne's, N. S. to be Collector in Customs.
Fred. T. Boardman, Esq., of Havelock, Q, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.
George Aug. Bedell, Esq., of Anderdon, N. B., to be Sub-collector in do.
Fred. Wm. Brown, Esq., of Grand Falls, N. B., to be Sub-Collector in do.
Hugh Blackadar, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to be Postmaster of Halifax.
Chas. S. Ketchum, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to be Warden of the Penitentiary at St. John.
12th—Au. Brownson, Esq., of Dunville, Ont to be a Collector in Customs.
17th—Horatio Nelson Case, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., to be Postmaster of Hamilton.
Dec. 12th—Peter Hackey, of Bathurst, N.B., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Irwine Whitley Binney, of Moncton, N. B. to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
15th—Wm. Merritt Shaw, of Port Credit Ont., to be do. do. do.

Jany. 1st, 1875—James Johnson, Esq., of Ottawa, to be Commissioner of Customs.
Chas. Ermatinger Perry, of Sherbrooke, to be Collector of Customs.
8th—George E. Everett, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to be Superintendent of the Money Order Branch of P. O. Department N. B.
15th—Henry Wm. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., Q. C., to be Judge of Supreme Court of N. S.
February 4th—Lt.-Colonel Charles Eugene Panet, of Quebec, to be Deputy of Minister of Militia.
8th—David F. Merritt, Esq., of Woodstock, N. B., to be Collector in Customs.
19th—F. V. Tremain, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., to be Asst. P. M. of that city.
24th—Henry A. Hood, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. S., to be Collector in Customs.
March 8th—Capt. Jeremiah Nagle, of Victoria, B. C., to be Port Warden for the ports of Victoria and Esquimault, B. C.
March 9th—W. McGill, of Yarmouth, N.S., to be Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in do.
10th—Wm. M. Somerville, of Ottawa Ont., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Ottawa and its district.
12th—Ronald McEachern, of Antigonish, N. S., to be Harbour Master of the Port of McNair's Cove, N. S.
Jacob Troop Starrett, of Annapolis, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Geo. Zwicker, of Getson's Cove, N. S., to be Harbor Master of that Port.
15th—Thos. Eric Peck, of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
18th—Forman Hatfield, of Tusket, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Charles Tooker, of Yarmouth, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
20th—Captain Jeremiah Nagle, of Victoria, P. C., to be Harbour Master for Victoria and Esquimault, B. C.
27th—Harry Moody, Esq., to be Secretary of Governor-General.
29th—Captain David Hunter, of Halifax, N. S., to be Port Warden for that Port.
Robert P. Grant, Jos Gordon, Jas. D McGregor, Cornelius Dwyer, and Wm. Campbell, Esqs., to be Pilotage Authority for District of Pictou, N. S.
Robt. P. Grant, Jos. Gordon, and Jas. D. McGregor, Esq., to be Harbour Commissioners of the Port of Pictou, N. S.
Donald Boyd, of River Bourgeoise, N. S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of River Bourgeoise.
31st—Thos. Babington McMahon, Esq., of Brantford, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of County Court of Norfolk, Ont.
April 10th—Ronald S. Macdonald, of Grand River P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that Port.
Charles Deagle, of Rollo Bay, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Wm. R. Dingwell, of Bay Fortune, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Alex. Holloran, of Port Souris, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
James Macdonald, of St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Joseph McAlmon, of Hopewell Hill, N.B., to be Harbour Master of Harvey, N. B.
John Sabiston, of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Harbour Master of that Port.
Thomas Tracey, of Clement's Port, N. S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
John R. Henry, of River John, N. S., to be do.
29th—Major-General Edward Selby Smyth, to command the Militia of the Dominion, with rank of Major-General in Militia.
Lieut.-Col. Walker Powell, Dep. Adjt. Genl., to be Adjutant-General of Militia at head-quarters, with rank of Colonel.
Robert Jaffery, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be additional Director of Northern Railway Co. of Canada.
21st—Elzéar Heppel, of Father Point, Qu., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
May 5th—Andrew Geo. Hill, Esq., of Clifton, Ont., to be Commissioner under Act respecting Treaty with United States "for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders."
Henry J. Thorne, of Fredericton, N. B., to be Postmaster of Fredericton.
15th—Wm. A. Himsworth, Esq., Clerk of Privy Council, and Edmund Allan Meredith, Esq., Deputy of Minister of Interior, to be Deputies for signing Money Warrants.
17th—Chas. Benj. Perry, of Napanee, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Frederic Edmond Gautier, of Ottawa, Ont., to be Preventive Officer in do.
Mederic Eustache Bourgeois, of Tracadie, N.B., to be Sub-Collector in do.
Hugh Campbell, of Tracadie, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Capt. Ewen McMillan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for the Port of West River, P. E. I.
Wm. McNeil, jun., of North Rustico, P.E. I., to be Harbour Master for that port.
Wm. R. Wood, of Shediac, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that port.
John Avard, of Great Shemogue, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that port.
John H. Dunlop, of Liverpool, N. S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
18th—Hon. D. A. Macdonald, of Ottawa, Ont., P. C., to be Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.
19th—Hon. Télésphore Fournier, P. C., to be Postmaster General for the Dominion.
Hon. Edward Blake, P. C., to be Minister of Justice for do.
26th—Alex. Molson Kinnear, of Dunville, Ont., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
June 4th—Réné Edouard Kimber, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Senate.
Prof. John Bradford Cherriman, of University College, Toronto, to be Superintendent of Insurance.
Geo. Watson, Esq., of Collingwood, Ont., to be Collector in Customs.
14th—Alex. J. Patterson, Esq., and Capt. Daniel McDonald, of Pictou, N. S., to be two of Commissioners of Pilotage Authority for District of Pictou.
Ulderic F. Langlois, Esq., of Three Rivers, Q., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Joseph Etienne Bolduc, Esq., of Quebec, to be Assistant Postmaster of that city.
Fred. M. Passow, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to be Post Office Inspector.
John Dundas Slater, Esq., of Pembroke, Ont., to be Sub Collector in Customs.
Alex. E. Rowand, Esq., M.D., and Chas Deguise, Esq., M.D., to be Port Physicians for the Port of Quebec.

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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John Willis, of Drummondville West, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Thos. Bryan, Esq., of Galt, Ont., to be Collector do.
Wm. S. McKenzie, of Crow Harbour, N. S., to be a Preventive Officer do.
Thos. Fred. Milward, of Stormont, N. S., to be do.
18th—Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Glace Bay, N. S., to be Member of Pilotage Authority for District of Sydney.
Dan Hennessey, of Port Hawkesbury N. S., to be Port Warden of that port.
July 9th—Joshua King, of Dorchester, N.B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
Francis J. McGuire, Esq., of Trenton, Ont., to be a Collector in Customs.
14th—John Fulton Crow, of Truro, N. S., to be Collector in Customs.
18th—Vital Arsenault, Tracadie, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
John Murphy, jun., of Port Hood, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Danl. Hennessey, of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Peter Francis Boutilier, of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
22nd—Thos. Babington McMahon, Esq., of Simcoe, Ont., to be Judge of the County Court of Norfolk.
John M. Burke, Esq., of Ingonish, N. S., to be Receiver of Wreck for that district.
Geo. B. Hadley, Esq., of Port Mulgrave, N. S., to be Port Warden for that port.
26th—James Hemlow, of Liscomb, N. S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.
Geo. Alvah Carson, Esq., of Whitby, Ont., to be Collector in do.
August 11th—Alex. Vincent McMillan, of Cornwall, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.
Wm. Hook, Esq., of Ingersoll, Ont., to be a Sub-Collector in do.
Edgar Howard Porter, Esq., of Grenville, N. S., to be do.
27th—Roderick McKenzie, of Cow Bay, N. S., to be Shipping Master for that port.
John Gunn, Esq., of Pictou, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
Silas Blair, Kent, of Londonderry, N. S., to be a Landing Waiter in Customs.
Chas. Wesley Lewis, of Port Erie, Ont., to be do.
Chas. Hamilton McKinley, of Alma, N. B., to be a Preventive Officer do.
Duncan Eliot McFarland, of Port Robinson, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.
Sept. 23rd—David Cascadden, of Southampton, Ont., to be Harbour Master of that port.
Stephen Atwater, of Baddeck, N. S., to be Harbour Master for Baddeck and Baddeck Bay.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

This court established by 38 Vic. ch. 11, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, five of whom constitute a quorum. It has an appellant, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion from every court. In cases from Quebec, the subject in dispute must be $2,000 and over. The court has also original jurisdiction in exchequer matters and in disputes between provinces (Secs 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 &c.) Chief Justice, Hon. W. B. Richards; Puisne Judges, Hon. S. H Strong, Hon. J. T. Taschereau, Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. W. J. Ritchie.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over $1,000 or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. E. Patterson, Hon. Thomas Moss.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. R. A. Harrison. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Jos. C Morrison, and the Hon Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq, Q. C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon John Hawkins Hagarty D. C. L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, lunatics, executors, administrators, co-partnerships accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, unsoundness and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot *Referee in Chambers and Referee of Titles*—G. S. Holmested. *Clerk in Chambers*—W. D. Crotton. *Registrar*—A. Grant. *Deputy Registrars*—W. Arth. A. P. Maclean. *Clerk* F. Arnoldi. *Clerk of Records and Writs* — A. Holmested. *Clerk*—J. H. Beaven. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, J. Hutcheson Eaton, Barrister, and G. W. Evans.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M. A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrea. *Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—S. S. Lazier. *Berlin*—J. W. Hall. *Brampton*—A. F. Scott, *Brantford*—S. J. Jones. *Brockville*—Jacob Donkstader Buell. *Chatham*—E. O'Hara. *Cobourg and Peterboro*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle *Goderich*—E. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q. C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D. C. L. *Lindsay*—Judge Bean. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Original*—J. Butterfield *Milton*—J. Miller. *Napanee*—S. S. Lazier. *Niagara*—J. A. Woodruff. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. Masson. *Perth*—Andrew Scoular. *Picton*—S. S. Lazier. *Simcoe*—W. M. Wilson. *Stratford*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L. L. D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Prussett. *Simcoe*—C. C. Rapelje. *St Catherines*—P. W. MacDonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon W. McCrea. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Bartnell. *Woodstock*—H. R. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Duncan. *Accountant*—A. N. Snell. *Clerk*—W. Little.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This court holds its sittings on the 15th days of March, June, September and December and it may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 1st August, and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Administration of Justice Act, 36 Vic. c. 8, and the amendment to that Act 37 chap. 7 direct the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, to hold sittings in time of vacation [except long vacation] to adjudicate a single judge to sit once a week in and out of term to hear certain business named in the statutes.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Thursday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several county courts in Ontario hold semi-annually terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday except the county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the county of York in which county there shall be a third such Court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and a fourth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the county of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are eight circuits as follows; The *Eastern*—Cornwall L'Original, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Picton. *Victoria*, Brampton, Whitby, Coburg, Lindsay, Peterboro, *Brock*, Owen Sound, Stratford, Woodstock, Walkerton, Goderich. *Niagara*, Hamilton, Milton, St. Catherines, Welland, Cayuga, *Waterloo*, Barrie, Berlin, Guelph, Stratford, Simcoe. *Western*—Chatham, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas. *Home*—Toronto.

The Court in each District shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge, including Judges of the Court of Appeals of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:—

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterboro', Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catherines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. Snelling, LL.D., barrister, Toronto; Harrett W. Smith, D.C.L., barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L., barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M.P., Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, notary public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, notary public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, advocate, Quebec; Fred C. Vanneveus, advocate, Quebec; Charles G. H[illegible] Q.C., advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, advocate, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, advocate, St. John's, Quebec; Hewitt Bernard, barrister and advocate, Ottawa; E. I. Montizambert, advocate, Ottawa; Livingston E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff [Bischoff, Bombas, & Bischoff, solicitors] Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris [Ashurst, Morris, & Co., solicitors], 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grant, notary public, 31 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q.C., editor-in-chief, Queen's Bench; H. D. W. Wetney, barrister. Common Pleas—George Frederic Harman, barrister. Chancery—A. Grant, barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer—Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C.; Secretary and Librarian—J. H. Asten, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favour of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees. Clerk—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases), validity of wills, or action for libel, criminal con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the superior courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each county, and presided over by the county Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate Court in each county, which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each Court, besides the Surrogate Clerk (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his county twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Courts will be held in the year), for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decisions of appeals from summary convictions of Magistrates.

COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

Any persons charged with an offence for which he may be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace may, with consent, obtain speedy trial out of Sessions before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to $100, and torts to $50. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into Court divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Samuel C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. J. R. Sanborn, Hon. Chris Joseph Tessier.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

QUEBEC.—13th to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where held.	*When held.*
Quebec—27th April and October.	
Montreal—24th March and 24th Sept.	
Three Rivers—23rd March and Sept.	
Sherbrooke—1st April and 11th Oct.	
Kamouraska—23rd June and 19th Dec.	
Rimouski—14th March and Nov.	
Aylmer—21st January and 1st July.	
Perce—13th March and 13th Aug.	
New Carlisle—13th January and 13th Sept.	
St. Etienne de Malbine—1st May.	
Chicoutimi—1st June.	
St Christopher—19th Feb and 19th Oct.	
Beauce—20th June and 20th Oct.	
Montmagny—25th March and 25th Nov.	
Beauhernois—1st March ank 1st Oct.	
St Hyacinthe—1st May and 1st Dec.	
St. John—22nd March and 15th Sept.	
St Scholastique—7th January and 2nd July.	
Nelsonville—3rd Tuesday of March and September.	

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding $200, under Cap 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
" Andrew Stuart,
" Amie Lafontaine,
" Antoine Polette,
" Joseph A. Berthelot,
" Thomas J. J. Loranger,
" Louis Victor Sicotte,
" Francis G. Johnson,
" Jos. N. Bosse,
" Robert Mackay,
" John Maguire,
" Frederick W. Torrance,
" Joseph U. Beaudry,
" Louis E N. Cassault,
" H. E. Taschereau,
" C. Dunkin, P. C.,
" A. B. Routhier,
" A. Olivier,
" Thomas McCord,
" M. A. Plamondon,
" L. B. Caron,
" Marcus Doherty,
" Louis Belanger,
" Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
" Nicholas Paul Wilfred Dorion,

MONTREAL.—Rochelaga, Jacques Cartier Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres and city of Montreal, held from 16th January to 20th April, from 1st May to 30th June, and from 1st September to 20th December, inclusive.

QUEBEC—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levi, Lotbiniere and city of Quebec held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinonge, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain, and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers from 1 th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond, (including town of Sherbrooke, Wolfe Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 19th February, April, June and October.

KAMOURASKA—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 19th to 22nd of March, June and September, and from 14th to 17th December.

OTTAWA—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th of February, June and November.

CHICOUTIMI—Chicoutimi held at Chicoutimi, from 18th to 19th Feb., June and Oct.

GASPE—Gaspe and Bonaventure held at Perce, from 13th to 19th of March, and Aug. and from 13th to 21th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th January, 10th to 16th June, and 13th to 19th Sept.

TERREBONNE—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebone, held at St Scholastique from 13th to 19th February, May and Oct.

JOLIETTE—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 15th to 20th January, March, May, Sept. and Nov.

RICHELIEU:——Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 9th to 11th of each month, except January, July and August.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbale, from 13th to 19th March, May and December.

RIMOUSKI—Rimouski held at Rimouski 7th to 12th March, June and November.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 12th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCE.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Megantic, Arthabaska, and Drummond, held at Arthabaskaville, from 20th to 25th inst. of March, June, Sept and December.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, held at Nelsonville, first Tuesday of January, March, May, September and November.

ST. HYACINTHE—St Hyacinthe, Bagot, and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe from 1st to 6th February, April, June, and Nov.

IBERVILLE—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 13th to 19th of March, June, October and December.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 23rd to 28th of February, May, Sept. and December.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $200, under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 36 Vic. cap 6 [Quebec] sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court of Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November.

Soulanges Circuit, held at Cotesau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Vercheres County Circuit, held at Vercheres 1st to 5th February, May and Oct.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 31st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and Aug.

Lotbiniere County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 15th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 12th to 16th of March, June, September, and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Riviere du Loup 4th and 8th February, June and October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit held at Sherbrooke, 1st to 15th February, April, June and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 18th February, May and November, and at Coaticooke, 22nd to 24th of February, June and November.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire, 25th to 27th January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit held at Richmond, 19th to 21st Jan., May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville, 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis, from 15th to 18th of March, June, and September, and from 10th to 13th December.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste, 5th to 7th March, June and December.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa Circuit Court, held at Buckingham, 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort, 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau Village, 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at Perce, 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Courts of Bonaventure'n, held at New Carlisle, 7th to 12th January, 4th to 9th June, and 7th to 12th September; and at Carleton, 22nd to 26th January, 20th to 23rd June, and 22nd to 25th September.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin, from 25th to 29th February, and 12th to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River, 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique, 7th to 14th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jerome, 2nd to 5th February, May, and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute, 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette, from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption, 26th to 30th January, May, and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne, 8th to 11th June, and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Court, held at Sorel, 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Francois, 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 7th to 17th March, June, and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul, 20th to 22nd January, May, and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi, 7th to 12th February June, and October.

Chicoutimi County, held at Hebertville, 20th to 23rd February, June, and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at Rimouski, 1st to 6th March, June, and Nov.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 24th to 27th March, June, and November.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May, and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean, Port Joliet, 20th to 24th February, May, and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, 28th June to 2nd July, and October 28th to 1st November.

BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to 12th March, June, and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine, 2nd to 6th March, June, and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at St. Christopher, 14th to 19th March, June, September and December.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 15th to 17th January, May, and October.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 9th to 12th January, May, and October.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, first Tuesday of January, March, May, September, and November.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, second Tuesday of February, April, June, October, and December.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, first Tuesday of February, April, June, October, and December.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, last Tuesday of January, March, May, September, and November.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March, and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 14th to 19th February, May, and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire, 18th to 20th January, April, and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 6th to 10th March, June, October, and December.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th February, June, and October.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Court, held at Beauharnois, 17th to 22nd of February, May, September, and December.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 8th to 11th February, May, and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF PEACE.

MONTREAL.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms—QUEBEC—1st June, July, and December, and 9th January.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 105 *and* 106.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

County of St. Hyacinthe, at St. Hyacinthe, 1st to 4th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Bagot, at Ste. Liboire, 5th to 8th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Rouville, at Marieville, 10th to 13th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Joliette, at Joliette, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Montcalm, at Rawdon, from 4th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of L'Assomption, at L'Assomption, 14th to 16th of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and at St. Lin, from 22nd to 24th March, 12th to 14th June, 24th to 26th September, and 20th to 22nd December.

County of Berthier, at Berthier, from 10th to 12th of February, April, June, October, and December.

County of Chicoutimi, at Chicoutimi, 7th to 9th January, March, April, June September, and November; at Notre Dame du Lac, 11th January, 20th to 22nd February, June, September, and December; and at L'Anse Saint Jean, 20th to 24th March and July.

County of Brome, at Knowlton, the second Wednesday and three following days of January, March, May, September, and November.

County of Shefford, at Waterloo, the third Wednesday and three following days of January, March, May, September, and November.

County of Missisquoi, at Bedford, the third Wednesday and three following days of February, April, June, October, and December.

County of Charlevoix, at Malbaie, 7th to 10th January, February, April, May, September, and November.

County of Saguenay, at Escoumains, 20th to 22nd February, May, and October.

Town of Sherbrooke, 10th to 12th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Wolfe, at South Ham, 6th to 8th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Stanstead, at Stanstead Plains, 15th to 17th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Richmond, at Richmond, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and at Danville, 25th to 27th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Compton, at Cookshire, 28th to 30th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Bagot, at Acton Vale, 10th to 13th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Soulanges, at Coteau Landing, 11th to 13th January, April, August, and December.

County of Vaudreuil, at Vaudreuil, 8th to 10th January, April, August, and December; and at St. Marthe, 18th to 20th March, June, September, and December.

County of Beauharnois, at Beauharnois, 2nd to 4th January, May, August, and November.

County of Chateauguay, at St. Martine, 20th to 22nd January, April, July, and October.

County of Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, 25th to 27th January, May, August, and November.

County of Rimouski, at Rimouski, 1st to 3rd February, May, July, September, and December; at St. Moise, 10th to 13th February, July, September, and December; at Metis, 15th to 18th February, July, September, and December; at Matane, 20th to 24th February, July, September, and December; and at St. Simon, from 27th to 29th of January, April, June, September, and November.

County of Argenteuil, at Lachute, 5th to 7th March, April, and 25th to 27th June, July, August, and November.

County of Two Mountains, at St. Scholastique, 10th to 12th March and April, 20th to 22nd July, August, and September, and 20th to 22nd December.

County of Terrebonne at Terrebonne 25th to 27th January, Feb., April, May, Sept., October, at St. Jerome, 20th to 26th March and Dec., and 10th to 12th June, July, Aug. and November, and at St. Therese de Blainville, 2nd to 4th January, April, June, September and December, and 3rd to 5th November.

County of St. John's, at St. John's 1st to 3rd of February, April, May, September, October and December. At Laccille, 28th to 29th January, March, May, July, Sept. and November.

County of Iberville, at Iberville, 4th to

8th of February, April, May, Sept, October, and December.

County of Napierville, at Napierville, 7th to 9th of February, April, May, September, October and December.

County of Nicolet, at Becancour, 10th to 12th of January, March, April, July, Sept and December.

County of Champlain, at Batiscan, 14th to 16th of January, March, May, July, Sept and November.

County of St. Maurice, at Yamachiche, 19th to 31st of February, April, June, Aug., October and December.

County of Maskinongé, at Rivière du Loup from 22nd to 24th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Ottawa, at Wakefield, 21st and 22nd of January, May, and September, at Wright, from 23rd to 25th of same months, at Papineauville, 22nd to 25th of February, May, June, August, October and December, at Hull 1st to 5th of Feb., April, June, August, October, and December; and at Maniwaké from 25th to 27th of May, and from 13th to 15th of August and December.

County of Pontiac, at Village of Bryson, from 7th to 9th, and at Portage-du-Fort from 10th to 13th of January, March, May, July, September, and November, and at village of Chapeau, 15th to 17th of January, March, May, July, September and Nov.

County of Levis, at Levis, 1st to 4th of February, March, May, June, July, Sept., October and December.

County of Lotbiniere, at St. Croix, 18th to 20th of January, March, May, June, September, and November; at St. Sylvestre, 10th to 12th of February, April, June, July, September, and December; and at St. Jean Deschaillons, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September, and December.

County of Montmagny, at Montmagny, 27th to 30th of January, May, September, and November, 1st to 8th of April, and 4th to 7th of July.

County of Bellechasse, at St. Michel, 1st to 3rd of February, June, October, and December, 27th to 29th of March, and 26th to 28th of August, and at St. Raphael, 4th to 6th of February, April, June, October, and December, and 25th to 30th of August.

County of L'Islet, at St. Jean Port Joly, 22nd to 25th of January and March, and 1st to 3rd of May, July, September, and November.

County of Drummond, 1st to 3rd of February, April, May, July, October, and November inclusive.

County of Arthabaska, 11th to 13th of January, February, April, May, October, and November inclusive.

County of Megantic, 7th to 9th of February, April, May, July, October, and November inclusive.

County of Richelieu, at Sorel, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, and August, and 10th to 14th of October, and December; and at St. Ours, 27th to 30th of January, May, and July, and 1st to 4th of March, September, and November.

County of Yamaska, at St. Francois du Lac, 5th to 8th of February, April, June, August October, and December.

County of Kamouraska, at Kamouraska, 14th to 16th of January, April, June, and September.

County of Temiscouata, at Green Island, 1st to 3rd of February, May, September, and December; at Riviere du Loup, 8th to 11th of January, April, June, September, and December; at Notre Dame du Lac, 27th to 30th of March, June, September, and December; and at Trois Pistoles, 5th to 8th of February, 27th to 29th of April, 5th to 8th of September, and 3rd to 6th of November.

County of Bonaventure, at New Carlisle, 28th to 30th of January, March, April, June, August, September, and October; at New Richmond, 8th to 10th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Carleton, 12th to 14th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Nouvelle, 15th to 17th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Cross Point, 19th to 21st of February, March, July, August, and October; at Bonaventure, 22nd to 24th of February, March, July, and October.

County of Gaspe, at Grand River, 1st to 3rd of March, June, September, and December; at Perce, 8th to 10th of March, June, September, and December; at Gaspe Basin, 16th to 18th of March, June, September, and December; at Fox River, 24th to 26th of March, June, September, and December; and at St. Anne des Monts, 6th to 8th of July and October.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. Sir W. Young, Knt., Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty, and Judge in Equity.

Puisne Judges—Hon. W. F. DeBarres, Hon. L. M. Wilkins; Hon. J. McCully; Hon. Hugh Macdonald; Hon. H. W. Smith; Hon. J. W. Ritchie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. J. C. Allen, Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Weldon; Hon. Chas. Fisher; Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. Charles Duff.

MANITOBA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. Jas. McKeagney; Hon. L. Betourney.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. M. B. Begbie Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. H. P. Crease; Hon. J. H. Gray.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. H. Peters; Hon. Jas. Hensley.

Immigration.

The following facts are derived from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, the Reports of the Local Governments, of the Bureau of Statistics of Washington, and of the Imperial Immigration Commissioners.

The following statement shows the number of settlers in Canada, and the Immigrants who have passed through Canada for the Western States since 1866:—

	Passengers through Canada.	*Settled in Canada.*
1866	41,704	10,021
1867	47,212	14,666
1868	58,683	12,765
1869	5 ,202	18,630
1870	44,818	24,706
1 71	37,949	27,773
1872	52,608	32,578
1873	49,059	50,050
1874	40,649	39,378

The figures for the year 1873 have not been obtained as these pages go to press; but from those which have appeared it is certain there is a very great falling off in the immigration both to Canada and the United States. The settlers in Canada will probably not reach 22,000. The Immigration arrivals at Quebec for the last two years were:—

In 1874	21,359
" 1875	18,309

The decline thus indicated is owing to the commercial crisis which has prevailed, and it shows the measure of the shrinkage of the immigrant passenger traffic by the St. Lawrence.

The following table shows the nationalities of the immigrants arrived at Quebec for the last three years. (The nationalities of those who arrive at the inland ports cannot be ascertained):—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
English	14,867	18,064	13,228
Irish	3,410	4,836	2,650
Scotch	4,165	4,665	2,567
German	764	739	492
Scandinavian	10,148	4,447	1,497
French & Belgians	1,366	2,634	1,652
Other origins	23	76	....
Icelanders	....	....	351
Mennonites	....	....	1,682
Totals	37,742	35,901	23,894

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec from 1870 to 1874 inclusive:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Farmers	2,836	1,470	1,748
Labourers	6,128	6,208	4,899
Clerks & Traders	79	60	28
Professional Men	14	7	1
Totals	16,437	15,493	8,828

Almost the whole of the immigrants now come by steamship, instead of by sailing vessel. The cost is a little more. But the comfort and speed and comparative healthiness are immensely superior by the steamship:—

	1873.	1874.
By steamships	34,860	23,852
" sailing vessels	2,041	512

The following table continued from previous *Year Books*, shows the movement of Immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1874 inclusive:—

Years.	*Arrivals by the St. Lawrence.*	*Via the United States*	*Settled in Canada.*	*Went to the United States*
1851	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852	39,176	3,500	29,943	12,733
1853	36,699	5,000	32,295	11,404
1854	58 185	7,000	34,800	21,383
1855	21,274	10,000	25,000	8,274
1856	32,479	10,729	24,816	8,352
1857	32,699	41,994	33,663	40,428
1858	12,810	26,860	12,340	27,330
1859	8,778	13,179	6,300	15,657
1860	10,150	4,529	7,827	7,152
1861	19,923	22,723	12,486	19,249
1862	22,176	40,450	28,798	33,828
1863	19,419	23,948	26,118	17,249
1864	19,147	27,048	21,788	24,487
1865	21,355	28,858	19,413	30,795
1866	23,648	23,147	10,041	41,704
1867	31,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868	34,300	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870	44,475	24,544	24,706	44,318
1871	37,020	27 365	27,773	37,949
1872	34,742	54,448	32,578	52,60·
1873	36,901	62,277	50,050	49,059
1874	21,359	58,668	39,378	40,649
Totals	691,029	602,131	572,684	730,742

The number of Immigrants to Canada from the United States, as distinguished from those who simply entered the Continent by United States ports showed very great increase in 1874, the following are the figures:—

1873	8,871
1874	14,110

The decline in the numbers of emigrants from all parts since 1873 has been very marked. The following figures are taken from official returns published by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, distinguishing the destinations:—

	1873.	1874.
To United States	233,073	148,161
North American Colonies	37,208	25,450
Australian Colonies	28,428	53,95·
All other places	12,903	12,445
Total emigration from Great Britain	310,612	241,014

The returns, the figures being taken from the same source, for the first nine months of 1875, show still further decline. The decrease on the nine months of 1875, ending 30th September, as compared with the similar period of 1874 being 26,308, and as compared with 1873, of 85,980.

The following statement shows the immigrant arrivals in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1875:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Totals.*
Professional Occupations.....	2,147	279	2,426
Skilled occupat'n	32,014	1,789	33,803
Miscellaneous occupations.....	73,732	10,814	84,546
Occupations not stated	255	1,036	1,291
Without occupation.....	31,802	73,630	105,427
Aggregate.....	139,950	87,548	227,498

The following are the countries which principally sent these immigrants to the United States:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Totals.*
England.....	24,497	15,623	40,120
Ireland.....	18,039	19,928	37,967
Scotland.....	4,773	2,847	7,620
Wales.....	270	179	449
Isle of Man.....	6	.....	6
Guernsey.....	1	.....	1
Channel Islands, n.s	7	1	8
Total British Isles	47,593	38,578	86,161
Germany.....	27,576	20,193	47,769
Austria.....	3,654	2,290	5,944
Hungary	477	299	776
Sweden.....	3,374	2,299	5,673
Norway.....	3,729	2,357	6,086
Denmark.....	1,563	1,076	2,639
Netherlands.....	760	497	1,257
Belgium.....	475	140	615
Switzerland	1,127	687	1,814
France	5,578	2,943	8,521
Italy.....	2,775	795	3,570

The following statement shows a comparison of the immigrant arrivals in the United States for 3 years:—

For the year ending June 30th, 1873..459,804
do do June 30th, 1874—313,399
do do June 30th, 1875—227,498

The decline in the three years is thus very marked.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

THE CABINET.

(*Formed 7th November, 1873*)

The Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Premier, and Minister of Public Works.
The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.
The Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. LOUIS LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
The Hon. RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.
The Hon. DAVID LAIRD, Minister of the Interior.
The Hon. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON, Postmaster General.
The Hon. RICHARD W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
The Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs.
The Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver General.
The Hon. FELIX GEOFFRION, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. WILLIAM B. VAIL, Minister of Militia.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B., &c.
The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B.
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C. M. G.
The Hon. WILLIAM McDOUGALL, C. B.
The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C. B.
The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, C. M. G.
The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS.
The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B.
The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.
The Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE.
The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B., K.C.M.G.
The Hon. A. A. DORION.
The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.
The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINS.
The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B.
The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE.
The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE.
The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE.
The Hon. WILLIAM ROSS.
The Hon. D. A. MACDONALD.
The Hon. T. FOURNIER.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—Hon. D. CHRISTIE.

Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.	Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton.....	Kingston	Hon. James Cox Aikins..	Richview
" Benjamin Seymour.	Port Hope	" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Walter H. Dickson.	Niagara	" Elijah Leonard.....	London
" James Skaw.....	Smith's Falls	" William McMaster..	Toronto
" Alexander Campbell	Kingston	" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville
" David Christie.....	Paris	" James Skead.....	Ottawa
" David L. McPherson	Toronto	" Donald MacDonald.	Toronto
" Billa Flint	Belleville	" Robert Read.....	Belleville
" Geo. William Allan.	Toronto	" Alexander Vidal....	Sarnia
" James R. Benson...	St. Catharines	" George Alexander..	Woodstock
" Ebenezer Perry.....	Cobourg	" Richard W. Scott...	Ottawa
" Frank Smith	Toronto	" George Brown.....	Toronto

Province of Quebec.

" J. L. Chapais.....	Kamouraska	Hon. Joseph F. Armand.	Riv. des Prairies
" Jacques O. Bureau...	Montreal	" Charles Wilson ....V.	Montreal
" Charles Malhiot.....	Pointe du Lac	" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire
" L. Letellier de St. Just	Rivière Ouelle	" Jean B. Guevremont.	Sorel
" John Hamilton	Montreal	" James Ferrier.	Montreal
" Charles Cormier.....	Plessisville	" Thomas Ryan.	"
" David Edward Price.	Chicoutimi	" A. R. C. De Lery . .	Quebec
" Leandre Dumouchel.	Longueuil	" F. X. A. Trudel.. .	Montreal
" Eugène Chinic.....	Quebec	" Edward Goff Penny	Montreal
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincde Paul	" P. Baillargeon.	Quebec
" Matthew H. Cochrane	Compton	" Hector Fabre.....	Quebec
" Louis Lacoste.....	Boucherville	" A. H. Paquet.....	St Cuthbert.

Province of Nova Scotia.

" Sir Edward Kenny..	Halifax	Hon. William Miller.....	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald.....	Sydney	" A. W. McLellan.....	Londonderry
" Robert B. Dickey....	Amherst	" Alex. Macfarlane	Wallace
" John Holmes	Pictou	" Jer. Northup.....	Halifax
" John Bourinot.	Sydney, C. B.	" H. A. Kaulback.....	Lunenburg

Province of New Brunswick.

" Amos E. Botsford...	Westcock, Westmoreland.	Hon. Robert D. Wilmot...	Belmont, Sunbury.
" John Robertson	St. John, N. B.	" Abner R. McLelan...	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" William H. Odell....	Fredericton	" John Glasier	Sunbury
" David Wark.....	Fredericton	" James Dever.....	St. John, N. B.
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst	" William Muirhead...	Chatham, N.B.

Province of Manitoba.

" Marc A. Girard,.....	Winnipeg	Hon. J. Sutherland.....	Winnipeg.

Province of British Columbia.

" R. W. W. Carrall....	Barkerville	Hon. W. J. Macdonald....	Victoria
" F. G. Cornwall.....	Ashcroft		

Province of Prince Edward Island.

" E. P. Hawthorne....	Charlottetown	Hon. D. Montgomery....	Park Corner
" T. H. Haviland.....	Charlottetown	" G. W. Howlan.....	Alberton

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. T. W. ANGLIN. | Clerk—ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	Schuyler Shibley	Napanee	Middlesex W R	George W Ross	Strathroy
Algoma	E. B. Barron	Ste. Marie	Monk	J D Edgar	Toronto
Bothwell	David Mills	Clearville	Muskoka	A P [illegible]ckburn	Gravenh'st
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glenmorris	Niagara Town	J B P[illegible]ab	Niagara
Brant, S. R.	William Paterson	Brantford	Norfolk, N R.	John [illegible]rton	Lynedoch
Brockville, Tn	Jacob D. Buell	Brockville	Norfolk, S R.	Wm Wallace	Simcoe
Bruce, N.R.	John Gillies	Paisley	Northum, O., E. R.	J L Biggar	Murray
Bruce, S.R.	Hon. Ed. Blake	Ottawa	North'md O., W. R.	Wm Kerr	Cobourg
Cardwell	Hon J.H. Cameron	Toronto	Ontario, N R.	Adam Gordon	Manchester
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa	Ontario, S R.	Hon J Cameron	Ottawa
Cornwall, Tn.	A. F. Macdonald	Cornwall	Ottawa City	J M Currier	"
Dundas	William Gibson	Morriab'gh		P St Jean	"
Durham, E.R.	Lewis Ross	Port Hope	Oxford, N R.	Jas A Skinner	Woodst'ck
Durham, W.R	H. W. Burk	Bowmanville	Oxford, S R.	E V Bodwell	Ingersoll
Elgin, W.R.	Geo. E. Casey	Fingal	Peel	Robert Smith	Brampton
Elgin, E.R.	C. McDougall	St. Thomas	Perth, N R.	A Monteith	Stratford
Essex	W. McGregor	Windsor	Perth, S R.	James Trow	Shakspe're
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston	Peterboro', E. R.	James Hall	Peterbo'gh
Glengarry	Archibald McNab	Alex'ndria	Peterboro', W R.	Jno Bertram	do
Grenville, S. R	Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott	Prescott	Albert Hagar	Plantagenet.
Grey, N. R.	George Snider	Owen Sound	Prince Edward	Walter Ross	Picton
Grey, E. R.	Wm. R Flesher	Flesherton	Renfrew, N R	W. Murray	Pembroke
Grey, S. R.	George Landerkin	Hanover	Renfrew, S R	(vacant)	Renfrew
Haldimand	David Thompson	Indiana	Russell	R Blackburn	N Edinb'rg
Halton	W. McCraney	Oakville	Simcoe, N R.	H H Cook	Toronto
Hamilton City	E. Irving	Hamilton	Simcoe, S R.	W O Little	Allandale
	A. T. Wood	"	Stormont	C Archibald	Dickinson's Landing
Hastings, N.R	M. Bowell	Belleville	Toronto, East	S. Platt	Toronto
Hastings, E R	John White	Roslin	Toronto, West	J. B. Robinson	do
Hastings, W R	James Brown	Belleville	Toronto Cen'rs	John Macdonald	do
Huron, N R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale	Victoria, O N R.	Hector Cameron	do
Huron, S R.	Thos. Greenway	Centralia	Victoria, O S R.	A McQuade	Omemee
Huron, C R.	Horace Horton	Goderich	Waterloo, N R	L E Bowman	St Jacobs
Kent, O.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O	Waterloo, S R	James Young	Galt
Kingston	Sir John A. Macdonald, K C B	Toronto	Welland	W A Thomson	Clifton
Lambton	Hon A Mackenzie	Ottawa	Wellington N R	N. Higinbotham	Guelph
Lanark, N R.	Daniel Galbraith	Almonte	Wellington, S. R	David Stirton	Guelph
Lanark, S R.	John G Haggart	Perth	Wellington, C. R	Geo T Orton	Hanover
Leeds & Grenville, N R.	C F Ferguson	Kemptv'll	Wentworth, N R.	Thomas Bain	Strabane
Leeds, S R.	David F Jones	Gananoque	Wentworth, S R.	Jos Rymal	Barton
Lennox	Hon Richard J Cartwright	Ottawa	York, O., E R	Jas Metcalfe	Yorkville
Lincoln	James Norris	St Catherines	York, O., N R	A H Dymond	Toronto
London City	J. H. Fraser	London	York, O., W R	David Blain	do
Middlesex, NR	Thos Scatcherd	London			
Middlesex, ER	D. McMillan	London			

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
			Beauce	C H Pope	Quebec
Argenteuil	(vacant)	Montreal	Beauharnois	U I Robillard	Beauharnois.
Bagot	J A Mousseau	"	Bellechasse	Hon Dr Blanchet	Quebec.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Province of Quebec.*—Continued.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Berthier	E O Cuthbert	Berthier en haut	Montmorency	Jean Langlois	Quebec
Bonaventure	Theodore Robitaille	New Carlisle	Montreal C'tre	B Devlin	Montreal
			" East	Louis A. Jette	"
			" West	Thos. Workman	"
Brome	Nathaniel Pettes	Knowlton	Napierville	S Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville.
Chambly	(vacant)				
Champlain	H Montplaisir	Cap de la Magdeleine.	Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly
			Ottawa Co.	A. Wright	Ironsides
Charlevoix	Pierre Tremblay	Chicoutimi	Pontiac	Wm. M. Wright	Ottawa
Chateauguay	Hon L H Holton	Montreal	Portneuf	E. A. de St. Georges	Cap Santé
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	E Cimon	Murray Bay	Quebec Centre	Hon. J. E. Cauchon	Quebec
			Quebec East	Hon. J. Thibaudeau	Quebec
Compton	Hon John H Pope	Cookshire	" West	Hon. Thos. McGreevy	"
Dorchester	— Bouleau		Quebec Co.	Adolphe P. Caron	Quebec
Drummond & Arthabaska	Wilfred Laurier	Arthabaska.	Richmond & Wolfe	Hon H Aylmer, Jr.	Melbourne
Gaspe	John Short	Gaspe Basin	Richelieu	G. J. Barthe	Sorel
Hochelaga	A Desjardins	Montreal	Rimouski	J. B. Romuald Fiset	St Germain
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver	Hemmingford	Rouville	G. Cheval	St Hilaire
Iberville	Francois Béchard	Iberville	St. Hyacinthe	Louis Delorme	St. Hyacinthe
Jacques Cartier	Rodolphe Laflamme	Montreal	St. John's, Q.	Francois Bourassa	St. Jean, Q.
	Louis F. G. Baby		St. Maurice	Charles Lajoie	Yamachiche
Joliette		Joliette	Shefford	Hon L. S. Huntington	Ottawa
Kamouraska	C A P Pelletier	Quebec	Sherbrooke Tn	E. T. Brooks	Sherbrooke
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	Laprairie			
L'Assomption	H Hurteau	L'Assomption	Soulanges	Jacques P. Lanthier	St. Polycarpe.
Laval	J A Ouimet	Montreal	Stanstead	Charles C Colby	Stanstead
Levis	L H Frechette	Levis	Temiscouata	J. B. Pouliot	Riviere du Loup en bas
L'Islet	Philippe P Casgrain	Quebec	Terrebonne	L. F. R. Masson	Terrebonne
Lotbiniere	H Bernier	Quebec	Three Rivers	Wm McDougall	Three Rivers
Maskinonge	Louis A. Boyer	Montreal	Two Mountains	C A M Globensky	St. Eustache
Megantic	Edouard E. Richard	Stanfold	Vaudreuil	Robt. Harwood	Rigaud
Missisquoi	W Donahue	West Farnham	Vercheres	Hon F Geoffrion	Ottawa
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	St Julienne	Yamaska	Chas. Gill	St David
Montmagny	Henri T. Taschereau	Quebec			

Province of Nova Scotia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis	William H. Ray	Clementsport, N.S	King's, N.S.	F W. Borden	Canning, N.S.
Antigonish	A. McIsaac	Antigonish	Lunenburg	C. E. Church	N Glasgow
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald.	Truro, N.S	Pictou	J H Carmichael, Jno A. Dawson	Pictou
Colchester	T. McKay		Queen's, N.S.	Jas. S. Forbes	Liverpool, N.S
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.	Halifax	Richmond	E. P. Flynn	Arichat,
Digby	Hon W B. Vail	Halifax	Shelburne	Hon Thos Coffin	Barrington N.S
Guysborough	John A. Kirk	Glenelg NS	Victoria, N.S.	B H Tremain	Baddeck
Halifax	Alfred G. Jones, Patrick Power	Halifax	Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth N.S
Hants	M. H. Goudge	Windsor			
Inverness	Sam. MacDonell	Port Hood			

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Continued.*

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert.....	John Wallace...	Hillsboro'	St John, N. B. County.....	Hon. I. Burpee	St. John.
Carleton, N.B.	S. B. Appleby...	Woodst'ck		Acalus L. Palmer.....	St. John.
Charlotte	A. H. Gillmor....	St George	St John, City.	J. S. B. DeVeber	St. John.
Gloucester....	Hon. T. W. Anglin.....	St. John,	Sunbury	Charles Burpee.	Sheffield.
King's.....	James Domville	St. John,	Victoria, N.B	John Costigan..	Grand Falls
Kent.....	G. McLeod.....	St. John	Westmoreland.....	Hon. A. J. Smith	Ottawa.
Northumb'l'd.	Hon. P. Mitchell	Montreal	York, N.B....	John Pickard...	Fredericton.
Queen's	John Ferris.....	Cambridge			
Restigouche ..	George Moffat...	Dalhousie,			

Province of Manitoba.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Marquette	Joseph Ryan..	Portage la Prairie	Selkirk.....	Donald A. Smith	Montreal
Provencher...	A G B Bannatyne	Winnipeg.	Lisgar.....	J. C. Schultz...	Winnipeg

Province of British Columbia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo	J S Thompson.	Cariboo.	Victoria.....	F. J. Roscoe...	Vic'a., B.C
New Westm'r	J. Cunningham	N. Wes'm		Amorde Cosmos	
Vancouver....	Arthur Bunster	Victoria r	Yale.....	E. Dewdney...	Vic'a., B C

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
King's.....	D. Davies.....	Charlottetown	Princes'.....	J. Yeo.....	Port Hill
"	P. A. McIntyre	Souris	Queen's.....	Hon David Laird	Ottawa
Prince's	S. F. Perry.....	Tignish	"	P. Sinclair.....	Summerfield

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour the Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, Esquire, Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General.
Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer.
Hon. S. C. Wood, Secretary.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(*Continued.*)

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells. (Lt.-Col. C. T. Gillmor Clerk.)

Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington....	H. M. Deroche..	Napanee.	Middlesex, W. R.....	J. Watterworth.	Wardsville
Algoma.....	S. J. Dawson...	Pr. Arthur's Landing.	Monck.....	H. R. Haney....	Fenwick
Brant, N. R...	H. Finlayson...	Paris.	Muskoka.....	J. C. Miller.....	Toronto
Brant, S. R...	A. S. Hardy....	Brantford.	Northumberland, E. R...	Jas. M. Ferris..	Campbellford
Brockville....	W. H. Cole.....	Brockville	Northumberland, W. R..	Wm. Hargraft.	Cobourg
Bruce, N. R..	Donald Sinclair.	Paisley.	Norfolk, S. R..	Rd. Richardson	Rowan
Bruce, S. R...	Rupert M. Wells	Toronto.	Norfolk, N. R.	John Clarke....	Simcoe
Cardwell.....	John Flesher...	Galt.	Ontario, N. R.	Thomas Paxton	Port Perry
Carleton.....	G. W. Monk....	S. March.	Ontario, S. R..	Nich. W. Brown	Whitby..
Cornwall.....	J. G. Setsinger.	Moulinette.	Ottawa.....	D. J. O'Donohue	Ottawa
Dufferin.....	John Barr.....	Horning's Mills	Oxford, N. R..	Hon. O. Mowat	Toronto
Dundas.....	And. Broder....	W. Winchr.	Oxford, S. R...	Hon. Ad. Crooks	Toronto
Durham, E. R	John Rosevear	Port Hope.	Peel.....	Ken. Chisholm..	Brampton
Durham, W. R	John McLeod...	Bowmanville.	Perth, N. R...	David D. Hay	Listowel
Elgin, E. R...	J. H. Wilson....	St. Thomas	Perth, S. R...	Ths. Ballantyne	Stratford
Elgin, W. R..	T. Hodgins.....	Toronto.	Peterborough, E. R...	John O'Sullivan	Peterboro'
Essex, N. R..	J. C. Patterson.	Windsor.	Peterborough, W. R.....	Wm. H. Scott..	Peterboro'
Essex, S. R..	Lewis Wigle....	Leamington	Prescott.....	Wm. Harkin...	Vaukleek Hill
Frontenac....	Peter Graham..	Kingston.	Prince Edward	G. Striker.....	Picton
Glengarry.....	Alex. J. Grant.	Williamstown.	Renfrew, S. R.	Jas. Bonfield....	Egansville
Grenville, S. R	Hon C F Fraser.	Toronto.	Renfrew, N. R.	T. Deacon.....	Pembroke
Grey, N. R....	David Creighton	Owen Sound	Russell.....	A. J. Baker....	Osgoode
Grey, E. R....	A. W. Lauder...	Toronto.	Simcoe, E. R..	John Kean	Marchm't
Grey, S. R....	J. H. Hunter...	Durham.	Simcoe, S. R...	Hon. W. Macdougall.	Toronto
Haldimand...	Jacob Baxter...	Cayuga.	Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long.....	Collingw'd
Halton.....	Wm. D. Lyon..	Milton.	Stormont.....	J. Bethune.....	Toronto
Hamilton.....	J. M. Williams.	Hamilton.	Toronto, East.	M. C. Cameron..	Toronto
Hastings, W R	Thos. Wills.....	Belleville.	Toronto, West	Robert Bell.....	Toronto
Hastings, E. R	N. S. Appleby..	Shannonville.	Victoria, N. R	D. McRae.....	Bolsover
Hastings, N. R	G. H. Boulter...	Stirling.	Victoria, S. R..	S. C. Wood.....	Toronto
Huron, N. R..	T. Gibson.....	Wroxeter.	Waterloo, N. R	M. Springer.....	Waterloo
Huron, S. R...	A. Bishop.....	Hay.	Waterloo, S. R	John Fleming..	Galt
Huron, W. R.	Alex. McL. Ross	Goderich.	Welland.....	Hon. J. G. Currie	St. Catharine's
Kent, E. R....	Danl. McCraney	Bothwell.	Wellington N. R....	John McGowan	Alma
Kent, W. R...	Alex. Coutts....	Valetta	Wellington, C. R.....	C. Clarke.....	Elora
Kingston.....	W. Robinson...	Kingston.	Wellington, S. R.....	Hon. P. Gow...	Guelph
Lambton, W R	Hon. T. B. Pardee.....	Toronto.	Wentworth, N R.....	Jas. McMahon.	Dundas
Lambton, E R	Peter Graham	Warwick.	Wentworth, S. R.....	W. Sexton.....	Jerseyville
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. Mostyn	Almonte.	York, E. R.....	John Lane.....	Thornhill
Lanark, S. R..	Abraham Code..	Innisville.	York, W. R....	P. Patterson....	Patterson
Leeds, N. R...	H. Merrick.....	Merr'kville	York N. R ...	Jos. H. Widdifield	Newmkt.
Leeds, S. R...	R. H. Preston..	Newboro'.			
Lennox.....	J. T. Grange....	Napanee			
Lincoln.....	Sylvest'r Neilon	St. Catharines			
London.....	W. R. Meredith.	London			
Middlesex, E R	R. Tooley.....	Belmont			
Middlesex, N. R.....	John McDougall	Komoka.			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. René Edouard Caron,—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. C. R. DeBoucherville Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruct.
Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
Hon. T. R. Church, Attorney General.
Hon. H. G. Malhiot, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. F. LeMair, President Legislative Council.
Hon. A. R. Angers, Solicitor General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(*Continued.*)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. F. Lemair. (Felix Fortier, Clerk.)

Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma	Hon. J L. Beaudry	Montreal	Laurentides	Hon. J. E. Ginguas	Quebec
Bedford	" Thos. Wood.	Dunham	Lauzon	" A. C. Delery	"
Dela Durantye	" J. O. Beaubien	Montmagny	Mille-Isle	" F. H. LeMair	St. Benoit
De la Valliere	" J B G Proulx	Nicolet	Montarville	" Chs. De Boucherville	Boucherville
De Lanaudiere	" P E. Dostaler	Berthier	Repentigny	" L. Archambault	L'Assomt'n
De Lorimier	" C S. Rodier.	Montreal	Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme	Tannery, W
DeSalaberry	" H. Starnes	"	Rougemont	" J. Fraser	St. Marc
Grandville	" E. Dionne	St. Anne de la Poc're	Saurel	" P. E. Roy	St. Pie
Gulf	" T. Savage	Cape Cove	Stadacona	" J. Sharples	Quebec
Inkerman	" Geo. Bryson.	Chichester	Shawinagan	" J. J. Ross	Champlain
Kennebec	" L. Richard	Quebec	Victoria	" J. Ferrier	Montreal
La Salle	" L. Panet	"	Wellington	" W. H. Webb	Melbourne

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. Blanchet. (G. M. Muir, Clerk.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	S. Bellingham	Montreal.	Missisquoi	Geo. B. Baker	Sweetsburg
Bagot	P. S. Gendron	Ste. Rosalie.	Montcalm	L. G. Martin	Montreal.
Beauce	F. X. Dulac	St. George.	Montmagny	P. Landry	St. Pierre (Riv. du Sud)
Beauharnois	E. H. Bisson	St. Louis de Gonzague.	M'tmorency	Hon. A R Angers	Quebec.
Bellechasse	P. Fradette	St. Gervais	Montreal, W.	J. W. McGauvran	Montreal.
Berthier	L. Sylvestre	Berthier *en h.*	" C'tre	W. A. Ogilvie	"
Bonaventure	P. C. Beauchesne	Carleton.	" East	L. O. Taillon	"
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.	Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Longueuil.	Nicolet	O. Méthot	St. Pierre les Becquets.
Champlain	D. Nap. St. Cyr.	Ste. Anne de la Parade	Ottawa, Co.	Lou's Duhamel.	Wright
Charlevoix	Onesime Gauthier	St. Urbain	Pontiac	Hon L R Church	Aylmer.
Chateauguay	E. Laberge	St Philomene	Portneuf	P. Larue	St. Augustin
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay	Quebec, East	Jos. Sheyn	Quebec.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.	" W'st	J. Hearn	"
Two Mounta's	Hon. G. Ouimet	Quebec.	" C'tre	R. F. Rinfret dit Malouin	"
Colchester	L. N. Larochelle	St. Anselme.	" Co.	Hon P. Garneau	"
Drummond & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts.	Drummondville.	Richmond & Wolfe	J. Picard	Wottan.
Gaspé	Hon. P. Fortin	Laprairie.	Richelieu	Michel Mathew.	Sorel
Hochelaga	L. J. B. Beaubien	Montreal.	Rimouski	A. Chauveau	Quebec.
Huntingdon	A. Cameron	Huntingdon	Rouville	V. Robert	Ste. Angèle.
Iberville	L. Molleur	St. Jean.	St. Hyac'the	P. Bachand	St. Hyac'the
Jacqs.-Cartier	N M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent.	St. Jean	F. G. Marchand	St J d'Iberville
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Valois.	St. Maurice	Elie Lacerte	Yamachiche
Kamouraska	C. F. Roy	Ste. Anne de la Poc're.	Shefford	Hon. M. Laframboise	Montreal.
Laprairie	L. B. Alp. Charlebois	Laprairie.	Sherbrooke	Hon J G Robertson	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	O. Peletier	L'Epiphanie	Soulanges	R. S. de Beaujeu	Cot'. du Lac
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal	Stanstead	John Thorbton	Barnston
Levis	T. E. Paquet	St. Nicholas	Temiscouata	G. H. Deschepes	St Epiphane
L'Islet	P. G. Verreault.	St. J. Port Joly	Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	Quebec.	Three Rivers	Hon. C. G. Malhiot	Three Rivers
Maskinongé	M. Houde	Riv. du Loup (*en haut*).	Vaudreuil	E. Lalonde	Ste. Martine
Megantic	Hon. G. Irvine	Quebec.	Vaschères	Jos. Daigle	Belœil.
			Yamaska	J. C. B. Wurtele	Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor—His Honor ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, P. C., C. M. G.

Executive Council.

Hon. S. Brown, Treasurer.
Hon. P. C Hill. Prov. Secretary.
Hon. Otto S. Weeks, Attorney General.
Hon. R. Robertson, Comr. Public Works and Mines.
Hon. A. J. White, Comr. Crown Lands.
Hon. Jas. Cochran, without office.
Hon. Colin Campbell, "
Hon. D. McDonald, "

Clerk—Hon. John McKinnon.
Hon. P. C. Hill, Prov. Secy.

Legislative Council

President—Hon. JOHN CREIGHTON, Lunenburg.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. Robert Mellison Outler	Guysborough	Hon. McN Parker, M.D.	Halifax
" Stayley Brown Treasurer M. E. C.	Yarmouth	" James Fraser	Pictou.
" Wm. C. Whitman	Annapolis,	" William Annand	Halifax
" Freeman Tupper	Liverpool	Henry Martell, Esq	Arichat,
" J McKinnon, M.E.C.	Antigonish	Gilbert McKenna, Esq	Shelburne
" Peter Smyth	Port Hood.	Charles Dickie, Esq	Cornwallis
" Samuel Creelman	Stewiacke	Hon. J Cochran, M. E.C.	Halifax.
" Wm O. Heffernan	Guysborough.	Robert Boak, Jr., Esq	Halifax
		E. R. Oakes, Esq	Digby
		A. McN. Cochran, Esq	Maitland.

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. MATHER B. DESBRISAY, Bridgewater.

Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	Post office Address.
Annapolis	Avard Longley	Paradise	Inverness	Dr. Campbell	Pt. Hood
"	W. B. Troop	Granville	Kings	J. B North	Hantsport
Antigonish	D. Macdonald	Meadow, Gr	"	D B Woodworth	Canning.
"	J. J. McKinnon	Antigonish	Lunenburg	J Eisenhauer	Lunenburg
Colchester	John B. Dickie	Truro	"	M B. Desbrisay	Bridgewater
"	W. A. Patterson	Tatamagouche	Pictou	A. McKay	W Riv Pict
Cumberland	H. Black	Amherst	"	S. H. Holmes	Pictou
"	E. Vickery	Parrsboro	"	Hugh Cameron	N Glasgow
Cape Breton	E. Moseley	Sydney	Queens	J. M. Mack	Mill Village
"	A. J. White	Halifax	"	Sam. Freeman	Milton
Digby	Hon C Campbell	Weymouth	Richmond	Chas. Boudrot	Arichat
"	H. M Robichaud	Clare	"	M. McRae	St Peters
Guysborough	C M Franchville	.....	Shelburne	Hon. R. Robertson	Barrington.
Halifax	Hon. P. C. Hill	Halifax	"	Thos. Johnston	Lockport.
"	E. Farrell	do	Victoria	J. A. Fraser	Big Bras D'Or
"	Don. Archibald	Musquodoboit	"	D. McCurdy	Baddeck
Hants	W. H. Allison	Newport			
"	Alex. Putnam	Maitland			
Inverness	Hon J McKinnon	Whycocomagh			
			Yarmouth	John Lovitt	Yarmouth
			"	Albert Gayton	Argyle

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honor, SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, P. C., C. B., Fredericton.

Executive Council:

Hon. Robert Young, President.
" J. J. Fraser, Secretary and Receiver General.
" Geo. E. King, Attorney General.
" W. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General
" A. McQueen,
" J. H. Crawford,
" E. Willis,
" W. E. Perley.
Without Office.

Legislative Council.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. S. S. Saunders, President	Fredericton	" W. Hamilton	Dalhousie
" J. H. Ryan	Studholm	" A. McL. Seeley	St. John
" C. Perley	Woodstock	" Gideon Bailey	Newcastle
" Hanington	Shediac	" A. Harrison	Maugerville, Sunbury Co
" J. Lewis	Horewell	" W. Lindsay	Woodstock, Carleton Co
" R. Young	Bathurst		St. George, Charlotte Co
" T. R. Jones	St. John	" F. Hibbard	Fredericton, York Co
" B. Beveridge	Andover	" J. A. Beckwith	
" O. McInerney	Kingston		
" E. B. Chandler	Moncton		

House of Assembly.

Speaker, WM. WEDDERBURN. Clerk, G. J. ELLIS.

Constituencies.	Members.	Residence.	Constituencies.	Members.	Residence.
Albert	James Ryan	Coverdale	St. John City and Co.	Hon. G. E. King	St. John
"	A. Rogers	Alma	"	Hon. E. Willis	St John
Carleton	J. S. Leighton	Woodstock	"	Wm. Elder	St. John
"	R. K Jones	Woodstock		H. A. Austin	Town of Portland
Charlotte	Hon. B. R. Stevenson	St Andrews	"	W. Wedderburn	St John
"	J. Murchie	St Stephen	St. John City	W. H. A. Keans	St John
"	J. McKay	Pennfield	"	Hon. W. E. Perley	Bliss'ville
"	T. Cotterell	St. Davids	Sunbury	J. S. Covert	Mauger'
Gloucester	K. R. Burns	Bathurst	"	W. B. Beveridge	Tobique
"	(vacant.)		Victoria	L. Theriault	Little Falls
Kent	H. O'Leary	Kingston	Madawaska	Hon. A. McGregor	Point de Bute
"	D. Johnson		Westmorland	E. J. Smith	Shediac
King's	Hon. J. H. Crawford	Hampton	"	J. A. Humphrey	
"	J. A. Flewelling	Hampton	"	T. Pickard	Moncton
"	R. E. McLeod	Sussex	York	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Sackville
North'mland	Hon. W. M. Kelly	Chatham	"	B. Robinson	Fredericton
"	W. Swim	Ludlow	"	T. F. Parker	Canterbury
"	A. A. Davidson	Newcastle	"	Dr. R. Low	St. Marys
"	L. J. Tweedie	Chatham			Fredericton
Queen's	W. S. Butler	Gripman			
"	F. Woods	Nelsford			
Restigouche	A. Mackenzie	Dalhousie			
"	John Phillips	Dalhousie			

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, P. C., Fort Garry.

Hon. R. A. Davis, Treasurer, Premier.
Hon. Joseph Royal, Secretary.
Hon. Colin Inkester, Comr. of Public Works and Agriculture.
Hon. Jas. McKay.

(Clerk, S. BLANCHARD, Esq.)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—Hon. JAS. MCKAY. Clerk—T. SPENCE, Esq.

J. H. O'Donnell, Esq.
Solomon Hamelin, Esq.
Donald Gunn, Esq.
Colin Inkester, Esq.
Francis Ogletree, Esq.
F. Dauphinais, Esq.

Legislative Assembly.

Dr. BIRD, Speaker. Clerk—RICE M. HOWARD, Esq.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Baie St. Paul..	F. Chenier....	Baie St. Paul	St Boniface W	Louis Schmidt	Winnipeg
Headingly.....	Jno. Taylor...	Headingly..	St Charles....	A. Murray....	St. Charles
High Bluff.....	Jas Cowan....	Portage La Prairie....	St Clements..	Thos Howard.	St John's
Kildonan.....	J Sutherland..	Winnipeg...	St. Francois Xavier, E...	M. Lepine....	Pointe de Buttes
Lake Manitoba.....	Angus McKay	St. James...	do do W..	HonJos Royal	Winnipeg
Poplar Point..	F. E. Cornish.	Winnipeg ..	St James.....	E. Bourke....	St James
Portage La Prairie.....	K. McKenzie.	"	St Norbert....	Jos Dubuc....	St Norbert
Rockwood.....	W. F. Luxton.	"	St Paul's.....	Dr. Bird.....	Winnipeg
St Agathee....	A. F. Martin.	"	St Vital.....	Jos. Lemay..	St Norbert
St. Anne.....	C. Nolin....	St Anne.....	Springfield....	W. R. Dick...	Springfield
St Andrews N.	John Gunn...	Lt. Ft. Garry	Westbourne ..	C. P. Brown :	Palestine
do do S.	J. Norquay...	Winnipeg ..			
St Boniface, E.	Hon. M. A Girard.....	"	Winnipeg.....	R. A. Davis...	Winnipeg

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour the Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, P. C.

Council.

Hon. Marc A. Girard.
Donald A. Smith.
Henry J. Clarke.
Daniel Richard.
Alfred Boyd.
John C. Schultz.
Joseph Dubuc.
Andrew G. B. Bannatyne.
William Fraser.
Robert Hamilton.
Joseph Royal.
Pierce Delorme.
Walter R. Bown.
James McKay.
William N. Kennedy.
John H. McKenzie.
William Tait.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ministry.

Hon. Frederic B. T. Carter, Premier and Attorney-General.
Hon. Edward D. Shea, Colonial Secretary.
Hon. William V. Whiteway, Solicitor-General.
Hon. James J. Rogerson, Receiver-General.
Hon. William J. S. Donnelly Financial ecretary.
Hon. Stephen Rendell.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Edward Morris, President.
Hon. Nicholas Stabb.
Hon. Robert Kent.
Hon. James S. Clift.
Hon. Edward White.
Hon. Peter G. Tessier.
Hon. Peter Winter.
Hon. Edward D Shea.
Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
Hon. A. W. Harvey.
Hon. Robert Thorburn.
Hon Thomas Talbot.
Hon. Stephen Rendell.

Members of the House of Assembly.

Speaker—PRESCOTT EMERSON, Esq., Q.C.

District of Twillingate and Fogo—Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Charles Duder, William Killegrew.
Bonavista—John H. Warren, Charles Bowring, A. J. W. McNeily.
Trinity—Hon. W. V. Whiteway, John Steer, James Watson.
Bay-de-Verds—Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
Carbonear—John Rorke.
Harbor Grace—Hon. A. Shea, Joseph Godden.
Brigus and Port-de-Grove—Nathaniel Rabbitt.
Harbor-Main—Joseph J. Little, Patrick Nowlan.
Placentia and St. Mary's—C. F. Bennett, James Collins, Michael E. Dwyer.
Burin—James S. Winter, Charles Ayre.
Fortune Bay—Robert Alexander.
Burgeo and La Poile—Prescott Emerson, Q.C.
Ferryland—J. G Conroy, Richard Ratten.
St. John's East—Robert J. Parsons, Robert J. Kent, Dr. J. J. Deanie.
St. John's West—Maurice Fenelon, Lewis Tessier, Patrick J. Scott.

Parliamentary Summary.

The Dominion Parliament met on the 4th February, 1875. The Gov Genl. in his speech from the Throne, congratulated the Houses on the successful organization of the N. W. Police Force; the negotiation of treaties with Crees and Sauteaux Indians, spoke of the pleasure he had derived from his tour through Ontario the preceding summer; and said that measures would be submitted for creating a Supreme Court; an Insolvency Bill; North West Government; General Insurance law; and Copyright. Reference was made to the progress of the Canada Pacific Railway Surveys, to the steps taken to promote Immigration, and to the general commercial depression. The Speaker informed the House that he had received reports from Judges that 29 members had been unseated and warrants had been issued for a new election. Reports of the Minister of Public Works and of Librarian were presented. In the Senate, the Governor's speech was ordered to be considered on the 5th.

5th—SENATE—The answer to address was moved by Hon. Mr. Wark, seconded by Hon. Mr. Baillargeon and was passed unanimously.

COMMONS.—Answer to address moved by Mr Frechette, seconded by Mr. Colin Macdougall. Sir John Macdonald spoke briefly in view of the subjects mentioned in the address, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in reply and the address was passed.

February 8th.—SENATE.—Several petitions and returns presented

COMMONS.—Mr Masson moved for papers relating to commutation of Lepine's sentence A discussion arose after recess, the papers were sent down and resolutions for amnesty were moved.

February 9th.—SENATE.—Hon Mr. Paquet was introduced, and took the oath. Out of respect to the memory of two Senators deceased since last session, the House adjourned for two days.

COMMONS —A Bill relating to Marine Telegraph Companies. Explanations were made by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie respecting changes in the Ministry since last session. After some remarks by Sir John A. Macdonald, and explanations by Hon. Mr. Blake, the House adjourned until the 11th.

February 11th—SENATE—Hon Mr Campbell moved for address for copies of Postal Convention with U. S. Carried.

COMMONS—Some Bills respecting railways were introduced, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved his N. West Amnesty resolutions. In a very long speech he recapitulated the evidence on this question, contending that amnesty had been virtually promised by the late ministry, and moving an address to His Excellency in this sense asking for amnesty for all concerned in N. West troubles but Riel, Lepine, and O'Donohue and alike amnesty to them on 5 years banishment. Sir John A. MacDonald replied in a very long review of the whole subject showing the various difficulties with which the late Government had been obliged to contend, and taking the ground the question was one to be settled by the Imperial not Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Blake followed in reply to Sir John, and the House adjourned at 3 a.m.

February 12th—SENATE.—Several messages with papers from Gov. Genl., and Copy Right Bill introduced.

COMMONS.—Estimates were presented.—Amnesty debate resumed by Mr. Wallace, followed by Mr. Devlin and Mr. Gordon. After recess, Mr. Mousseau moved an amendment for full amnesty. A number of other members spoke when the amendment was negatived by a vote of 23 to 142. Another amendment was put and lost and the original motion carried on a vote of 126 to 50 and the House adjourned at 2.40 a.m.

February 15th—SENATE—Hon. Mr. Fabre was introduced and took the oaths.

COMMONS—Bill introduced by Mr Mackenzie for better protection of life and property on railways Several other bills were introduced without discussion. The expulsion of Riel was moved by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. A debate on juvenile military education took place on a motion of Dr. Brouse respecting the present system of Military Drill. The motion was finally withdrawn.

February 16th. — COMMONS. — Budget Speech. Total revenue of financial year, $24,000,000. Expenditure, $23,316,000. Estimated expenditure for 74-75, $24.857.488. Estimated receipts $25,250,000. Hon Dr. Tupper made a long speech in review of the Finance Min. statement, to which the Min. replied, and was followed by Mr. Domville, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Hon. Mr. Mitchell and some others, and the House went into Committee of Supply and passed some items.

February 17th—SENATE—Address for papers relating to Georgian Bay Branch of Pacific Railway.

COMMONS—The question of the B. C. and Alaskan boundary was discussed and an address moved to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject. Mr. Young moved for the establishment of a Board of Statistics but withdrew his motion on the assurance of the Premier, the subject was under consideration by the Government. The subject of U. S regulations respecting Canadian shipping on Lake Michigan was discussed and a motion adopted for correspondence, &c. The Canadian Fisheries question was brought up upon a motion of Mr Mills for correspondence.

18th February—SENATE—Bill for divorce of H. W. Peterson, read first time, and 1st March fixed for hearing testimony.

COMMONS.—Mr. Dymond moved for returns of Capital Punishments since Confederation with reference to abolition of such punishments. Mr Bunster for survey of Dom. Lands in B. Columbia, and the establishment of an office for sale of lands to settlers Mr De Cosmos followed, urging the importance of the subject Hon. Mr. Mackenzie explained that the lands were not in possession of the Dom. Govt. till the Pacific railway was located. The Survey would be proceeded with as soon as it was in their power. Settlers could go on the lands by pre-emptive right, so that there was no serious hindrance Steam communication between P. E. Island and Picton was discussed. Mr. Wallace made a statement relating to charges made against him respecting Pacific Railway Survey Accounts, and the steps taken to prevent his election. Mr. Mackenzie followed refusing a Special Committee, the matter being before the Sub-committee of Public Accounts. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House went again into Committee of Supply and passed a large number of items without debate On the item of the Civil Service Bonus, several members spoke strongly in favour of its being extended to the outside service.

Friday 19th—SENATE—Bill to amend Act for organization of Sec. of State's Department introduced.

COMMONS.—Insolvency Bill introduced by Hon. Mr Fournier. 2nd reading of Marine Electric Telegraph Bill. Hon Mr. Mackenzie went over the history of the question, and the Bill was referred to Railway Committee. House in Committee of Supply. On the item for Centennial Exhibition some discussion arose, and on the Mennonite Loan quite a long debate, the House generally being in favour. A very large number of items were passed, and the House adjourned.

Friday, 22nd.—SENATE—Debate on Reciprocity Treaty.

COMMONS.—2nd reading Postal Service Amendment Bill. Postage stamps and registration stamps to be prepared and distributed; also stamped envelopes and post cards, and stamped bands or wrappers for newspapers. Postage, uniform rate of 3 cents, prepayment compulsory. House went into Committee of Supply and passed a large number of items for the Indian Service and several others.

February 23rd—SENATE—Report of Minister of Agriculture presented. Some bills from Commons read. Adjourned debate on Reciprocity resumed.

COMMONS.—Supreme Court Bill introduced by Hon Mr. Fournier. Controverted Elections and Militia Amendment Acts read second time and House went into Committee of Supply.

February 24th.—SENATE—Reciprocity debate continued, and after long discussion postponed to the 25th.

COMMONS.—Dominion Notes Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Cartwright. Penitentiaries Bill by Hon. Mr. Fournier. Outlaw of Riel, motion of Mr. Mackenzie. A long debate followed, when the motion was carried by a vote of 141 to 16.

February 25th—SENATE—Reciprocity debate concluded.

COMMONS.—Insolvency Bill read second time and referred to a Select Committee. House in Committee of Supply. A long debate respecting the Agent General, Mr. Jenkins. On the Mennonite Loan, some French Canadian members spoke strongly in favour of extending the grant to French

Canadians in U. S., and an amendment was passed with this view. Some discussion arose also on the Militia items, which were passed.

February 26th—SENATE.—Act respecting Copyrights reported from Select Committee with amendments.

COMMONS.—Mr. Mills moved resolutions to amend Constitution of Senate, leaving to each Province the appointment of Senators. Mr. Palmer spoke in opposition, as did also Mr. Plumb. Mr. De Cosmos and Mr. Moss supported the motion. Several other members spoke for and against it, and the resolution was finally carried by a vote of 77 to 74, and the House went into Committee of the whole. Mr. Mills explained he intended to go no further at present.

March 1st.—SENATE.—Dominion Militia and Defence Acts, and Preservation of Peace near Public Works Act, sent from Commons and read 1st time.

COMMONS.—Bill to amend Act for Administration of Justice and Police Force in N. W. Territories introduced by Hon. Mr. Fournier. House in Committee of Whole to consider resolutions on salaries of Nova Scotia Judges. After discussion the first resolution was amended and carried. House in Committee of Supply. Long explanations were made by Hon Mr. Mackenzie with reference to works on Lachine, Beauharnois and Welland Canals. After recess, the item for Baie Verte Canal was taken up, and brought on a long debate. It was finally passed, Mr. Mackenzie promising the Govt. would make some distinct proposition in concurrence. The Dawson route also caused considerable discussion but this item and a number of others were passed.

March 2nd—SENATE—Several Bills were passed and sent to Commons. Copyright Bill postponed.

COMMONS—Insurance Bill introduced by Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Wilkes moved for Select Committee to report on Dom. Note Circulation. The Fishery question was again go over in elaborate speech by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and the House went into Committee of Supply and passed a number of items.

March 3rd—SENATE—After routine, the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and of the Government deposits in Banks and papers agreed to be asked for. The Militia and Preservation of Peace Acts were read a 2nd time and the Copyright Bill again sent to Committee.

COMMONS.—House in committee of the whole on Postal Service Resolutions. An amendment was moved by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Ross, making newspapers free. This was strongly opposed by the Premier, and after a considerable discussion the amendment was lost and the resolutions adopted. A long debate on the controverted elections bill followed. A number of amendments were adopted, and the bill passed committee as amended.

March 4th—SENATE—Intercolonial railway affairs were the subject of the principal debate. The reciprocity papers were brought down. Copyright Bill again reported and agreed to.

COMMONS.—House went into committee of supply, and on item for Pacific Railway, the Premier gave a long explanation respecting the present state of the survey, the parts of the work under contract, and the work done on the telegraph line. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Tupper, who, while generally approving of the measures of the Province, pointed out what he considered defects in the plan in building branch lines not originally contemplated, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Masson opposing, and on. Mr. Geoffrion supporting the Georgian Bay Branch. Several other gentlemen followed, and Hon. Mr. Blake closed the debates, when the item was passed, and the House rose.

March 8th—SENATE.—A number of Bills passed 2nd and 3rd reading. Debates took place on the Civil Service in P. E. Island and the Mail Service in British Columbia.

COMMONS.—Mr. Costigan moved resolutions respecting New Brunswick School Law, asking for amendment to B. N. A. Act, giving R. C. minority in N. B. separate schools. Mr. Appleby followed opposing the motion as unconstitutional and interfering with the rights of the people of N. B. The debate was continued till nearly midnight.

March 9th—SENATE.—Niagara District Bank Bill passed with amendments. A debate arose on 2nd reading of Marine Electric Telegraph Bill, and it was finally posponed. "Patent Act" read 2nd time and referred to Committee of Whole.

COMMONS.—Postal Service Bill again under discussion. Section 19 was finally struck out. Section 31st was amended so as to make the Act come in force on 1st Oct., and the Bill passed. Dominion Notes Bill read 3rd time and passed. Sick and Distressed Mariners Bill read 2nd time after considerable discussion. A number of supply items were concurred in. On the Welland Canal item, several members urged strongly it should be deepened to 14 feet.

March 10th—SENATE.—Marine Electric Telegraph Bill read 2nd time and referred to Committee. Several other Bills advanced a stage and House went into Committee of the Whole on amendments to Patent Act, and the Bill was passed. Several Bills sent from Commons read first time, and Report of Committee on Peterson Divorce case received and read.

COMMONS.—B. Columbia Telegraph Lines and Surveys of the St. Lawrence were subjects of discussion. Mr. Plumb made a motion respecting Reciprocity negociations with U. S. After recess the debate on N. B. School Act was resumed by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, who moved an amendment that the legislation asked for was inexpedient and an infraction of the Provincial Constitution. Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved an amendment to the amendment, that Her Majesty will use her influence with the N. B. Legislature to procure a change in the Law. Mr. Costigan moved adjournment of debate, which was defeated by 144 to 60. The debate was kept up till a late hour, when Mr. Cauchon's amendment was carried by a vote of 111 to 13.

March 11th—COMMONS.—After some unimportant business, Mr. Kirkpatrick moved for papers relating to the land for Lachine Canal enlargement. Mr. Jette made a long explanation respecting this and the motion was carried. On the Penitentiaries Bill, some discussion arose on one or two points which were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Mackenzie. On the items in estimates for Baie Verte Canal, Hon.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that it be reduced to $21,000 for a further survey before undertaking the work. A very warm discussion followed, but the amendment was finally carried.

March 12th—SENATE.—The Report of Committee in Peterson Divorce case was adopted, and the Bill after rejection of some amendments, read 3 d time and passed. A number of Bills were read a first time.

COMMONS.—Bill to amend laws respecting N. W. Territories introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Pacific Railway item in Estimates again under consideration. The debate on it was continued until a very late hour.

March 13th—COMMONS.—Pacific Railway debate resumed. An amendment was proposed by Hon. Mr. Tupper, that no time should be lost in commencing the eastern portion of the railway from Lake Nipegon eastward and westward, which was lost on a division of 117 to 43.

March 14th—COMMONS.—Mr. Casey moved a series of resolutions for Civil Service Reform, making a long and elaborate speech. He was followed by Mr. Palmer and the Premier, and the motion was finally withdrawn. The Prohibitory Liquor Law occupied the remainder of the sitting till 1 a.m.

March 15th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill reported with amendments and referred to Committee o' the Whole.

COMMONS.—2nd reading Supreme Court Bill. Objections were made to several features of the Bill by Mr. Palmer, N.B., Mr. Taschereau, Quebec, and Mr. Mills, Ontario. Mr. Irving also opposed the Bill, which was read a 2nd time and referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. Moss made a long speech in answer to the pretension that the House had not the constitutional power to constitute such court. Mr. Moss and Mr. Wilkes followed, and the debate was closed by Hon. Mr J. H. Cameron and Hon. Mr. Fournier and motion carried. The amendments to Supervisors of Cullers Bill caused discussion, but were passed. A Bill to amend the Civil Service Act introduced by Mr. Cartwright, caused a great deal of discussion, but the resolutions were finally carried and the House adjourned.

March 17th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill postponed.

COMMONS.—Being St. Patrick's Day the House only sat till six o'clock. The Tea Duty, Quebec Graving Dock, Veterans of 1812, Escuminac Lighthouse, Land Grants to Volu teers and one or two other matters were made subjects of Enquiry of the Govt. The Peterson Divorce Bill from Senate was read a 2nd time on a division of 82 to 71. The P. E. I. Railway and Leases of Water Power on Rideau Canal caused a little discussion. Hon. Mr. Masson made a motion relating to the eastern connection with Pacific Railway asking that the wishes of the Quebec Legislature might be carried out. The discussion on this occupied the remainder of the sitting.

March 18th—SENATE.—The most important part of the sitting was on the Marine Telegraph amendments, 11 clauses were adopted.

COMMONS.—The "Lobster Can Duty" in U. S. occupied the first part of the sitting, members on all sides of the House protesting against the violation of the Treaty. Controverted Elections Bill discussed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment moved by Mr. Laflamme was carried, and the Bill was reported. On the 2nd reading of Copyright Bill, Mr. Dymond objected that the Bill did not go far enough. Mr. Mackenzie explained that the Bill was a compromise and it was read 2nd and 3rd time and passed. On 2nd reading of Civil Service Superannuation Act, one or two amendments were suggested and adopted and the Bill passed. On 3rd reading of Insurance Bill, Mr. Oliver moved in amendment that Canadian Cos. be obliged to deposit the same amount as Foreign Cos. The amendment was lost on a division and the Bill passed. On 2nd reading of Northern Railway Bill, Mr. Masson and Mr. Wood opposed the Bill as did several other members, and the 2nd reading was carried on a division.

March 19th—SENATE.—The remainder of amendments to Marine Telegraph Bill were concurred in. Amendments to Copyright Act by Commons read and referred to Committee.

COMMONS.—Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Nova Scotia Judges' Salaries Bill referred back to Committee of the Whole for amendments, and was reported and read 2nd time. 3rd reading of Northern Railway Bill, Mr. McCallum moved the "six months hoist" which was negatived and the Bill passed. Controverted Elections Act in Committee of the Whole. Hon. Mr. Cameron moved several amendments which after discussion were accepted.

March 20th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill, several amendments were discussed and negatived, and the Bill was finally passed. A protest being entered on the Journals signed by 17 Senators.

COMMONS.—Questions of Order and Privilege first came up; the House then went into Committee of the Whole on Insolvency Bill. Two amendments to the first clause were moved but negatived and the first clause was carried at midnight.

March 21nd—SENATE.—An amendment was made to Act respecting Police Force, &c. in North-West Territories and Bill as amended sent to Commons. To Dominion Notes Act, an amendment was offered, but negatived and Bill passed 2nd reading. A very large number of Bills from Commons were read 1st and 2nd time and amendments to Copyright Bill agreed to.

COMMONS.—The Reciprocity negotiations occupied the time until recess and Mr. Plumb's motion for correspondence was carried. After recess Hon. Malcolm Cameron moved an address to Her Majesty respecting International Arbitration. It was supported by Mr. Richard, but opposed by several members and the motion was finally withdrawn. A motion by Mr. DeCosmos for the establishment of a Divorce Court was negatived by a division of 134 to 5.

March 23rd—SENATE.—Amendments were made to London and Canada Bank Bill, Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. Bill, Lower Ottawa Boom Co's Bill. Dominion Notes and Northern Railway Bills were passed.

COMMONS.—Questions of Privilege brought up by Mr. Devlin and Mr. Domville. 3rd reading of Culling of Timber Bill. An amendment by Mr. Macdougall was accepted. Another by Mr. Currier, lost on divi-

sion, as well as one by Mr. Cimon and the Bill passed. Senates' amendment to Marine Electric Telegraph Bill An amendment was moved by Mr. Bowell which was ruled out of order; another by Hon. Mr. Tupper which was lost; an amendment by Mr. McIsaac was accepted and the second clause passed An amendment to clause 21 was passed and one to clause 19 lost. Two or three amendments to clause 27 on the appointment of Assignees were lost, and the clause carried. A good deal of discuss on arose on clause 56 which was finally carried on a division. An amendment of Mr. Langlois to the 93rd clause was accepted and a change made in the 22nd and the Bill reported

March 24th—SENATE—Postal Bill was passed with amendments and sent down to Commons for concurrence, as were also, Upper Ottawa Improvement and Lower Ottawa Boom Co. Bills. Several others passed without amendment. Insurance Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

COMMONS—House in Committee of the Whole on Resolution to repeal Export Duty on Oak Logs. The Resolution was opposed by Hon. Mr. Pope, Mr Wright (Pontiac), Mr. Jones, Mr. Scriver, Mr. Bowell, Mr McCallum, Hon. Mr Mitchell and others, but it was finally concurred in. Mr Orton moved for a Special Committee to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, it was opposed by several members. After recess, the Bridge over the River L'Assomption was the subject of a long debate, and the Committee rose. Mr. Irving introduced a Bill repealing some provisions of the Criminal Law Amendments Act relative to the Trades' Union. Mr. Moss supported the Bill. Hon. Mr. Fournier objected to taking up the measure at this late period of the Session, and the debate was adjourned.

March 25th—SENATE.—Canadian Navigation Co., Richelieu Co., Levis Board of Trade, European and North American Company's Railway Bills were passed. Industrial Life Insurance Company's Bill was passed, with a number of amendments, and sent down to Commons. House went into Committee on Penitentiary Bill, which caused considerable debate, and the Committee finally adjourned to the 27th. —COMMONS. Resolutions respecting Quebec Graving Dock were reported, and the House went into Committee on amendments to Insolvency Bill. Several were adopted, and the Bill reported. Other amendments were proposed by Mr Bowell, M. Bourassa, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cooby, Mr. Bechard, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Barthe, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Mousseau, but were all lost on division, and the Bill was passed. The Supreme Court Bill occupied the remainder of the evening. A series of amendments were moved by Mr. Baby, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Palmer spoke against the Bill.

March 26th—Good Friday.

March 27th—SENATE.—A great deal of work was done. The only debate of importance was on the amendments to the Penitentiary Bill, which were concurred in on a division.—COMMONS. The Supplementary Estimates presented. Several Bills relating to Manitoba passed; and the House took up again the Supreme Court Bill. Mr Baby's amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee.

March 28th—SENATE.—The only division was on the Nova Scotia Judges' Bill, which was carried by a vote of 34 to 17.—COMMONS. Harbour Trustees' Bill read second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole. Quebec Trinity House Bill caused discussion. The first 12 clauses were passed Some amendments were suggested by Hon. Mr. Holton, and the Bill as amended concurred in. Some amendments were also made to the Quebec Graving Dock Bill, and reading of Esquimault Railway Bill occupied the remainder of the day. The three months' hoist was moved by Mr. Wallace, but lost by a division of 101 to 62. In Committee Dr. Tupper moved an amendment that the contracts should have approval of Parliament, which was lost. On 3rd reading Dr. Tupper moved the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 91 to 64, and the Bill was passed.

March 29th—SENATE.—Several amendments to the Penitentiary Bill were negatived by a vote of 26 to 18, and the Bill read a third time and passed.—COMMONS. Third reading of Supreme Court Bill. Mr. White moved six months' hoist; negatived by a division of 121 to 38. Mr. Oulmet moved an amendment, and Mr. Taschereau an amendment to the amendment, which were both rejected by a vote of 118 to 40. Mr. Laflamme moved an amendment that two of the Judges should be taken from Quebec which was agreed to. Mr. Palmer moved an amendment reducing the salaries of the Judges, which was negatived by a vote of 99 to 49. Mr Irving moved an amendment reserving the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which was lost. Mr. Bunster moved one Judge should be from British Columbia. Lost. Mr. Irving moved another amendment against appeals to any Court of Appeal in England, which was accepted. Some other amendments were negatived, and the Bill finally passed, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed a large number of items. That of a sum of money to reimburse Hon. D. A. Smith, for advance, by order of late Government, to Riel, gave rise to an angry debate, but was finally passed.

March 31st—SENATE—Amendments were passed to the Bills of Exchange Law and the Royal Mutual Insurance Bill. The Report of Committee on Prohibitory Liquor Law was amended and adopted. —COMMONS The principal topics of discussion were some resolutions of Hon. Mr Blake on Responsible Government, with reference to an opinion expressed in a despatch of the Secretary of the Colonies. After some explanations by the Premier, the resolutions were withdrawn. Mr. Plumb moved for papers connected with Reciprocity Treaty, which was carried, and Dr. Tupper for all papers connected with Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, which gave rise to a somewhat stormy discussion. The House went into Committee of Supply The item for Centennial Exhibition caused some debate, but was passed. A large number of items passed. On that for aid to Indian schools, Dr. Schultz brought up some matters connected with Indian titles in Manitoba, and accused the Minister of the Interior of gross ignorance of the affairs of his Department. The grievances of the Indians in Algoma were brought up by Mr. Barron, supported by Hon. Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald, and those of British Columbia by Mr. Bunster.

April 1st—SENATE—Pilotage Bill amended and sent back to Commons. A number of reports received and read.—COMMONS. 2nd reading Railway Act. House went into Committee and passed first three clauses. On the 4th objections were taken by several members, and it was amended. A long discussion arose on an amendment proposed by Dr. Tupper, limiting the amount of Railway Supplies to be purchased by private contract, but it was finally rejected, and the Bill concurred in. 2nd reading of North-West Territories Bill. Amendments were made to render the provision for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors more stringent, and the Bill was concurred in. House in Committee of Supply. A long discussion took place on the question of payment of a sum to the heirs of the late Joseph Bouchette. It was finally carried by a vote of 95 to 50. Another discussion arose on the payment to Hon. D. A. Smith, which finally passed by a vote of 89 to 27.

April 2nd—SENATE.—The bill respecting Railway Traffic Returns was amended and sent down to Commons, as also the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals. The debate on the Georgian Bay Railway was resumed, and a motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 18 that it was premature and unwise to undertake the large expenditure involved in it. Certain amendments of the Commons to the Penitentiary Bill were concurred in, and a number of bills read 1st and 2nd time.—COMMONS. A number of orders were discharged. Pacific Railway Telegraph again under discussion. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved an amendment, which was lost by 161 to 48, as was also Mr. Bowell's. House in Committee of the Whole on Prohibitory Liquor Law. An amendment was negatived, and Mr. Ross's resolution, "that the House is of opinion the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance would be to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors," was passed. Mr. D. A. Smith made a long speech defending himself from allegations brought against him in reference to N. W. troubles, and was followed by Dr. Schultz.

April 3rd—SENATE.—A division took place on some amendments to the Bill for Better Protection of Persons and Property on Railways, which were lost, and the Bill was discharged from Orders of the Day. Amendments to Quebec Graving Dock Bill were agreed to, and the Bill relating to taking of Land by Railway Co's.—COMMONS. Two Pacific Railway Contracts were laid on the table by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. The motion for ratification of one contract was carried without discussion. To the other Dr. Tupper moved three months' hoist, which was lost, and the motion was carried, as also one authorizing a contract for construction between Rat Portage and Cross Lake. Hon Mr. Smith made another personal explanation.

April 5th—SENATE.—Dominion Mutual Assurance Co. Bill, and Red River and Pacific Ocean Railway Bills, passed. Amendments to Ontario and Quebec Lumber Association Bill agreed to. Several Bills read first and second times. Amendments to Insolvency Bill reported and agreed to. Further amendments agreed to, and Bill passed and sent back to Commons.—COMMONS. Mr. Young presented resolutions for an Address to Her Majesty respecting Naturalization of Aliens. The resolutions passed without division.

April 6th—SENATE.—The Bill to repeal Export Duties on Oak Logs was finally passed on a vote of 27 to 25. Amendments were made to the Inspection Bill, and it was sent down to the Commons. A number of amendments were made in Committee to the Supreme Court Bill. Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Bill passed with amendments, and sent back to Commons. A large number of amendments to Supreme Court Bill were negatived, and the Bill finally passed as amended, and sent to Commons. The Esquimault Railway Bill was thrown out by a vote of 23 to 21.—COMMONS.—The Tea Duties were made the subject of several inquiries of Ministers, and the amendments to the Insolvency Bill by Senate. Two of them were not concurred in, the rest passed.

April 7th—SENATE.—Quebec Trinity House and Graving Dock Bills were passed as amended and sent to Commons. The Insolvency Bill as sent from Commons agreed to, and a number of other Bills. A division took place on an amendment to the Railway Act, which was negatived, as was also one to the North-West Territories Bill. A protest by 17 members against the Supreme Court Bill was entered on the Journals.

April 8th.—Parliament prorogued. Governor-General assented in name of Her Majesty to 98 Bills, and reserved two for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Climatology.

We refer to previous numbers of the *Year Book*, from 1870 to 1878 inclusive, for tables of Climatological Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, compiled by Professor KINGSTON, Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, for a record of facts to establish the nature of the climate of Canada. We have now before us a volume of "Abstracts and Results of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations" at that Observatory from 1841 to 1871 inclusive, printed by Copp, Clarke & Co., Toronto, to which we refer for more detailed information on the subject. We abstract the following:—

At Isle Jesus (near Montreal)	1863-67,	February was warmer than January by	3.4
Quebec	1861-6[illegible],	" " "	3.6
St. John, New Brunswick	1861-68,	" " "	3.6
Halifax	1867-68,	" " "	2.3
Stratford, Ontario	1861-68,	" " "	1.9
Toronto	1859-68,	" " "	1.8

That the change in the time when the greatest cold occurs in Toronto has been a progressive change, is shown by comparing the means of January and February in groups of five years:

1841-45,	Jan.	warmer	than	Feb.	by	2.6	1856-60,	Jan.	colder than Feb. by 0.2
1846-50,	"	"	"			2.6	1861-65,	"	" " 1.5
1851-55,	"	"	"			0.9	1866-69,	"	" " 2.1

The following are ranges of temperature at Toronto collected into yearly averages:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily Range.		Greatest Daily Range.
1841-48 ...	52.62	36.14	16.48	1841-52..	28.88
1858-61....	51.69	35.50	16.19	1858-61..	27.84
1862-71....	52.12	36.95	15.17	1862-71..	26.22
The whole	52.12	36.22	15.90	1841-71.	28.50

The following are averages for the year, found from monthly averages:—

	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Monthly Ranges.
1841-52.....	66.21	19.82	46.39
1858-61.....	66.78	19.13	46.65
1862-71.....	66.86	20.52	46.34
1841-71.....	66.58	19.84	46.74

The following are quarterly averages of Barometric Observations at Toronto:—

MAXIMA.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-52	30.2811	30.0783	29.9251	30.0954
1858-61	30.2249	30.0585	29.8795	30.0813
1862-71	30.2329	30.0123	29.9107	30.1096
1841-71	30.2331	30.0513	29.9073	30.0959

MINIMA.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn
1841-52	28.5175	29.0145	29.2229	29.0811
1858-61	28.9851	28.9891	29.2113	29.028
1862-71	28.9189	29.0284	29.2093	29.1102
1841-71	28.9231	29.0115	29.2191	29.0753

RANGES.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-52	1.8136	1.0640	0.6922	1.0123
1858-61	1.2398	1.0694	0.6882	1.0551
1862-71	1.3140	0.9839	0.7014	0.9994
1841-71	1.3100	1.0399	0.6982	1.0508

Annual fall of rain and snow at Toronto in two equal groups, 1846-58 and 1859-71:—

Years.	Rain.		Snow.		Total.	
1846-58.....	28.552		60.82		84.684	
1859-71..... ..	27.639		78.46		85.495	
Change..Dec.	0.913	Inc.	17.64	Inc.	0.851	

Number of day's rain and snow at Toronto in the same:—

Years.	Rain.	Snow.
1846-58.....	108.4 days.	58.6 days.
1859-71.	120.3 days.	76.0 days.
Change..Inc..	12.0 days.	Inc. 22.4 days.

Average of heaviest falls at Toronto:—
in 1846-58 was 2.106 inches,
and in 1859-71 was 1.958 inches.

Heaviest fall of snow in the year, on a single day, at Toronto:—

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1853	6.5	1863	18.0
1854	5.5	1864	10.0
1855	15.0	1865	7.0
1856	5.8	1866	6.0
1857	5.5	1867	15.0
1858	6.0	1868	12.0
1859	6.0	1869	9.0
1860	9.0	1870	16.0
1861	8.0	1871	12.0
1862	9.0		

Mean velocity of the Wind, on the average of the year for each of the sixteen points, for the seven years, 1859-69 inclusive:—

N.....	7.31	E.....	8.49
N.N.E.....	6.93	E.S.E.....	6.06
N.E.....	6.94	S.E.....	5.23
E.N.E.....	8.17	S.S.E.....	5.73
S.....	6.58	W.....	10.73
S.S.W.....	7.46	W.N.W.....	10.89
S.W.....	8.05	N.W.....	10.90
W.S.W.....	9.65	N.N.W.....	9.09

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Ayr	Royal Canadian Bank	Robert Wylie.
Almonte	Merchants' Bank	F. A. W. Lister.
Arnprior	Bank British North America	R. Steven.
Amherst, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. D. Hay.
Annapolis, N. S	Union Bank of Halifax	T. S. Whitman.
Antigonish, N. S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. W. King.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	A. Gow.
Barrie	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Smith.
"	Bank of Toronto	D. Campbell.
Bedford	Exchange Bank of Canada	T. L. Rogers.
Bradford	St. Lawrence Bank	T. Dewson.
Brantford	Canadian Bank of Commerce	James Pollock.
"	Bank of British North America	A. Robertson.
"	Bank of Montreal	S. Read.
Belleville	The Royal Canadian Bank	James Young.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robert Thomson.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Richardson.
Berlin	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Charles Crookall.
Bowmanville	Ontario Bank	Geo. McGill, mangr.
Brampton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Cresswell, jr.
Beauharnois	Merchants' Bank of Canada	N. Roy.
Brockville	Bank of Montreal	J. N Travers.
"	Molson's Bank	J. W. B Rivers.
Cannington	St Lawrence Bank	R. N. Moir.
Colbourne	St. Lawrence Bank	F. R S hon
Collingwood	Bank of Toronto	W. R. Wadsworth, jr.
Cayuga	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Roberts.
Coaticook	Metropolitan Bank	A. W Hart.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank	Ben Austin.
Cobourg	Bank of Montreal	C. Brough.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. H. Roper.
Cornwall	Bank of Montreal	Neil McLean.
Collingwood	Canadian Bank of Commerce	John McMaster.
Chatham, N. B.	Bank of Montreal	R. J. B. Crombie.
Chatham, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. S. Ireland.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	A. Richardson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robert N. Rogers.
Clinton	Royal Canadian Bank	M. Hough.
Cowansville	Eastern Townships' Bank	W. J. Briggs.
Dunville	Bank of British North America	E. O. Cross.
Dundas	Canadian Bank of Commerce	D. Just.
Elora	Merchants' Bank of Canada	William Kingsley.
Exeter	Molson's Bank	E. W. Strathy.
Fredericton, N. B.	People's Bank of New Brunswick	S. Babbitt.
"	Bank of British North America	Robert Narier.
Fergus	Bank of Montreal	G. D. Fergusson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	William Kingsley.
Galt	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. S. Meredith.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Robt Gill.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	John Cavers.
Georgetown	Hamilton Bank	G. A. Colquhoun.
Guelph	Federal Bank of Canada	
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	G. W. Sandiland.
"	Ontario Bank	E. Morris.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Robertson.
Gananoque	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. Petrie.
Goderich	Bank of Montreal	James H. Finlay.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A. M. Ross.
Granby	Merchants' Bank	Jas. H. Stewart.
Harrison	St. Lawrence Bank	C. Hunter.
Halifax	Union Bank of Halifax	W. Sawyers, stg. cshr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia, head office	W. C. Menzies, cshr.
"	Halifax Banking Co.	J. H. Black, cashier.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax, head office	George McLean, cshr.
"	People's Bank of Halifax, head office	Peter Jack, cashier.
"	Bank of British North America	Jeffry Penfold.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. Gundry.
Hamilton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	C. R. Murray.
"	Bank of Hamilton	H.C. Hammond, cshr.
"	Bank of Montreal	W. Munro.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	William Cooke.
"	Bank of British North America	Thomas Corsan.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	J. M. Burns.
Ingersoll	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Kemp.
Jolette	Hochelaga Bank	P. E. Coriville.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	D. C. Pease.
Kingston	Bank of British North America	G. Durnford.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. M. Moore.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Fraser.
Kincardine	Merchants' Bank of Canada	T. E. P. Drew.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Kentville, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. P. V. Chipman.
Liverpool, N. S.	Bank of Liverpool	R. S. Sternes, chsr.
Lockport	Peoples' Bank of Halifax	Austin Locke.
Listowell	Hamilton Bank	W. Corbould.
Levis	Merchants' Bank	I. Wells.
London	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	W. F. Harper.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. A. Despard.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R W. Smylie.
"	Bank of British North America	Oswald Weir.
"	Molson's Bank	Joseph Jeffery.
"	Federal Bank of Canada	Charles Murray.
"	St. Lawrence Bank	A. H Ireland.
Lindsay	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D Miller.
"	Bank of Montreal	. Dunsford.
"	Ontario Bank	S A McMurtry.
Lucan	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A. H. Ireland.
Markham	St. Lawrence Bank	F. A Reesor.
Montreal	Bank of Montreal	R. B Angus, g.m. W. J. Buchanan.
"	Banque Nationale	.....
"	Banque Ville Marie	P. Aimé Fauteaux, cshr.
"	Banque De Hochelaga	J. S. Paquet, cshr.
"	Molson's Bank	F W. Thomas, cshr.
"	Quebec Bank	Thomas McDougall.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	F Nash.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	R A. Campbell, cshr
"	Banque du People	A. Trottier, cshr.
"	Bank of Toronto	D Coulson
"	Bank of British North America	R R. Grindley.
"	Ontario Bank	John Smart.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W Simpson.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada	Jackson Rae, g.m.
"	Metropolitan Bank of Canada	H. A. Budden.
"	City Bank	J. B Renny, cshr.
Morrisburg	Molson's Bank	R. Clouston.
Meaford	Molson's Bank	P. Fuller
Moncton, N.B.	Bank of British North America	W. E. Collier.
" "	Bank of Montreal	D. H. B. Glass.
Mitchell	Merchant's Bank of Canada	R. D. Freeman.
Mount Forest	Ontario Bank	J. F. Fellde.
New Glasgow, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. W. Carmichael.
Napanee	Merchant's Bank of Canada	Alexander Smith.
"	Bank of British North America	.....
Newcastle	St. Lawrence Bank	J. K. Allen.
Newcastle, N.B.	Bank of Montreal	F. E. Winslow.
New Market	Royal Canadian Bank	Joseph Cawthra.
Norwich	Royal Canadian Bank	J. Macdonald.
Owen Sound	Molson's Bank	Thomas Blakeney.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada	John Pottenger.
Ottawa	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. H. Plummer.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	J. G. Leitch.
"	La Banque Nationale	S. Benoit.
"	Bank of British North America	J. Robertson.
"	Ontario Bank	J. H. Woodman.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. Drummond.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada	Thomas Kirby.
"	Quebec Bank	H. V. Noel.
Oshawa	St. Lawrence Bank	W. F. Cowan.
"	Ontario Bank	R. Milroy.
Orangeville	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. T. Haun.
"	Merchant's Bank of Commerce	A. M. Kirkland.
Pictou, N.S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	H. Primrose.
"	Merchant's Bank of Halifax	W. Ives.
Picton	St. Lawrence Bank	.....
"	Bank of Montreal	A. T. Kerr.
Prescott	Merchant's Bank of Canada	J. F. Harper.
Perth	Merchant's Bank of Canada	James Gray.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. J. Drummond.
Pembroke	Merchant's Bank of Canada	Hector Fraser.
"	Ontario Bank	W. Beith.
"	Quebec Bank	J. Walker.
Port Hope	Ontario Bank	G. H. McVetty.
"	Bank of Toronto	A. M. Cosbey.
"	Bank of Montreal	R. A. Macgregor.
Peterborough	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Manson.
"	Ontario Bank	G. E. Shaw.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. M. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. Lewis.
Paisley	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. F. Patterson.

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Montreal	City Bank	W. T. Benson.
Port Elgin		H. S. Steven.
Port Perry	Ontario Bank	A. C. Mowbray.
Pr. Arthur's Landing	Royal Canadian Bank	C. J. Brent.
" "	Ontario Bank	Wm. Beith.
Paris	Bank of British North America	John Carnegie.
Quebec	Stadacona Bank	W. N. Dean, cashier.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	P. MacEwan, cashier.
"	Banque Nationale	F. Vesina, cashier.
"	Bank of British North America	C. F. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Porteous.
"	Quebec Bank	Jas. Stevenson, cshr.
Rimouski	Molson's Bank	J. McMahon
Renfrew	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. G. Morgan.
"	Bank of British North America	Jas. Watson, act. agt.
Sorel	Molson's Bank	H. C. Brewer.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. A. Taillon.
St. Thomas	Molson's Bank	G. K. Morton.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. M. Crombie.
Stanstead	Eastern Townships' Bank	A. B. Ball.
Seaforth	Royal Canadian Bank	M. P. Hayes.
Stratford	Royal Canadian Bank	H. Campbell.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Hogg.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H. Ransom.
St. John, N. B.	Bank of British North America	Thomas MacLellan.
" "	Bank of Montreal	E. C. Jones.
" "	Maritime Bank of the Dominion	Alfred Ray.
" "	Bank of New Brunswick	Wm. Girvan, cashr.
St. Stephen	Bank of British North America	R. Burns.
"	St. Stephen's Bank	Robt. Wason, cashr.
Simcoe	Canadian Bank of Commerce	F. W. Holmested.
"	Federal Bank of Canada	H. Groff.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. F. Blackader.
Smith's Falls	Molson's Bank	A. L. Thomas.
St. Catharines	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. C. Barwick.
"	Quebec Bank	D. B. Crombie.
"	Bank of Toronto	Joseph Henderson.
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. W. Nisbet.
"	Bank of Montreal	W. L. Creighton.
Strathroy	St. Lawrence Bank	J. B. Cummings.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. S. Small.
St. Mary's	Federal Bank of Canada	
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Hillyard.
St. Hyacinthe	Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Bartels.
St. John's, Q.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. L. Marler.
Sydney	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. E. Burchell.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	F. D. Archibald.
Sherbrooke, Q.	City Bank of Montreal	William Addie.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank	Wm. Farwell, cshr.
"	Banque Nationale	P. Lafranc.
Stellarton, N. S.	P. P. N. A.	J. T. Reid, Esq.
Toronto, head office	Federal Bank of Canada	H. S. Strathy, cashr.
"	Molson's Bank	H. C. Robinson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank, head office	J. S. Lockie.
"	Bank of Toronto, head office	G. Hague, cashier.
"	City Bank of Montreal	John Macculloch.
"	Quebec Bank	D. R. Wilkie.
"	Bank of British North America	Samuel Taylor.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. N. Anderson, csh.
"	Bank of Montreal	G. W. Yarker.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Archibald Cameron.
"	St. Lawrence Bank	K. F. Lockhart, cshr.
"	Ontario Bank	A. Fisher.
Three Rivers	Union Bank of Lower Canada	O. A. Boxer, agent.
"	Quebec Bank	F. G. Wotherspoon.
Thorold	Quebec Bank	Geo. Henry.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. J. Robertson.
Trenton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	P. H. Fauquier.
Tilsonburg	Merchants' Bank of Canada	S. W. Cresswell.
Truro	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. B. Dickie.
Victoria, N. B.	Bank of British North America	John Goodfellow.
Weymouth	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Colin Campbell, jr.
Wolfville	People's Bank of Halifax	John W. Barss.
Windsor	Commercial Bank of Windsor	W. Lawson, cashier.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	H. R. Morton.
" Ont.	Molson's Bank	C. D. Grasett.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	S. E. Walker.
Wiarton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Alexander Sproat.
Waterloo, Ont.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. M. Harman.

Location.	*Bank.*	*Manager or Agent.*
Winnipeg, Man.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. McArthur.
" "	Ontario Bank	Geo. Brown, mangr.
Woodstock, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. A. Sampson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	Thomas McDonald.
Wingham	St. Lawrence Bank	W. J. Hayward.
Whitby	Ontario Bank	Thomas Dow.
Waterloo, Q.	Eastern Townships' Bank	W. G. Parmalee.
Welland, Ont.	Molson's Bank	J. W. McGlashan.
Yarmouth, N. S.	Bank of Yarmouth	J. H. Bowley, cashr.
"	Exchange Bank	A. S. Murray, cashr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	James Murray.
Yorkville, Ont.	St. Lawrence Bank	R. J. Montgomery.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	Bank of Prince Edward Island	Wm. Cundall, cashr.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Owen Connolly.
"	Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island	W. McLean.
"	Union Bank of P. E. Island	George McLeod.
Rustico	Farmers' Bank of Rustico	M. J. Blanchard, cshr.
Summerside	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Stephen McNeill.
"	Summerside Bank	R. McC. Stavert.
"	Union Bank of P. E. Island	Neil McKelvie.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Barkerville	Bank of British Columbia	W. Powell.
Victoria	Bank of British North America	John Goodfellow.
"	Bank of British Columbia	W. C. Ward.

Banking and Currency of Canada.

We continue from the *Year Book* of 1875, a statement of the statistics of the Banks of Canada, as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Canada Gazette* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875:—

BANK STATEMENT FOR 1874-75.

Months.	*Capital paid up.*	*Circulation.*	*Deposits.*		*Specie and Dominion Notes.*	*Discounts.*
			Payable on demand.	*Payable after notice*		
1874.	$	$	$		$	$
July	59,754,229	25,358,420	39,252,127	36,526,965	16,626,622	127,798,950
August	61,154,738	27,090,714	42,809,039	37,073,449	16,790,495	130,752,647
September	61,997,157	29,351,872	42,629,965	39,373,721	16,919,845	133,937,857
October	62,317,456	32,442,410	42,354,382	40,399,636	17,263,127	139,143,078
November	62,922,272	30,374,316	44,227,255	41,781,628	18,336,140	139,016,739
December	63,202,035	28,465,192	42,971,964	42,546,652	17,074,074	139,379,456
1875.						
January	64,143,864	26,941,869	39,282,412	43,799,118	15,508,475	141,793,313
February	63,688,864	25,508,146	38,995,284	42,321,587	15,240,890	141,149,438
March	63,917,861	23,377,564	36,047,270	40,667,779	15,120,813	138,913,094
April	64,422,785	21,612,319	35,608,983	40,360,832	15,243,537	138,125,374
May	64,354,225	21,129,820	35,590,822	38,945,056	15,393,795	135,739,352
June	65,367,637	20,902,991	35,836,457	39,144,154	15,066,642	133,353,639

6 Banks not returned. 5 do do. 4 do do. 5 do do. 4 do do. 5 do do. 5 do do. 6 do do. 7 do do. 6 do do. 6 do do. 7 do do.

The following table compiled by an able writer for the press shows the position of the Banks for six years. It shows a shrinkage of about six millions in the circulation as compared with the month of October of 1874, although October, 1875, shows the usual increase, as compared with June, to move the harvest:—

	Discounts.	*Deps. at notice.*	*Circulation*
June, 1871..	$ 79,820,209	$19,884,000	$17,757,000
Oct., 1871..	85,592,818	18,595,000	24,209,000
June, 1872..	99,508,900	19,600,000	24,911,500
Oct., 1872..	105,317,480	20,007,500	25,906,800
June, 1873..	113,252,000	23,017,460	22,376,300
Oct., 1873..	112,084,554	24,495,600	28,533,600
June, 1874..	118,874,000	26,230,000	22,961,100
Oct., 1874..	127,698,000	27,635,000	29,100,000
June, 1875..	122,714,000	25,127,900	18,282,320
Oct., 1875..	125,273,614	22,138,286	23,308,860

	Oct. 1875.	*Oct. 1874.*
Capital	$ 60,647,288	$37,706,000
Circulation	23,208,857	24,209,000
Discounts	125,273,614	85,592,000
Deposits	61,836,629	55,278,000
Available Assets	26,970,290	32,182,000

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.

Months.	*Bank Circulation.*	*Govt. Circulation.*	*Total Bank and Govt. Circulat'n*
1874.	$	$	$
July	25,358,420	12,213,900	37,572,320
August	27,090,714	12,391,466	39,482,180
September	29,351,572	12,408,206	41,760,078
October	32,442,410	12,480,684	44,922,994
November	30,374,316	12,599,592	42,973,908
December	28,466,192	11,850,892	40,316,084
1875.			
January	26,941,869	10,762,492	37,704,361
February	25,508,146	10,777,802	36,285,948
March	23,377,564	10,703,732	34,081,296
April	21,642,319	10,893,327	32,535,646
May	21,129,829	10,913,806	32,043,635
June	20,902,991	10,824,590	31,727,581

Government circulation 30th September	$11,022,993
Bank do	23,182,619
	34,205,612

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT of balances at credit of depositors in Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1875:—

From the *Official Gazette*.

Provinces,	*Deposits for May.*	*Balance due depositors 31st May, 1875.*
	$	$
P. E. Island	25,890.00	840,521.87
Nova Scotia	98,064.20	1,565,975.25
N. Brunswick	48,124.00	1,153,820.78
Ontario	17,560.80	145,5[illegible]9.66
Manitoba	8,837.00	50,832.04
B. Columbia	57,272.00	854,423.67
Total	$255,868.00	4,121,179.27

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Compiled from Canada *Gazette*.

DR.

1. Balance in hands of Receiver General, on 30th June, 1874	$ 3,204,965.46
2. Deposits during year	1,942,346.00
3. Int. accrued during year made principal	100,394.12
Int. closed accts. during year	20,363.94
	$5,268,069.52

CR.

4. Repayment (cash paid) during year		2,041,879.04
5. Amt. written off depositors accts. and inscribed in 5 p.c. Dominion Stock		300,100.00
Balance due depositors 30th June, 1875, at 4 p. ct. interest	$2,501,082.34	
At 4 do do	400,700 00	
Outstanding cheques	24,308.14	2,926,090.48
		$5,268,069.52

DISPOSAL OF BALANCE,

In hands of Receiver General, 30th June, 1874	3,204,967.46
Deduct amt. of cash transferred to Receiver General on acct of business during year being difference between items 2 and 4 in above acct	99,535.04
	3,105,432.42
Add. interest as allowed above	100,394.12
Do for month of June 1875	2,821.94
	3,208,648.49
Deduct—item 5 of above acct	300,100.00
Balance in hands of Receiver Genl., 20th June, 1875	2,908,548.48

AMOUNTS IN SAVINGS BANKS 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Government Savings Banks	$4,121,169 27
Post Office do.	2,908,548 48
Montreal City and District do.	5,085,207 91
Caisse D'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec	2,561,679 20
	14,676,604 86
Deposits in Chartered Banks	75,030,611 0
Total Deposits, 1875	89,707,215 86
Do. 1874	93,275,972 0
Decrease	3,568,757 0

In June, 1874, five Banks were not returned. In June, 1875, seven Banks made no return.

In addition to the amounts deposited in the several Banks, may be placed the amounts invested in Building Societies. The figures would therefore stand:—

Deposits, Banks, in 1875	$89,707,215 86
Do Building Societies, 1875	16,229,407 97
	105,936,623 83

This total may be held to represent the available money of the people.

DOMINION and PROVINCIAL Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year 1874-75.

Months.	Dominion Government Circulation.					Provincial Notes.	Total Govt. Circulation including Fractional Notes.	Specie held.	Debentures held.	Certificates of Deposit.
	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.					
1874.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	1,405,405	609,488	5,514,986	3,680,261	11,167	885,910	12,213,900	3,029,621	7,200,000	1,822,861
August	1,412,761	610,577	5,557,674	3,650,059	10,915	918,023	12,261,466	3,354,385	7,200,000	1,852,185
September	1,409,090	609,735	5,658,649	3,626,743	10,803	898,417	12,408,206	3,304,265	7,200,000	1,904,174
October	1,415,722	622,861	5,624,909	3,623,095	10,808	859,095	12,480,584	3,470,193	7,200,000	1,810,201
November	1,478,755	686,830	5,829,020	3,689,313	11,278	838,737	12,599,502	3,457,708	7,200,000	1,941,848
December	1,501,127	785,867	5,128,526	3,661,875	11,278	798,824	11,850,892	3,098,818	7,200,000	1,552,074
1875.										
January	1,524,015	784,724	4,379,542	3,558,398	10,744	776,459	10,762,492	2,609,987	7,200,000	903,505
February	1,542,708	728,371	3,940,768	3,452,807	10,709	752,198	10,777,802	3,079,417	7,200,000	488,385
March	1,5[illegible],292	705,591	3,983,041	3,301,242	10,708	704,905	10,703,732	2,9[illegible],299	7,200,000	522,803
April	1,461,807	818,221	4,126,975	3,562,726	9,525	667,549	10,808,827	2,872,234	7,200,000	621,088
May	1,478,706	819,286	4,697,356	3,672,125	8,808	657,101	10,913,808	2,944,403	7,200,000	769,490
June	1,575,177	824,418	4,013,963	3,587,891	8,078	639,618	10,824,580	2,789,128	7,200,000	895,452

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Societies.	Liabilities to Stockholders.	Liabilities to Public.	Total Liabilities.	Assets: Loans secured.	Assets: Property owned.	Total Assets.	Amount of Subscribed Stock.	Dividend for Year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Montreal Permanent Building Society...	311,771 74	22 53	311,794 27	295 787 10	16 957 17	314 744 27	348 400	9 per ct.
Comp. de Pret et Credit Foncier, Montl..	744,565 37	134,064 65	878 630 02	794,024 04	84 6 5 98	878 630 02	1,058 600	9 p.c.; bon
Credit Foncier du Bas Canada, Montreal..	129,548 41	90,134 74	219,683 15	202,343 60	17,339 55	219 683 15	396 500	8 p.c. [3 p.c.
Prov. Per. Building Society, Montreal....	178,396 49	14,421 47	192,818 96	192,64 96	170 00	192 818 96	158 850	10 per ct.
Montreal Mutual Building Society.....	63,122 04	.....	63,122 64	61,127 83	2 994 21	63,122 04	645,000	.....
Montreal Metropolitan Building Society...	144,878 45	6,958 70	151,837 15	149,491 30	2 345 85	151,837 15	2,160,3 0	.....
Montreal Soc. Per. Con. Jacques Cartier..	118,015 10	90,919 74	208,934 84	1 9,867 11	9,067 73	208,934 84	312 200	9 p.ct.
Soc. Per. Con. d. Iberville.....	73,712 01	46,495 50	120,207 54	113,326 18	6,861 36	120,207 54	77,600	10 p.ct.
Totals (Quebec).....	1,764,009 64	383,018 31	2,147,027 97	2,008,486 12	138,591 85	2 147,027 97	5,649,750	
Imp.-Eg., Sav., and Invest. Soc., Toronto.	333,678 94	96,057 27	429,736 21	384,350 00	45,384 21	429 734 21	400,000	8 per ct.
Freehold Loan and Savings Co., Toronto..	644,294 22	430,726 93	1,075 021 15	1,041,856 46	33,164 69	1,075 021 15	500,000	10 per ct.
Union Per. Eg. and Sav. Soc., Toronto...	284 135 27	164,033 34	448 168 61	434 712 75	13,455 86	448 168 61	250,000	10 per ct.
Canada Per. Loan and Sav. Soc., Toronto.	2,078,362 75	1,337,120 19	3,415,482 94	3,300,925 42	76,784 70	3,415 482 94	1,500 000	11½ per ct.
Metropolitan Building Society, Toronto....	126,842 19	22 436 93	149 259 12	139,372 55	9 886 57	149,259 12	112 350	10 per ct.
W. Canada Loan and Sav. Co., Toronto...	895,627 81	690,592 10	1,586,229 91	1,484,328 44	101 901 47	1,586,229 91	700,000	10 per ct.
Prov. Permanent Building Soc., Toronto.	336,'59 34	64,141 10	400,291 44	381,581 44	18,760 00	400 291 44	318 800	8 per ct.
Building and Loan Association, Toronto..	567 878 53	211,108 54	779,987 17	776 977 08	3 010 09	779,987 17	600 000	9 per ct.
City of Toronto Per Eg. and Sav. Society..	60,352 48	23,921 16	84,723 64	83,427 69	845 95	84,723 64	191 650	8 p.c. (½ y'r.
Farmers & Mechanics' Loan & Sav. Co. Tor.	295,470 58	358,464 45	353,464 45	352,282 36	1 202 09	353 464 45	300 000	8 per ct.
Ontario Loan and Savings Co.	59,866 01	57,993 87	119,076 54	117,541 97	1 534 57	119 076 54	200 000	10 per ct.
Metropolitan Building Society, Ottawa...	234,331 90	59,210 58	234 331 90	214,737 33	19,594 57	234 331 90	299,060	10 per ct.
Civil Service Eg. & Sav. Soc., Ottawa. ...	120,043 43	.....	120,043 43	115,582 26	4,461 17	120,043 43	150 000	9 per ct.
Mutual Building Society, Ottawa.....	166,381 60	130 42	166,512 02	155 825 41	10,686 61	166,512 02	210,000	10 per ct.
2nd Mutual Building Society, Ottawa	93,948 98	58,767 43	152 716 41	152,300 11	416 30	152,716 41	742 400	10 per ct.
Ontario Sav. & Investment Soc., London.	666,906 80	317,713 40	984,620 20	950,876 00	33,744 20	984,620 20	1 000 000	10 per ct.
Huron and Erie Sav. and Loan Soc., Lon.	872,987 38	560 657 97	1,433 645 35	1 305,040 20	128 605 15	1 433 645 35	780 750	10 per ct.
Dominion Savings and Invest. Soc. Lon..	287,384 68	163,273 88	450,608 56	425,855 42	24,754 10	450 608 57	765,000	10 per ct.
Agr. Invest. Soc. and Sav. Bank, London	159,027 50	90,899 76	249 927 26	230 879 45	19,047 81	249 927 26	432,100	8 per ct.
Ontario Bldg. and Savings Soc., Kingston.	25 495 00	438 47	25,933 47	21,575 00	4 358 47	25,933 47	75,800	.....
Frontenac Loan & Invest. Soc., Kingston	201,146 74	145,152 39	346,298 83	316 880 91	29 417 92	346 298 83	170,200	10 per ct.
Oxford Per. Eg. and Sav. Soc., Woodstock	91,977 17	3,501 29	98 408 46	83 060 03	15 348 43	98 408 46	100 550	8 per ct.
Hamilton Prov. and Loan Soc., Hamilton	426,682 10	172 827 45	199,509 55	597,511 62	1,998 03	599 509 55	378 600	8 per ct.
Security and Per. Eg. Soc., St. Catherine's.	151,159 06	24 528 55	185,687 61	178 610 81	7.076 80	185,687 61	153 100	8 per ct.
S. Counties Per. B. & Sav. Soc., St. Thomas	126 857 18	66 290 59	193 147 77	177.543 66	15 604 11	193,147 77	128 100	8 per ct.
Totals (Ontario)	9,310,836 44	4,771 573 56	14,082 380 00	13,461,317 00	621 043 00	14,082,380 00	10,956 450	
Grand Total.....	11,074,846 08	5,154,591 89	16,229,407 97	15,469,803 12	759,634 85	16,229,407 97	16 507,700	

Official Assignees.

ONTARIO.

NAME.	PLACE.	COUNTY.
Richard Carney,	Sault St. Marie,	Algoma
Thomas Botham	Brantford,	Brant
Geo. Gould,	Walkerton,	Bruce
Paul McInnis,	Teeswater,	do
Wm. M. Smith	Paisley,	do
Wm. Fingland,	Ottawa,	Carleton
Francis Clemow,	do	do
Daniel S. Eastwood,	do	do
Sylvester Kenyon Mathews,	Morrisburg,	Dundas
Wm. Thompson	Bowmanville,	Durham
Seth S. Smith,	Port Hope,	Durham
Colin Munro,	St. Thomas,	Elgin
John McCrae,	Windsor,	Essex
Cornelius Valance Price,	Kingston,	Frontenac
Donald McLellan,	Williamstown,	Glengary
George Price,	Owen Sound,	Grey
Thomas Tracey,	Prescott,	Grenville
Eleazer H. Whitmarsh,	Merrickville,	do
Fred. George A. Henderson,	Cayuga,	Haldimand
David Watson Campbell,	Milton,	Halton
Marshall B. Roblin,	Belleville,	Hastings
John Parker Thomas,	do	do
Robert Gibbons,	Goderich,	Huron
Saml. F. McCaughey,	Seaforth,	do
Hugh Francis Cumming,	Chatham,	Kent
Harry Black,	do	do
William T. Keays,	Sarnia,	Lambton
James Flintoft, Jr.,	do	do
John A. Gemmill,	Almonte,	Lanark
A. W Bell,	Carleton Place,	do
John Norman Abbott,	Brockville,	Leeds
Norton Marshall,	do	do
Wm. Fletcher Hall,	Napanee,	Lennox and Addington
Edward Andrew Deroche,	do	do
Walter S. Williams,	do	do
James McEdward,	St. Catherines,	Lincoln
Robert Reid, Henry E. Nelles,	London,	Middlesex
Thomas Clincher,	do	do
Thos. M. Bowerman,	Bracebridge,	Muskoka
Augustine J. Donly,	Simcoe,	Norfolk
Addison Vars,	Colborne,	Northumberland
Edmund Alexander MacNachtan,	Cobourg,	do
John S. M. Wilcox,	Whitby,	Ontario
Anson T. Button,	Uxbridge,	do
George Perry,	Woodstock,	Oxford
James McWhirter,	do	do
Edward T. Hagyard,	Campbell's Cross,	Peel
John Hossie,	Stratford,	Perth
Thomas Miller,	do	do
James A. Hall,	Peterboro',	Peterboro'
Jas. Pendleton Wells,	Vankleek Hill,	Prescott
William Carter,	Picton,	Prince Edward
John D MacDonald,	Renfrew,	Renfrew
Alfred J. Fortier,	Pembroke,	do
James Bell,	Arnprior,	do
Peter McLaren,	Osborne,	Russell
Joseph Rogers,	Barrie,	Simcoe
Thos. D. McConkey,	do	do
Alex. Kennedy,	Orillia,	do
A. J. Alport,	do	do
Theophilus Robert Earl,	Collingwood,	Simcoe
Daniel E. McIntyre,	Cornwall,	Stormont
Donald McDonald,	do	do
Geo. Kempt,	Lindsay,	Victoria
Alex. McGregor,	Galt,	Waterloo
Menno Eby,	Berlin,	do
Fletcher Swayze,	Welland,	Welland
Jas. Shaw,	Orangeville,	Wellington
John Smith,	Elora,	do
Alex. Davidson,	Hamilton,	Wentw'rth
Ralph Leeming Gunn	do	do
Alex. James McKenzie,	do	do
Fred. D. Suter,	Dundas,	do
Wm. Thos. Mason,	Toronto,	York
J. B. Boustead,	do	do
John Kerr,	do	do
Wm. F. Munro,	do	do
Robt. Hall Smith,	Newmarket,	York

QUEBEC.

Simeon Fraser,	L'Avenir,	Arthabaska	Frederic Belanger,	Montmagny,	do
Octave Ouellet,	Somerset,	do	Cleophus Beaucoleil,	Montreal,	Montreal (except city)
Louis Rainville,	St. Christophe,	do	Louis Joseph Lajoie,	do	City
Daniel Doran,	St. Joseph de la Beauce,	Beauce	Jas. Court,	do	do
Elie Louis Normandin,	Ormstown,	Beauharnois	Arthur Perkins,	do	do
Peter Cowan,	Nelsonville,	Bedford	William Rhind,	do	do
Thomas Brassard,	Waterloo,	do	Alphonse Doutre,	do	do
Jean Alfred Gagné,	Chicoutimi,	Chicoutimi	T. S. Brown,	do	do
Charles A. Lebel,	New Carlisle,	Gaspé	A. Buchanan Stewart	do	do
Chas. H. T. Burman,	Barachois,	do	Olivier Lecours,	do	do
Louis A. Auger,	St. Grégoire d. Iberville,	Iberville	John Fair,	do	do
Adolphe Magnan,	Joliette,	Joliette	David Craig,	do	do
J. Elzear Pontiot,	Fraserville,	Kamouraska	Louis Dupuy,	do	do
Alfred Lemieux,	Levis,	Levis	James Tyre,	do	do
Alfred Lemieux,	Levis,	Lotbinière	Edward Evans,	do	do
Thadée S. Michaud,	St. Jean, Port Joli,	Montmagny	F. Samuel Mackay,	Papineauville,	Ottawa
			Alexander Bourgeau,	Aylmer,	do
			D. C. Simon,	Hull,	do
			Louis M. Coutlee,	Aylmer,	do
			Owen Murphy,	Quebec,	Quebec
			William Walker,	do	do

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

NAME.	PLACE. DISTRICT.	NAME.	PLACE. DISTRICT.
Odilion Roy,	Quebec, Quebec.	Israel Wood,	Stanstead, Stanstead
Jacques Auger,	do do	H. C. H. Chagnon,	Coaticook, do
Rich Henry Wurtele,	do do	M. Esdras Bernier,	St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe
Victor Gladu,	St. Francois du Lac, Richelieu	Gidéon M. Prévost,	Terrebonne, Terrebonne
A. Evariste Brassard,	Sorel, do	Chas. D. Hébert,	Yamachiche, Three Rivers
Adophe Germain,	do do	AdolpheOdilion Houle	St. Celestin, do
Elzear Coté,	Ste. Luce, Rimouski	Jean Bapte. Onésime Dumont,	Three Rivers, do
William Brooke,	Richmond, Richmond and Wolfe	Frangois Xavier Lambert,	Riviere du Loup, do (en haut)
Elie Auger,	Murray Bay, Saguenay		
Charles J. L. Bacon,	Sherbrooke, S Francis		
J. A. Archambault,	do do		
Galen B. Loomis,	do do		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

George Calhoun,	Hopewell Cape, Albert	Caleb B. Fox,	Gagetown, Queens
Daniel C. Courser,	Woodstock, Carleton	William S. Smith,	Dalhousie, Restigouche
Geo. Fred. Hill,	St.Stephen, Charlotte	Geo. Bliss Seeley,	Fredericton, Sunbury
Ezekiel McLeod,	St. John, St. John	Peter O. Byram,	Grand Falls, Victoria
Thos W. Bliss,	Richibucto, Kent	John McKenzie,	Moncton, Westmoreland
John E. B. McCready,	Caldwell, Kings	E. Byron Winslow,	Fredericton, York
John Ellis,	Newcastle, Northumberland		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rich. John Uniacke,	Annapolis, Annapolis	Geo. C. Lawrence,	Port Hood, Inverness
Arch. McGillivray,	Antigonish, Antig'ish	Edmund J. Cogswell,	Kemptville, Kings
Charles W. Hill,	Sydney, Cape Breton	Henry S. Jost,	Lunenburg, Lunenb'g
Jas. K. Blair,	Truro, Colchester	Wm. G. Glennie,	Picton, Picton
Barry Baker,	Amherst, Cumberland	William Ford,	Milton, Queen's.
Geo. Henderson,	Digby, Digby	John H. Rinchess,	Arichat, Richmond.
Wm. Hartshorne,	Guysboro', Guysboro'	Samuel H. Cox,	Shelburne, Shelburne
Wm. Creighton,	Halifax, Halifax	Duncan McDonald.	St. Ann's. Victoria
Thos. Aylward,	Windsor, Hants	Stephen S. Murray,	Yarmouth, Yarmouth

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Malcolm McDonald,	Georgetown, King's	David Montgomery,	Summerside, Princes
	Francis L. Haszard,	Charlottetn., Queen's	

MANITOBA.

Geo. Kennedy,	Lisgar Lisgar	Sam. R. Mariatt,	Portage la Prairie, West Marquette
Sam. R. Mariatt,	Portage la Prairie, East Marquette	Robt. Strange,	Winnipeg, Provench'r
		John Balsille,	Do. Selkirk

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Jas. Morrison,	New Westminster, British Columbia	Richard Woods.	Victoria, B. Columbia

Legislation—1875.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
G. G.—Governor General.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.
Lt. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.
P. C.—Privy Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.—Postmaster General.
P. O.—Post Office.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
R. G.—Receiver General.
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.
P. W. D.—Public Works Department.
M. F.—Minister of Finance.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries
M. of I.—Minister of Interior.
H. of C.—House of Commons.
C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
The Co.—The Company.
J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
C. C. L.—Commissioner of Crown Lands.
A. C. C. L.—Assistant do do
E. C.—Executive Council.
L. C.—Legislative Council.
L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
O. in C.—Order in Council.
C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture.
M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
C. C.—Civil Code.
C. C. P.—Code of Civil Procedure.
C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
V.—Victoria.
c.—Chapter.
s.—Section.
subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened 5th February, and Prorogued 9th April, 1875.)

THE STATUTES AND INTERPRETATION.

Chap. 1—Provides for the publication of the public general Acts in a separate volume from the local and private Acts. "Superior Courts" in 31 V., c. 1 shall mean the Queen's Bench in Manitoba, the Supreme Court in British Columbia, and Supreme Court of Judicature in P.E. Island, also the Court of Error and Appeal in Ontario in addition to Courts already included. Amending Acts are only to apply to the same Provinces as those amended, unless otherwise stated therein.

CONTINUING ACT.

Chap. 2—Continues Insolvent Act and amendments till 1st January, 1876, (*but see Chap.* 16) also 36 V., c. 41, ss. 2 and 3, for admission of P. E. Island to 1st January, 1876, and end of next Session.

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 3—Grants $1 779,787 for services of 1874-75, and $27,117,107 for those 1875-76. The G. in C. is authorized to raise loans for $2,-4 3 333 for the Intercolonial Railway, $1,480,-000 for opening communication with and settlement, &c of the North-West, $1,500,-000 for improvement of the St. Lawrence, $1,200,000 for the improvement of Quebec Harbour, $20,926,666 for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and $12 436,683 for general purposes in lieu of debentures redeemed, under the Act of 1872, respecting the Public Debt—the other authorities therefor being cancelled.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Chap. 4—Amends 35 V., c. 6, and authorizes the issue and sale of Dominion 4 p. c. stock under the same provisions as the 5 p. c.

DOMINION NOTES.

Chap. 5—The R. G. must hold gold for all notes above $12,000,000 issued, and 50 p. c. of gold for all above $9,000,000 up to $12,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Chap. 6—Authorizes the Deputy Registrar General to sign and certify the registration of all documents requiring it, and copies of the same or of any records.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Chap. 7—Makes new provision for the postal service. Old regulations, &c., are continued till new are made. The Revenue Management Acts are made applicable to the postal revenue and officers. The organization of the Department and powers of P. M. G. are similar to those in former Acts. (*See Year Book for* 1868, p. 69.)

Among the changes are provisions for issuing and use of stamps for registration fees and post cards, and stamped post bands or wrappers for newspapers, and other mailable matter, and the appointment of assistant inspectors. Inspectors or assistants need not report monthly, but must inspect and report on offices, &c., from time to time as necessary. They are to inquire into cases of suspected misconduct or mismanagement, whether complaint has been made or no, as well as into miscarriage or loss of letters or other mail matter. Remuneration for extra work is to be subject to the Civil Service Act. The prepayment of letter postage is made in all cases compulsory by stamps. Unpaid letters will not be forwarded, but those insufficiently paid with at least one full rate will be sent chargeable with double the amount which is lacking to the full postage. Drop letters pay 1 cent. per half oz. The postage on Canadian newspapers and periodicals sent from the publication office to subscribers or news agents, and put up in parcels according to regulations of the P. M. G., is 1 ct. per lb. or fraction. Single copies weighing less than an ounce may be sent for a half cent prepaid by stamp. On such publications otherwise sent, or on other mailable matter, including lithographs and documents wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns, &c., the rate is 1 ct. for each 4 oz. or fraction. In cases of the purchase of stamps, cards, or bands, or payment of postage on letters from abroad on which prepayment is not compulsory, neither the P. M. or letter-carrier can be called on to give change, but the exact amount must be tendered. Free delivery in cities or towns to be made subject to regulations of the P. M. G. Books may be sent from the Parliamentary Library to members of the two Houses, and returned by them, free of postage, as well as public documents, &c. Members of the several Provincial legislatures may send public documents printed by those bodies free, and petitions and addresses to those bodies may go free. Postage is to be charged on letters returned through the Dead Letter Office. The provision for opening letters suspected to contain contraband matter is extended to parcels of other mailable matter. The obligation of ferrymen to transport mails is extended to N. S. and N. B., heretofore exempt. The carriage of U. S. mails through Canada need not be at the expense of that country. The provision requiring accounts under oath of the revenue derived from boxes, &c., in cities, towns, &c., is abolished. Also the provision for advertising undelivered letters in newspapers. Tenders for contracts are to be advertised for in such papers as the P. M. G. directs, and by posting in the principal offices on the line. A statement of tenders made need not be submitted to Parliament; nor need the annual report contain a statement of contracts entered into, with time of arrival and departure, mode of transportation, &c., nor a statement of extra allowances to contractors, or curtailment of expenses, or of fines imposed on contractors, or of the new offices, money order offices, and scales

established or discontinued. It must show how dead letters and contents have been disposed of. Interest on deposits of $1 and upward is to be calculated in the P. O. savings banks. It is a misdemeanor for any one authorised to issue money orders to do so without receiving the money for it; or for any P. M. to destroy or mutilate, or refuse to produce to the inspector or proper officer, any book containing a record of money orders or registered letters, or kept for the purpose; or to hypothecate or pledge or create a lien on any stamps, cards, bands, &c.; or to post any obscene or immoral book, picture, &c., or anything indecent, seditious, or libellous. The use again of stamped envelopes, cards, bands &c., is punishable as that of stamps was before. The bonds of employees may be extended to the loss of mailable matter by their crime or neglect, and the P. M. G. may sue for and recover on such bond from the sureties, and pay over to the party who has suffered loss any sum not recovered by him from the offender.

MILITIA, &c.

Chap. 8—Amends the Militia Act. An officer holding the rank of colonel or a higher rank in H. M. army shall be appointed to the command of the Militia, with rank of Major General in the Militia, and a salary of $4,000, in lieu of all pay and allowances. There is to be an Adjutant General at headquarters, with rank of Colonel and salary of $2,600. The G. in C. may make orders respecting the duties of these and other officers of Militia. No commissions in the Militia, except those of the Major Genl., Adjt. Genl., and Depy. Adj'ts. Genl. need be registered, but a record is kept of all by the Adjt. Genl.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

Chap. 9—The allowance of 10 yrs. service for special qualifications may be made in favour of any person entering the service after 30. If the head of a department reports that the service of a person about to be superannuated from a cause other than age or ill health, has not been satisfactory, his retiring allowance may be reduced. Allowances granted before the passing of 31 V., c. 32, are to be revised as if granted under that Act, and payments after the 1st July, 1875, made accordingly.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Chap 10—Whenever a Court or a Judge thinks respondent's presence necessary at a trial, it shall not be commenced during Session, and delays in proceeding shall not include such Session, unless during such Session or the term of a Court at which the Judge must sit, the trial must commence within 6 months after petition is presented and be proceeded with *de die in diem* till concluded. Whenever the trial has not been fixed for 3 months after petition, any elector may apply to be substituted for the petitioners of record. The Judge's certificate is to be given within 12 days after rendering his decision. If an election is annulled because of the corrupt act of an agent, without the knowledge or consent of candidate, the agent may be condemned to pay the costs, the Judge ordering him to be summoned to show cause in the matter, before finally pronouncing such judgment. The petitioner has process against the agent as against respondent. Elections held under the Act of 1874, are to be held new elections and [illegible] by the evidence of previous [illegible], except in so far as the personal act [illegible] candidates or those of agents with their knowledge and consent are concerned. The same rule applies to elections tried under the Act of 1873, so far as concerns act of agent, done without knowledge or consent of candidate. In every case being tried under that Act where more than 12 months have elapsed since petition presented the respondent may require new security which petitioner must put in in 6 days, or petition be dismissed. A solicitor, attorney, barrister or advocate may practice before Election Courts although he is an M. P.

SUPREME COURT, &c.

Chap. 11—Constitutes a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, to be Courts of Record and to consist of a Chief Justice and 6 judges, any 5 being a quorum in term. They are to be chosen among judges of the Superior Courts or barristers or advocates of 10 years standing, two of them must be taken from the judges or barristers or advocates of Quebec; must reside within 5 miles of Ottawa; tenure of office same as of other judges of Superior Courts; salaries, C. J. $8,000, of judges $7,000. Retiring allowance of two thirds after 15 years service, including previous service in Superior Prov. Courts. They may hold no other office of emolument under the crown, either under Govt. of Dominion or Provinces. Two sessions in appeal are to be held at Ottawa yearly, beginning on 3rd Monday in January and 1st Monday in June. The court may adjourn from time to time—notice being given in *Canada Gazette*. It may be convened at any time by the C. J. or senior Puisné Judge—the C. J. being unable. The court has a criminal and civil jurisdiction throughout Canada. When error is alleged the proceedings are to be in the form of an appeal. An appeal is from the decision of the court of final resort in any of the Provinces, when the court of first instance was a Superior Court, but not from cases in Quebec, where the value of that in dispute is less than $2,000. By consent of parties appeals may be taken from original to Supreme Court. An appeal also is in Exchequer cases, in those of *Mandamus*, *Habeas Corpus* or municipal by-laws. Appeals may be had upon a special case, the Supreme Court drawing such inference from facts stated as court below should have done. It may also be had on a point reserved at trial, and from a decision on motion for new trial. But notice in these cases must be given to opposite party within 20 days of decision complained of. An appeal lies from judgment on *habeas corpus* not in criminal case, or proceedings for, or, on *mandamus*, or when a by-law of a municipality has been quashed, or rule for quashing refused. In cases not provided for, the practice of the court is to be like that before the Privy Council. Appeals in election cases must be brought within 8 days after judgment and all others within 30 days, but the time except in the former cases may be extended by the court. No writ is necessary to take up appeal. The appeal shall

be upon a case stated by the parties or settled by the court, they not agreeing,—setting forth the judgment and so much of the pleadings, evidence, &c., as are necessary. Except in Election or *Habeas Corpus* cases. $500 security must be given; when given execution is stayed, except:—1. When assignment or delivery of documents or personal property is ordered, which must be delivered to officer or a receiver appointed by court, and security put in for obedience to decision, before stay. 2. Where execution of a conveyance or instrument is ordered which must be obeyed and document deposited with the officer of court to abide decision. 3. But if this has already been done in the court appealed from—it being also an appeal court—the documents, &c., may remain in that court by consent. 4. In case of the order for sale or delivery of property, security against waste must be given and loss in price, and for use and occupation. 5. If payment of money is directed, security for its payment must be given. This security may be given in the same instrument as for costs. The security being perfected, a stay is granted by a judge of the court appealed from or previous order for stay of execution is continued. On execution issued and so stayed, there is no poundage unless specially allowed—but interest runs during the delay. Money levied but not paid over is to be refunded by the sheriff. Perishable property may be sold and money paid into court. The Supreme Court may quash proceedings had against good faith or where there is lack of jurisdiction. With respect to judgment and costs, it has the power of other courts of appeal. The appellant may discontinue, becoming liable for all costs, or respondent may consent to reversal of judgment. If appellant unduly delays proceedings or fails to go to hearing at first term after appeal is ripe, respondent may move for dismissal. In case of death of any party, proceedings are heard as in other courts. The court of original jurisdiction must carry out judgment of Supreme Court. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, appeal from the Supreme to Imperial Courts is taken away. In Contested Election cases the appeal lies directly from the judge trying to the Supreme Court—the appellant depositing $100 as security, and $10 for making up record with proper officer of court to which judge belongs. Appellant must give the other party notice (in three days after appeal is set down) of the hearing and may limit the subject of appeal to definite questions. If evidence has been improperly excluded, it is to be heard before the court, as judge or comr. The Registrar certifies the judgment to the Speaker. In criminal matters an appeal lies from a conviction affirmed in appeal in any Province, and from a decision refusing *habeas corpus* to a person held for extradition. But if the court of last resort in the Province is unanimous the appeal will not lie, and fifteen days' notice to the Atty. Genl. of the Province must be given. In all cases of *habeas corpus* the judges of the Supreme Court have common jurisdiction with Provincial judges. The Governor in Council may refer any matter to the court for its opinion, and dissenting judges may send in their opinions in such cases. They may also report on any private bill referred to them by the Senate or House of Commons. Where any Provincial Legislature shall have given jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may deal with cases arising between the Dominion and such Province, between any of such Provinces, in cases in which the validity of an Act of the Parliament of Canada or of any such Legislature is raised, if the judge at trial holds the question material. These appeals will lie in civil cases for any amount, but on no other point than those above stated, unless the amount in dispute exceeds $500.

The EXCHEQUER COURT has concurrent original jurisdiction in Canada in all cases where Dominion laws relating to the revenue are to be enforced, including information for penalties, *in rem* or *qui tam*, or in which the Crown in the interest of the Dominion is plaintiff or petitioner, and exclusive original jurisdiction in what would be exchequer cases in England on the revenue side against the Crown or any of its officers. The judges may sit singly at any time or place for transaction of exchequer business. Issues of fact are to be tried according to the laws of the Province where the cause originates, including the laws of evidence; but in all cases except where the Crown is plaintiff or petitioner, they shall be decided by a judge without a jury. In jury cases a panel of 24 to 36 jurors may be summoned. Processes of the court as well as of the Supreme Court, are to be tested in the name of the Chief Justice or senior puisne judge, and directed to the sheriff of the county or district where the cause is to be tried, a coroner acting when the sheriff is disqualified, their fees to be fixed by the court. There is an appeal to the Supreme Court, if asked within thirty days after decision, and $50 deposited as security for costs, and giving within three days thereafter, notice to the opposite party. Thereupon the Registrar sets down the appeal for the first day of next term. A barrister of five years' standing is to be appointed registrar, having his office in Ottawa, and a salary of $2,600, the Governor having power to appoint such other clerks and servants as may be found necessary, among whom shall be a *presis* writer to act as reporter of the decisions of the court, and secretary to the Chief Justice and judges, the reports to be published by the Registrar under direction of the court. All fees to the Registrar to be paid by stamps, to be issued by the Minister of Inland Revenue. Comrs. of the Superior Court of any Province for administering oaths are made Comrs. of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts. Barristers, advocates, attorneys, solicitors and proctors having the right to practice in the Superior Courts of any Province may do so in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, and are officers of such courts. The judges are to make rules of practice and fix fees and costs: copies are to be laid before Parliament at its next session after they are framed. The judicial functions of these courts are to be exercised after proclamation under O. in C.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT.

Chap. 12. Petitions of right addressed to Her Majesty, asking relief in cases where a suit may be instituted by one subject against another are to be sent in to the Secretary of State to be submitted to the Governor General, who may grant his fiat that

right may be done, prescribing the court and the venue. Thereupon a copy of the petition and fiat is left with the Atty. Genl. for Canada, praying for a plea in twenty-eight days, within which time the plea shall be made unless an extension is given, by the court or a judge. The petition may be answered as a bill filed in a court of equity or a declaration in a personal action in a court of common law. Issues of fact or assessments of damages are to be tried without a jury: for the rest, the procedure to be as far as practicable as in a case between subject and subject. If the Atty. Genl. on behalf of H. M. do not answer, plead or demur, the suppliant may ask for and obtain judgment as by confession. The judgment to be rendered in any case is that the suppliant is entitled or not entitled to the relief sought, or some portion of it, and the effect of it is the same as the judgment *amoveas manus* formerly rendered in England. Costs may be given against the suppliant failing to establish his claim, or if he succeeds, against the Crown or other parties appearing and pleading. In case a judgment in favour of suppliant is given, it is to be certified to the Minister of Finance within 14 days, who is to pay the amount so certified for out of any moneys in his hands legally applicable to or afterwards voted by Parliament for the purpose. The Judges of the Courts in the several Provinces are to make rules for the execution of the Act; the Courts before which proceedings are to be taken being any Court of original jurisdiction created by the Parliament of Canada; in Quebec the Superior Court; in Ontario the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery; in Manitoba the Q. B; in the other Provinces the Supreme Court of each; but Provincial Courts must first be authorized by their respective legislatures to carry out the law. The forms of pleadings, &c., in Crown suits may be the same as between subject and subject, and the defendant may require the Attorney-General to proceed as in such cases, or judgment of *non. pros.* against him. This Act is not to limit Her Majesty's rights, privileges, or prerogatives further than is expressly provided, nor is it to apply to cases in which remedy by arbitration is given under the Public Works Act, or to prevent any suppliant from proceeding as before the Act passed.

DEFECTIVE LETTERS PATENT, &c.

Chap. 13—When letters patent have been issued to the wrong party, or are otherwise erroneous, the Secretary of State, being authorized by O. in C., may order them to be cancelled, and correct letters issued—the cancellation of the former being entered in the margin of the Register. Whenever a lien of mortgage on property granted in favour of H. M. has been satisfied, the G. G. may, by O. in C., declare the fact, and a certified copy of such O. in C. shall operate as a discharge of the claim.

PATENT ACT.

Chap. 14—The Comr., when revising an erroneous patent, may entertain separate applications, and issue new patents for different parts of the thing patented. An application for an extension of the term (two years) for commencing to manufacture may be received by the Comr. within three months before its expiration. When the words "patented" and the year cannot be stamped on the article itself, the inscription may be applied to each package containing it. The several Patent Acts in force are extended to P. E. Island, and inconsistent laws repealed. The records of the Provincial Patent Office are to be handed over to that of the Dominion. Similar provision is made for the extension of former P. E. Island patents as with respect to other Provinces. Proceedings to impeach patents in that Province are to be taken in the Supreme Court of Judicature there.

IMMIGRATION.

Chap. 15—Authorizes the collection from the master of any ship bringing immigrants into any port in Canada, in addition to the tax under the Act of 1872, of such a sum not exceeding $2 per head of such immigrants, as may be authorized by the proclamation giving force to this Act, and in force in the province in which such port is. Such payment is to be made to the Collector at the port where the ship is first entered. The Act is to be in force in such Provinces, for the amount of tax, and from and after the day fixed by Proclamation. Its action may be suspended, extended, and again put in force by such Proclamation.

INSOLVENCY.

Chap. 16—Act to apply to traders and trading companies, except banks, insurance, railway, and telegraph companies. Proceedings in insolvency not to be based on any debt contracted after the trader has ceased to trade. Debtor is deemed insolvent—if he acknowledges his insolvency; if, with intent to defraud his creditors, he absconds, secretes, fraudulently assigns, or connives at the seizure of his effects; if he is imprisoned for more than thirty days in an action for $200 or more; if he fails to appear or to comply with any rule or order in respect of the payment of his debts; or if he has made any general assignment of his property otherwise than herein prescribed; or if he permits any execution to remain unsatisfied within 4 days of sale, or for 15 days after seizure. Creditors to amount of $500—their claims not less than $100 each—may demand an assignment, notice being given the debtor; creditors to file an affidavit verifying debts and specifying good faith. Creditors must elect a domicile for service of process. If the claims do not amount to $500, or if the stoppage is only temporary, and without fraudulent intent, the Judge may annul the demand of assignment. Treble costs may be awarded, if demand has been made without reasonable grounds. If the debtor is absent, the time for contestation or assignment may be enlarged, but the same may be refused if injurious to the creditors. Estate of the debtor becomes subject to liquidation for non-compliance with the orders of the Judge, or for failure to make an assignment, if petition is not presented. Proceedings must be commenced within three months of act of insolvency. Creditor on affidavit of debt of $200 or more, proving insolvency, may obtain a writ of attachment. Concurrent writs, subject to ordinary rules of Court, may be issued. Writs of attachment are to

be served as other writs out of Court, and concurrent writs need not be served previously on the debtor unless he have his domicile in the county or district. It is returnable immediately after execution, notice of issue being given by assignee. Property, books, and papers of the insolvent are to be attached by the official assignee, who returns the writ with affidavit of his proceedings under it. Official assignee has power forcibly to enter the premises of the insolvent. After demand assignment may be made to the official assignee, but assignment may be set aside, after notice, for insufficiency, by the Judge on summary petition of a creditor. After assignment or issue of writ of attachment the property of the insolvent is vested in the official assignee; conservatory proceedings may be instituted by him; but property exempt from seizure or held in trust is not so vested. Within a day fixed the insolvent is to furnish a statement of his liabilities and assets, with full particulars, stating causes of insolvency. He may afterwards correct it. On certain grounds specified the insolvent may petition the Judge to set aside the attachment. Hearing is to be summary, and judgment subject to appeal. Deed of assignment or writ of attachment is to be registered. In the Province of Quebec real estate to be specified. The first meeting of the creditors of the insolvent is to be called as soon as assignment is made, or contestation of attachment disposed of; three weeks' notice to be given of such meeting in official Gazette. Further written notices to be sent by mail to each creditor; 10 days' notice is to be given in a local paper in case no list of creditors can be had. The assignee shall preside at meetings of creditors, except the first, when the creditors may elect chairman. Insolvent is to attend and attest his statements: he may be examined under oath. His examination is to be attested by the assignee. The insolvent may be further examined at any time, and may be called upon to execute any necessary instrument; refusal to do this or answer subjects him to punishment as for contempt of Court. Any other person, including the wife or husband of insolvent, may be summoned and examined; refusal to be punishable as for contempt of Court. Appointment of official assignees to be made by the G. in C.; in Quebec for districts; in the other Provinces for counties. They will hold office during good behaviour, and they must give security for from $,000 to $6,000. Further security may be required for special benefit of an estate. Assignee to be an officer of Court, and responsible as such. An assignee, not the official assignee, may be appointed by the creditors, and shall give security. He may be removed by vote of creditors. Only one creditor may vote upon a claim, and may not vote on claims purchased after insolvency. Claims may not be divided. Creditors must vote in person or by representative having written authority. Security being given, the official assignee transfers to the assignee appointed, the estate and property of the insolvent, the latter giving notice of his appointment. An assignee may not act as agent of a creditor; but for the general interest he may act as such with leave of the Judge. Meetings of the creditors shall be held at the office of the assignee, unless otherwise ordered by them or the Judge. The creditors may appoint one or more inspectors to superintend and direct the assignee in the management of the estate, and remove them and appoint others; but neither assignees nor inspectors may purchase any part of the estate. The creditors may direct the assignee how to dispose of estate, in default of which the inspectors to do so. Creditors objecting to proposed disposal of estate, may, after notice, appeal to the Court or Judge. The powers of the insolvent as to his property are vested in the assignee; but the sanction of creditors must be had previous to sale of entire estate. Privileged claims are saved. The assignee, as such, may sue for and recover all debts due to insolvent, and may cause his name to be substituted in pending actions for that of the insolvent and may proceed for the rescinding of all fraudulent agreements and repayment of sums paid in favour of creditors. Pending proceedings in insolvency, the insolvent must give security for costs in any suit instituted by him. The insolvency of a partner, dissolves a partnership; assignee is substituted in the rights of the insolvent partner. Every assignee is to keep a register, showing the condition of all estates assigned to him; separate accounts to be kept of each estate. An assignee, not official, must deposit his register with the official assignee, when the estate is wound up. Within a month after discharge of assignee, balances are to be paid over to the Receiver General by him with a sworn account; penalty in default, $10 per day. Commission payable to assignees:—

5 p. c. on amounts received up to $1,000,
2½ " " $5,000,
1½ " " over $5,000;

to be in full payment of all charges except actual expenses in seizing estate, and removal and care of property. Remuneration of official assignee, when superseded, to be fixed by the court. Counsel fees only allowed when authorized by creditors or inspectors. Meetings to be called by the assignee upon requisition, by five creditors, the inspector or the Judge. Moneys of the estate are to be deposited in some chartered bank at interest, in the name of the estate whenever amounting to $100 or over, and withdrawn on joint cheque of assignee and inspector; interest to belong to the estate, and to be accounted for by the assignee; penalty in default, forfeiture of three times the amount. Assignee to produce bank book at meetings of creditors, and whenever so ordered by the Judge. Making false entry in such book to be a misdemeanor; punishment therefor, three years imprisonment. Pending vacancy of the office of assignee, the Judge is to have control of the estate. Assignee is to prepare a final account and apply for his discharge, the necessary vouchers being produced and filed. Application may be granted or refused. If the assignee neglects to present such petition within six months, after final dividend or demand of inspector or creditor he incurs a penalty of $100. Provisions of the next preceding section made applicable to assignees under former Acts. On filing of consent or deed of composition and discharge signed by majority of claimants of $100, assignee to call a meeting to take the same into consideration; costs to be payable by the insolvent, if composition is agreed to. Notice is to be given of such meeting by advertisement and letter. Dis-

charge may be approved or not, by resolution; objections may be filed. When the insolvent has obtained the consent to his discharge of the majority of his creditors for $100 and of three-fourths in total value, the assignee is to annex to the deed a certificate to that effect. Copy of resolution and of objections and certain statements having reference to the discharge to be also attached. Probable ratio of dividend for unsecured creditors is to be also stated. The insolvent, having procured such consent, may give notice of his intention to apply to the court or a Judge for a confirmation of the discharge; notice to be given; confirmation may be opposed. If the application is unopposed the discharge may be at once confirmed; notice is to be given in case of opposition. Discharge is not to be confirmed unless affidavit is filed by the insolvent shewing that there is no collusion with his creditors, together with the assignee's certificate of his having delivered a sworn statement of his liabilities and assets. The discharge is not to be confirmed without proper consent as above, or if there has been any fraud, or if proper books have not been kept; but the latter provision not imperative, as to time before the passing of this Act in B. C., Man. and P. E. I., before the passing of Act of 1869 in N. S. and N. B., and before Act of 1864 in Ont. and Que. Similar provision as to fraud under these statutes, not previously declared fraud. Discharge may be confirmed or annulled by the Judge, or in his discretion may be modified or suspended. It may be refused or suspended if dividend is less than 33 per cent. on unsecured claims. Deed of composition may be conditional; assignee to resume possession if condition is not performed; in that case the old creditors only rank for the amount of composition till new creditors are paid in full. The resumption of proceedings in insolvency will not affect *bona fide* purchase of assets. The re-conveyance of estate on confirmation of such composition to the insolvent by the assignee, has the same effect as a sale; payment of instalment may be suspended by the Judge pending contestation. Confirmation of discharge frees the debtor from all debts not specially excepted, including negotiable paper the holder of which is unknown to the insolvent, special mention of the fact being made; but it does not affect liability of person secondarily liable, nor any privilege. Without express consent the discharge is not to apply to a debt for which imprisonment is hereby permitted, or due as damages for certain offences, or for the support of certain relatives, nor to certain trust moneys specified. Debts to which discharge does not apply are not to be computed in proportion of creditors, but may rank upon the estate for dividend. After expiration of one year, if consent has not been obtained, insolvent may, after notice, apply to the court or a judge for his discharge. Application may be contested and insolvent must in any case prove that he has conformed to this Act. He may be examined, and a report may be required from the assignee. After hearing, the discharge may be granted, suspended, or classified. A discharge obtained by fraud is void. After notice, debts, the collection of which would be too onerous may be sold by auction. Assignee is to keep a list of the debts open to inspection. Debts of more than $100 are to be sold separately. With the authority of a Judge a creditor may take proceedings for his own benefit, refused to be taken for the general benefit. But before the order is granted, the assignee may take the proceedings for the general benefit. A person purchasing a debt may sue for the same, the bill of sale by the assignee to be evidence; but no warranty is thereby created. In case of a lease of greater value than the rent payable, the same may be sold by order of the Judge; sale to be subject to conditions of the lease. In cases of leases extending beyond the current year the creditors may determine the same at the end of such current year, or may continue another year. After expiration of the time so fixed the lease is to be cancelled; but the lessor may claim upon the estate for any loss he may be subject to. In computing such claim the rent unpaid is to govern; damages to rank as an ordinary debt. In Quebec, the privilege of the lessor to be subject to the Civil Code; in other Provinces, the same limited to one year. After notice of two months, real estate may be sold by the assignee; by consent term of notice may be shortened; if too low a price is offered, the sale may be adjourned for not more than a month, when if no higher bid, the property shall be adjudged to last bidder; further postponement by consent may be granted, but last bidder is discharged from obligation. Such sale vests real estate in the purchaser; in Quebec it has the same effect as a sheriff's sale. Assignee may grant credit, but not in Quebec without the consent of privileged creditors; portion unpaid to be secured by mortgage. In Quebec the sale may be subject to the same charges as a sheriff's sale, and also to certain other charges specified. Resale may be had for false bidding. Assignee shall procure a certificate from the Registrar in the same manner as a sheriff. Code of civil procedure to apply; distributions of the proceeds among privileged creditors to be made next after costs, &c. In Quebec a privileged creditor may require sale of the property if his claim is actually due. Assignee is to prepare accounts of the estate, in one month, or as soon as possible after the first meeting of creditors and every three months thereafter, and pay dividends thereon, as often as the sums in hand justify it. Debts due and to become due may rank on the estate; a surety or guarantor of any debt of the insolvent who pays the creditor is substituted for such creditor in the claim. Dividend is to be reserved for any contingent claim; value may be ascertained by arbitration. Rank and privilege of every creditor is to be regarded, and in Quebec that of unpaid vendor ceases on delivery of goods sold; no dividend to be paid to any creditor holding security until the amount for which he shall rank is established. Subsequent to assignment, no lien may be created by an execution; costs to be subject to the law of the Province. A creditor holding security must put a specified value thereon; assignee may assume the same, or allow it to be retained. If the security is on realty or shipping, the transfer to be subject to previous liens, and after arrangement with holders of subsequent liens. On the filing of the secured claim, decision as to the assumption of security to be come to by cred-

itors or inspectors at first meeting, they finding by assignees. Claims due at the time of proving to rank upon the estate, but no claim to be ranked upon more than once. Oath of creditor may be required as to non-payment. Claims to rank upon the estate by which the debts they represent were contracted. Allowance may be made to the insolvent by the creditors, and shall be inserted in the dividend sheet. Costs in suits after assignment are not to rank on the estate, but those incurred previously to be added to the original debt. Clerks, &c., to be collocated by privilege for three months' arrears of wages, and two months' unexpired term of engagement; for any other claim as ordinary creditors, they may be called on to serve out the two months with an assignee. Notice of dividend to be given, and uncontested dividends to be paid after eight days. Under order of the inspectors, claims may be contested by the assignee. Dividends may be reserved for creditors who have not filed their claims, but if not claimed before, must go to other creditors with last dividend. Objections to claims and dividends to be filed with the assignee; three days allowed claimant to answer; case to be heard two days thereafter by the judge, and judgment rendered. Costs of contestation on behalf of the estate or the general interest may be ordered to be paid out of the estate by creditors and inspectors. If there be property of the insolvent under seizure at the time of the assignment, the sale is to be proceeded with, unless stayed by order of the judge; if the sale is proceeded with, the balance of the proceeds, after payment of privileged creditors, to be paid over to the assignee. Dividends unclaimed are to remain in the bank for three years and then to be paid over to the Government, but may be claimed by the person entitled at any time. By leave of the judge any balance after payment of all claims is to be paid to the insolvent. Notice of meeting or application may be given pending the legal delay. Notice of meetings is to be given for two weeks in the *Official Gazette*, and also by mail. Questions are to be decided by majority of votes in number and value, unless otherwise provided; if number and value do not agree, the judge to decide. At first meeting, if called for ordering of affairs generally, although not mentioned in notice, creditors may vote upon all matters not specially excepted. Claims attested under oath are to be held proved, but in case of attestation must be supported by other evidence. Affidavits required may be sworn before the usual officials. A creditor holding security may surrender it to the assignee, or may set a value upon it, the debt then to be deemed unsecured only to the extent of the balance. The law of set-off is to apply to claims and proceedings in insolvency. Except when otherwise provided, one day's notice, and one more for each fifteen miles' distance, suffices in service of process. The judge is to have the ordinary powers as to commissions for examination of witnesses. Any person in Canada may be summoned to testify. Processes may be validly served in any part of Canada in the ordinary manner, return to be made under oath. A person failing to appear may be punished; if in another Province a certificate of default may be transmitted to the courts there—certificate and copy of process to be evidence. No certificate of default to be transmitted unless expenses have been tendered. In contestations and applications, facts to be set forth in detail and in plain language. Foreign discharges do not bar debts contracted in Canada. Amendments of pleadings are subject to ordinary rules of procedure. The death of an insolvent does not affect proceedings; heirs and administrators are liable only as such. Costs are chargeable if a certain order, and on certain property specified. The judge may order letters addressed to the insolvent to be delivered to the assignee to be by him opened in the presence of the clerk or prothonotary of the court. Causes of disqualification of a judge are the same as in civil matters in the several Provinces; if a judge be disqualified, the judge in the adjoining county or district is to act. In Quebec, subject to a reference to the Judge the Prothonotary acts instead of the Judge in his absence. In Quebec, rules of practice and tariff of fees are to be made forthwith, as rules of practice and tariff of fees of the Superior Court are made. In the other Provinces, rules and regulations are to be fixed by the proper courts. Present rules and tariff of fees to continue until others are made. Assignee is subject to the jurisdiction of the court; and obedience to the order of the court may be enforced In Quebec, every trader is to register his marriage contract, if not already registered, within three months, and every person becoming a trader, to register such contract within thirty days; in default estate is not to be affected by its provisions. An insolvent imprisoned may apply to the Judge for his discharge; thereupon the Judge may examine the insolvent, or cause him to be examined. If it appears to the Judge that the debtor has made an assignment, and that he has not been guilty of fraud, the Judge shall order his discharge; but 7 days notice must be previously given to the Plaintiff and to the Assignee. Minutes of the examination are to be kept, and a copy delivered to the Assignee; postponement may be granted for cause shown. In case of subsequent arrest, debtor is to be discharged on producing previous discharge, but imprisonment under this Act is not to be interfered with. In Quebec, judgment may be inscribed for revision as from a final judgment of the Superior Court. In Ontario, appeal lies to the Superior Courts of Common Law or the Court of Chancery, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, to the Supreme Court; in Manitoba, to the Court of Queen's Bench, or to any Judge of the said Courts respectively. Any appeal to a single judge may be referred to a full Court. Proceedings must be adopted, and security given within eight days. If appeal is not proceeded with, the record is to be returned to the court below, and costs awarded. Dividend to be reserved pending contestation of a claim or sheet. Gratuitous contracts and contracts injurious to creditors, within three months of insolvency are presumed to be fraudulent. Contracts by a debtor unable to meet his engagements within 30 days before assignment or attachment, with a person ignorant of his inability are voidable, but such person may be protected from loss: Contracts made with intent to defraud creditors, with the knowledge of the person contracting are

void. Fraudulent preferential sales, deposits, pledges or transfers of property may be recovered; fraud is presumed, if the transaction takes place within 30 days of insolvency. Payments within 30 days of insolvency to a person having reasons to believe the payer insolvent, are void, but any valuable security given up in consideration is to be restored. Transfer of a debt made in contemplation of insolvency is void as regards estate of insolvent, but the purchaser may rank instead of the original creditor. Any person purchasing goods on credit, obtaining advances or inducing persons to become security, knowing himself or those for whom he acts to be insolvent, and with intent to defraud, and not paying debts so incurred, is liable to imprisonment for not more than two years; provided he be charged with such fraud, and found guilty thereof. In any such case, plaintiff shall be bound to prove the fraud charged; judgment to be pronounced forthwith, but to be subject to ordinary revision. Assignees are agents within the meaning of the Act respecting larceny; other provisions of the 76th Section of that Act apply. An assignee making a wilful misstatement in a certificate is liable to imprisonment for not more than three years. The following Acts by insolvents are misdemeanors, punishable, unless otherwise provided, by imprisonment for not more than three years:—Not fully discovering or not delivering property, books and papers; removing property; not denouncing false claims; preparing false schedule; withholding books and papers; falsifying books; stating fictitious losses; disposing of goods not paid for within 3 months preceding attachment or assignment. Offences are triable in the same manner as other offences of the same degree, in the Provinces where committed. Creditors taking consideration for granting discharge or ranking for a sum not due forfeit treble value of consideration or sum improperly ranked for. An insolvent receiving money and not handing the same to the assignee, may be ordered to do so by the judge, and may be imprisoned for disobedience. Deeds of assignment and transfer, or, in Quebec, authentic copies, and an authenticated copy of the appointment of the assignee, is evidence. 1 p. c. of the proceeds of the sale of real property in Quebec is to be paid to the Sheriff, for the Building and Jury Fund. Duty on proceedings may, under the Act respecting Court Houses and Gaols in L. C., be imposed by the G. in C. Provisions to apply to incorporated companies, not herein excepted, subject to following modifications:—48 hours notice to be given of the application for a writ of attachment; Judge may order the Official Assignee to make inquiry. Thereupon officers of the Company shall exhibit the books thereof to the Assignee, and give all required information; refusal to be contempt of Court. Company to hold property in trust after service of order. Meeting of creditors may be called as ordered by the Judge, at which the affairs of the Company may by resolution be ordered to be wound up. Resolution to be submitted to the Judge. Judge may confirm, reject or modify the resolutions, and may order the issue of a writ of attachment, or may suspend the same. Judge may appoint a Receiver. Receiver to account for all moneys received. Another meeting shall be called within six months. Further delay, not exceeding six months may be granted. If the demands are then unsatisfied, the Judge shall order the estate to be wound up. But the Judge may cancel his orders, and take other steps as circumstances may require. The officers of the Company may be examined, and are subject to same penalties for not answering as ordinary insolvents. Remuneration of assignee and receiver is to be fixed by the Judge. Company may make an assignment pending any delay granted. The Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 and amendments, and Acts of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, are continued to 1st Sept., 1875, and then repealed, saving certain matters and proceedings specified. Procedure under this Act to apply and supersede that under the said Acts. Securities to remain valid. Certain provisions of the Insolvent Act of 1869 specified to apply to insolvents in Manitoba, until 1st Sept., 1875. Court and Judge in the said provisions mean the Court of Q. B. or a Judge thereof.

BANKS.

Chap. 17—Forbids Banks to purchase or deal in their own stocks, except to realize on shares held for security of pre-existing and matured debt. The item 10 on the liabilities side of return is to read—"Due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom;" and a new item (No. 18) is added to the Assets' side, shewing the direct or indirect liabilities to the Bank of the Directors or the firms in which they are interested.

USURY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chap. 18—Allows any rate of interest to be taken in New Brunswick except by Banks and Incorporated Cos. Remedies and liabilities arising out of past transactions are saved.

DAMAGES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Chap. 19—No damages are recoverable on bills of exchange hereafter drawn on any person in the Dominion or Newfoundland, and they are limited to 2½ p. c. upon other bills.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

Chap. 20—Only companies incorporated by the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, or the Dominion, or established according to the laws of Great Britain, or a foreign country, can obtain a Dominion license,—the rights of companies incorporated in any Province to do business therein being saved. With those exceptions none may do business without license from the Minister of Finance, renewable year by year and expiring on each 31st March. Dominion companies must deposit $50,000 of securities with the R. G. before issue of license, other companies $100,000, the former in Dominion or Provincial securities, British companies in British, and United States companies in those of the U. S., rated at the market value at the time of deposit, depreciation to be made good from time to time. Companies may deposit a larger sum, which is only to be with-

drawn upon leave of the G. G. on report of the Treasury Board. Whenever it is ascertained that the assets of a company in Canada are less than its liabilities, then the necessary further deposit may be exacted. Interest is to be handed over to the companies as it accrues, while the deposit is unimpaired, unless orders to the contrary are served on M. of F. or R. G. The charter must also be filed with the M. of F. and a power of attorney, stating the head office in the Dominion of the company, and the chief officer empowered to accept service of process for it with a statement of its affairs at last annual sitting. Duplicate to be filed in one of the Superior Courts of the Province; in Quebec, with the prothonotary of the Superior Court of the District. When agent or agency is changed a new power must be filed. Notice must be given in the *Canada Gazette* and one other paper for 4 weeks of the issue of such license, and of the discontinuance of business. The M. of F. must publish in the *Gazette* quarterly a statement of all companies licensed and deposits, and for 4 weeks of any new company licensed, with amount of its deposits, and of any which have withdrawn. Any person or company issuing a policy without such deposit of securities, charter, power, &c., and issue of license, is subject to a penalty of $1,000, half to the informer and half to the crown. In case of non-payment within a month, the party is liable to six months imprisonment. If a company fail to keep deposits good, or to pay within 60 days an undisputed claim, or one on which judgment has been obtained so that the deposit is liable to be reduced below the proper amount, and notice given to the M. of F., the license is forfeited, but may be renewed if the claim is paid or deposit made good within 60 days. In case of such failures to pay and notice given, the company is deemed insolvent and the deposits may be applied to the payment of all claims against the Company, of Canadian policy holders. If the amount of policy be payable on proof of loss, notice may not be given to the M. of F. till after 60 days. The court having jurisdiction is to appoint an assignee and call upon the company to furnish a statement of its affairs. Holders of policies not fallen in shall be entitled to the return of a portion of the premiums paid proportionate to the unexpired term, such sums ranking with the amounts due for losses. The securities in the hands of the R. G. are to be sold and proceeds distributed after paying expenses. But claims against the company for losses happening pending proceedings or through insufficiency of deposit are not barred. A company withdrawing from business must reinsure its Canadian policy holders and furnish a list of those not so re-insured, or who have not surrendered policies, to the M. of F with the notice of withdrawal. 3 months notice must be given in the *Canada Gazette* of its intended withdrawal and application for return of its securities, calling on any one to file opposition, if they desire to do so. If the other assets of the company are found sufficient, the securities may then be released or such portion of them retained as may be necessary to meet claims, and subsequently released from time to time as such claims are paid, which may be done by the Co. after withdrawal. No fire policy can be granted for over three years. Annual statements of the affairs of Canadian companies certified upon the oath of one of the principal officers of the company must be furnished to the M. of F. in each January, and of the Canadian business of other companies, under penalty of $500 for each violation, and $100 per mo. for contumacies and suspension or withdrawal of license. The G. in C. may appoint a superintendent of insurance, to have charge of and report upon insurance business under the M. of F. and carry into effect this Act. He must also visit and inspect the head office of each company at least once a year, making an annual report to the Minister, to be laid before Parliament. In case he deem it necessary he may so report to the Minister, who may order him to make a special inspection and report. He may examine the officer's reports under oath. If he reports the assets of the Co insufficient, and if the Minister, after hearing the Co., concurs in the report, the G. in C. may, on his report, suspend or cancel its license, giving notice thereof in the Canada *Gazette*. Neither the superintendent nor any one in his employ may be interested in any Co. The salary of the Superintendent is to be $1,000, and towards defraying the expenses of the office the Cos. shall pay $3,000 per annum, to be assessed on the gross premiums obtained. A fee of $10 may be exacted on filing documents; for charge of attorney, &c., $5; for license, $5; renewal, $2; annual statement, $5.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Chap. 21.—The powers of the Superintendent are extended to Life Ins. Cos., and the M. of F. may call upon them for such returns as he may deem necessary. In estimating their financial condition, their securities shall be calculated at 5 per cent. No Co. having obtained a license before the passing of the Act need make any new deposit before its expiring, March 31, 1876.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Chap. 22.—The railway from Halifax to Pictou, from St. John to Shediac, from Riviere du Loup to Moncton and Painsec to Truro constitute the Intercolonial Railway, and are vested in Her Majesty, to be under the control of the M. P. W. Lands acquired, but not now needed, for these railways may be disposed of.

NORTHERN RAILWAY LIEN.

Chap. 23.—The Government lien for £475,000 on the Northern Railway, is to be released if the Co. pay the Government £103,000 before 1st April, 1876, or within such further delay, not exceeding 6 months, as the Government may grant. But the second and third preference bonds held by the Government, are to rank in any re-adjustment of the capital.

RAILWAYS.

Chap. 24.—Amends the General Railway Acts. Branch lines may be made to quarries, wells and springs, as provided by the Act of 1875 for mines, manufactures, &c., and powers are granted to alter by-laws. They are to be reduced to writing, and the

seal of the Co. attached. Employees forfeit $40 for breach of by-laws, and summary methods may be used to prevent their infraction. None are in force till approved by the G. in C. Notice of them is given to employees by the delivery of copies to other Co.s using the line by painting or posting printed copies on a board at the stations. A warrant of possession of lands, &c., shall not be granted upon affidavits of the immediate need of possession (under 31 V. c. 68, s. 9, subs. 25 (until 10 days' notice of application has been given to the owner or party having power to convey them, or who would suffer damage, nor till after security is given for more (in the judge's opinion) than the value, costs to go against the Co., unless they tender more than is awarded.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Chap. 25.—Railway Cos. must furnish annual returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure, in the form supplied by the Act, as well as the details furnished to shareholders, to the M. P. W. within 3 mos. of the end of their financial year. This to be signed by the Chief Officer in Canada and the person responsible for the correctness of returns. If the Co's accounts are made up half yearly the return must be so made. A Co. in default is liable to a fine of $10 per day. Traffic returns are to be made weekly and sent in within 7 days and posted for 7 days in the most public room of the Co's head office, under a like penalty. Making false returns is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment—the former not to exceed $250. The returns are to be laid before Parliament, but are privileged communications which may not be used in any court.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Chap. 26—The right of any parties to or over the places within the Dominion where such telegraphs may be laid are saved. The Cos. must obtain their consent except as provided. Plans of works are to be deposited with the M. of M. and F., and not proceeded with until approved, except in cases of emergency. If constructed without such approval the Dept. may state or remove them. The Cos. may issue lights and signals to be approved by the Department. Any work, buoy, or sea mark abandoned by the Co. or allowed to decay, may be removed by the Dept. The Co. must pay for any work done by the Dept., the amt. being recoverable like any penalty. With consent of the G. in C. the Co. may appropriate for telegraph use only, any land covered by water belonging to the Dominion, and may acquire lands from any Province; also from corporations or individuals, and when these and the Co. cannot agree the latter can take an area of not more than five acres under the Railway Act. The plan and survey must be approved by the G. in C. The usual provisions are made with respect to priority of messages. No company not incorporated under this Act or previous or future Acts of Canada or existing Acts of Provinces, may lay a cable connecting two Provinces or extending beyond the Dominion; but the business of existing lines may be carried on till a Co. within the provisions of the Act is incorporated, and in the opinion of the G. in C., able to offer reasonable facilities for the transmission of marine telegraphic messages; and the O. in C. declaring this has been published for 3 mos. in the *Canada Gazette*. Cos. incorporated in Britain may receive a Canadian Charter by Letters Patent, on petition therefor, subject to this Act, the Letters and O. in C. being published in the *Canada Gazette*. But no privilege of landing or using a cable on the shores of the Dominion shall be granted to a Co. having exclusive rights to land or use such cables elsewhere—unless reciprocal right in such territory, or on such shores be granted to Canadian Cos. Nor can Cos. incorporated in Canada enter into agreements of amalgamation, consolidation of stock or interchange or transmission of messages with any persons holding such exclusive rights. Charters may be forfeited for 3 yrs. non-user, or for acquiring any such exclusive rights. The rights acquired in Prince Edward Island up to 1st July, 1873, (under any act previously passed) by the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Co., or any other are saved. And the right of the Anglo-American Co. to recover damages from Canada for loss sustained by the operation of this Act is also reserved—the proceedings to be by petition of right.

COASTING TRADE.

Chap. 27—Subjects the owner of any foreign vessel engaged in towing other vessels from port to port in Canada to a fine of $400, and the vessels to detention by the Collector of Customs till the fine is paid. But G. in C. may exempt vessels of countries who have opened their coasting trade, and of those to which Her Majesty had conceded coasting rights by treaty before the passing of the Imp. Act 32 V., c. 11.

PILOTAGE.

Chap. 28—Amends the Pilotage Act, 1873. Except as regards the St. Lawrence, ships of 250 tons are only to be exempted upon leave of the pilotage authority, approved by the G. in C.; and the exemption of steam vessels is extended to those in the trade between ports in Que., N. B., N. S., and P. E. I., or those to New York or ports north of that. A pilot endangering a ship, or life or limb of any one on board, by neglect or misfeasance, may be suspended or dismissed by the pilotage authority, whether convicted before a Court or no. But in the pilotage district of Quebec an appeal is given to the Superior Court, in accordance with 12 V., c. 114. Except in that district, the pilotage authority may appoint its own secretary and treasurer, and pay him such salary as it sees fit, subject to the approval of the G. in C. The pilotage business heretofore done in that district by the Trinity House is to be done by the Harbour Comrs.

SEAMEN'S AGREEMENTS.

Chap. 29—Extends the principal provisions of the Seamen's Act, 1873 [*see Year Book for* 1875, *p.* 163], to seamen on board vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada. It is applied to all vessels of more than 20 tons propelled by steam, and more than 50 if not employed in navigation above Quebec. Agreements may be made for two or more voyages not exceeding eight months in all. Imprisonment for desertion 4 to 12 weeks. Other penalties as in previous Act. The Act comes into force 1st January, 1876.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Chap 30—The maximum fees to be collected by Harbour Masters are—on a ship 50 tons and under, 50 cts.; of over 50, but not over 100 tons, $1; 100 to 200 tons, $1 50; 200 to 300 do., $2 50; 300 to 400 do., $3; 400 to 500 do. $3; 500 to 700 do., $4; over 700 do., $5. Harbour Masters may be appointed and fees levied, &c., at Sorel, Three Rivers, Lachine, and St. John's in Quebec. A vessel need only pay harbour fees twice in each year, and that at the 1st and 2nd ports entered during the calendar year, whatever number of ports she may visit or pass through. The Harbour Master is to see to the placing, maintaining, and taking up of the buoys in his harbour, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the M. M. F. Penalties imposed by O. in C., under said Acts, are recoverable before J. P., half to go to the Crown and half to informer, unless he be Harbour Master, then all to Crown.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Chap. 31—Vessels of more than 100 tons are to pay the duty levied for these mariners three times in the calendar year.

CAPE RACE LIGHTHOUSE TOLL.

Chap. 32—The Act of Prince Edward Island imposing this toll is repealed.

FISHERIES.

Chap 33—Salmon are not to be fished for in Ontario, Quebec, or the Restigouche, from 31st July to 1st May, nor in N. B. and N. S. from 15th Aug. to 1st March; except fly or surface fishing, is permitted from 30th April to 31st August in Ontario and Quebec, and from 1st February to 15th September in N. B. and N. S. The Acts of N. B. respecting fisheries maintained in force by 31 V., c. 60, are repealed.

CULLING TIMBER.

Chap 34.—Provides for the appointment by the G. in C. of deputy supervisors of Cullers, each of whom shall give, with two sureties, bond for $2,000 each, to ensure to benefit of persons receiving damage from their misfeasance, &c. They must take oath of office as supervisor, to be filed in the D. L. R. Certificates to cullers shall state their qualifications and what kind of culling they can best do. The G. in C. may prescribe conditions of granting licenses, appoint, regulate the No. of, and fees of cullers. Deputy supervisors must obtain certificates as well as supervisor. All their affairs are made subject to Revenue Management Acts. Cullers are to furnish themselves with necessary measures and with scribing knives and stamps to mark timber, and shall mark what they inspect with their initials and M. for merchantable; U. for merchantable quality but under size; S for second quality; T for third quality and R for rejected, the mark to be on the end of all lumber, except staves, boards, deals, lath wood and hand-spikes. They are to check and sign the entries of their work in the supervisors' books. The supervisor is to open an office in Quebec and the deputies at places appointed, to be kept open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. during navigation and usual office hours at other times. Surplus revenues collected may be applied under rules of G. in C. to support aged and infirm cullers

EXPORT DUTY.

Chap. 35—Repeals the duty on stave bolts and oak logs.

MARKING CASKS.

Chap. 36—No malt or other excisable liquors put up in Canada, may be delivered to purchasers in a cask, unless the re in marked on the bung stave its capacity in gallons and parts of a gallon, the mark to be cut or branded in letters 1½ in. in length. A cask includes all vessels made with staves and headings and bound with hoops. If any person feloniously marks a cask or delivers liquors in a falsely marked or unmarked cask, he incurs a penalty of $10 and double for any subsequent offence. The capacity is to be determined by the weight of rain water at 62° Fahrenheit, 10 lbs going to the gallon, the determination of an Inspector, or Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures or officer of I. R. to be final.

GAS INSPECTION.

Chap. 37—In testing meters air at a like pressure may be used instead of gas. Meters made to supply 25 lights or under are to be tested at the place the Inspector has his apparatus. Larger meters may be tested where used. Every maker of gas is held to contract that the supply shall be regular and sufficient and supplied under sufficient pressure; and free from excess of sulphur or ammonia in addition to the other qualities required by previous Acts. The testing place for gas provided by the undertakers must be within 100 feet of the works, and be approved by the Inspector. Apparatus must be provided for testing for excess of sulphur and ammonia, to be prescribed by O. in C. The G. in C. may make regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE NEAR PUBLIC WORKS.

Chap 38—Extends the operation of those Acts to works or mines carried by Provinces, or other corporations on undivided enterprise.

VIOLENCE, THREATS & MOLESTATION.

Chap 39—Amends the Act of 1873 on this subject. Besetting or watching a house or place of work is not an offence within the statute. A prosecution is not maintainable for conspiracy to prevent or cause an act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination unless such act is punishable under this or some other statute, nor can a person be punished otherwise than as therein directed. Trade combination is defined to be "any combination between masters and workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman in, or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service." Act includes a default, breach, or omission.

LARCENY OF TIMBER.

Chap 40—Makes more stringent provisions for the punishment of persons taking possession of timber which has been adrift and appropriating it and defacing the marks. The presence on a stick of timber, &c., of a registered trade mark is *prima facie* evidence that it belongs to the person or Co.

who have registered it, and throws the burthen of proof on the person in possession that he came himself by it. Any constable or peace officer having reason to suspect timber is detained in any saw mill, yard, barn or raft without the consent of the owner, is authorized to search the same and ascertain.

GAMING HOUSES.

Chap. 41—On the report of the Chief Constable, or person acting as such, in any city or town, the Police Commissioners Mayor, or Police Magistrate, may, by order in writing, authorize such person to enter any place by force which he suspects to be a gaming-house, and search the same, and arrest persons found therein, and seize the tables and instruments of gaming, and moneys and securities there. Cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming used in playing unlawful games, found in such place, are evidence, until the contrary is shewn, that the place is a gaming-house, and these may be destroyed by order of the magistrate, &c. Persons who obstruct the entry of the officers into such place are liable to a penalty of $100, or six months' hard labour. If a place be found fitted with bolts or other obstructions to hinder the entrance of the officers, or means of giving the alarm to enable people present to retire, or for secreting instruments of gaming, this is *prima facie* evidence that it is a gaming-house. The mayor, magistrate, &c., may compel any of the persons arrested in such house to give evidence, or be imprisoned for contempt, &c.; and if they make a full disclosure they are freed, upon certificate to that effect, from all penalties.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN TRANSIT

Chap. 42—Horses, cattle, swine, &c., in any cars or vessel in transit, may not be confined therein for more than 24 hours in succession without being unladen for rest, water, and feed for five hours, unless in case of emergency, and this whether the journey was begun in the United States or Canada. During such rest they are to be properly fed and watered by the owner or person in charge, or, be failing, by the R. R. Co., at his expense, the Co. having a lien on the cattle, &c., for the expense. The Co. must at the same time clean the cars, and litter with sawdust or sand, except during frost. When proper space and opportunity for rest and food and water are given in the car or vessel, the cattle, &c., need not be unladen. Any R. R. Co., or owner or master of a vessel failing to comply with the law, is liable to a penalty of $100 for each offence. Any constable or peace officer having reason to suspect a violation of the law, may enter upon any premises, vehicle, or vessel to ascertain, and any person hindering him in such examination is liable to a penalty of $5 to $10, with costs, or imprisonment in default for 30 days. These penalties not to exclude actions for damages. Prosecutions must be commenced within one month, and may be heard before J. P. under 32, 33 V., c. 31—penalties to belong to the Crown.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Chap. 43.—The right of the judge to sentence offenders of 16 years or under to the reformatory prison is given in all cases unless the sentence be for 5 yrs. or over, when he must go to the penitentiary, and no sentence to the reformatory may be for less than 2 yrs.

PENITENTIARIES.

Chap 44.—Substitutes a new for the old Penitentiaries Acts. The principal changes are the placing all under the control of the Minister of Justice, and replacing the old board of Directors by a single Inspector, who is an officer of the Department of Justice with a salary of $2000 per an. besides travelling expenses. He must inspect the institutions under his charge twice a year, and oftener if required by the Minister, to whom he must report monthly, and must audit the accts. monthly. He is made a J. P. throughout the Dominion. He makes rules and regulations for the Penitentiaries subject to the Minister. He makes an annual report to the Minister before the 1st February in each year. Whenever he finds any defects or mismanagement he is to report on them to the Minister forthwith. The rules for the labour of convicts are enacted. They are to be kept (unless incapacitated) at hard labour, of a kind determined by the Warden, 10 hours each day except Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Day, and days proclaimed, or designated by the Inspector, the Roman Catholics being also exempt upon festival days of obligation. If of exemplary conduct, they may be permitted to work over hours at rates fixed by the Inspector, the amount so earned being paid to their family if they desire it, or retained to be paid to them on their discharge. They may be employed at work under the control of the government or for the benefit of persons contracting for it.

SPEEDY TRIALS.

Chap 45.—In cases where a person is tried with his own consent by a judge without a jury, any question of law may, in Ontario, be reserved for the decision of the judges of one of the Superior Courts as heretofore points were reserved by the Sessions. Trials of this kind may be held although the court and grand jury are sitting. If one of 2 or more prisoners elects to be tried summarily, but one or more demand a jury trial, all may be sent before the court, as if the act for speedy trials were not in force.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Chap 46.—A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the central prison may be detained in the common gaol till a central prison bailiff or other authorized person come to demand him. If the gaol physician certify he is too weak for hard labour he may be so detained till he is fit, and the time of such detention in either case shall be reckoned as part of his sentence.

SPEEDY TRIALS IN ONTARIO.

Chap 47.—Persons charged before a police or stipendiary magistrate in Ontario with an offence triable before the Quarter Sessions may, with their consent be summarily tried before the magistrate. Proceedings are to be as before county judge, &c., under 32—33 V., c. 32. Convictions are not to be quashed for want of form, or the warrant of commitment be void, if it be therein stated that the offender is convicted and there have been a good conviction. A

certificate of dismissal from the magistrate saves the party from further prosecution. If under this or the previous acts, election of a jury trial has been made and is stated in the warrant of commitment for trial or in the depositions, then proceedings under 32 and 33 V., c. 35, need not be taken. The magistrate may in his discretion decline to proceed summarily.

PETTY OFFENCES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 48—Repeals the first ten sections of Chap. 147 Rev. Stat. of N. S., as inconsistent with criminal laws in Canada, passed in 1869.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chap. 49.—An Act was passed during the last session of Parliament amending and consolidating the laws respecting the N.-W. Territories. The Territories of Rupert's Land and N.W. Territory, except Manitoba, to form these territories; Lt. G. to be appointed by G. in C. to act under instructions of Sec. of State or by O. in C. A council of five persons to be appointed by G. in C. to aid Lt Govr., of which a majority shall be a quorum Seat of Govt. to be fixed and changed by G. in C. Salary of Lt. Govr. to be $7,000; Council, $1 000 each, and Clerk and Secy. $1,800, besides travelling allowances, to be fixed by G. in C. All existing laws continued until otherwise ordered. Lt. Govr and Council may make Ordinances for Taxation for local and municipal purposes; Property and civil rights in the territories; administration of justice, including maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and procedure in civil matters, but judges to be appointed by G. in C.; Public health, licensing of inns, &c., landmarks and boundaries, cemeteries, cruelty to animals, game, injury to public morals, nuisances, police, roads, highways and bridges, protection of timber, gaols and lock-up houses, and generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature; the imposition of punishment, by fine or penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any of their ordinances, but no ordinance so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of any act of the Parliament of Canada, applicable or in force in the said territories; nor shall any penalty be imposed exceeding $100. Every such ordinance to be sent within 10 days after passings to the Govr. Genl., and may be disallowed by him within two years. All such ordinances and O. in C. to be laid before Parliament as soon as can be conveniently done. G. in C. may apply Acts, &c. of Canada to N.-W. Territories by proclamation. Whenever any electorial district is established, Lt. Govr. and Council or Assembly may pass ordinances to raise taxes for local and municipal purposes. Whenever any electorial district shall have 1,000 inhabitants, it may be erected into a municipal corporation, and the power of taxation for municipal purposes shall then be vested in that corporation, but taxation for local purposes shall remain with Lt. Gov. and Council. When any system of taxation shall be adopted, all necessary ordinances respecting education may be passed by Lt. G. and C., provided always that a majority of the ratepayers of any district, or other subdivision, may establish such schools as they may think fit; and the minority may establish separate schools—ratepayers only to be liable for such assessments as they may impose on themselves. Proclamations or orders printed in the *Canada Gazette*, or by Queen's Printer at Ottawa, or Printer to Government of Manitoba, or Govt. of N. W. Territories, shall be considered in force. Whenever any district not exceeding 1,000 square miles in area contains a population of 1,000 adults, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians, the Lieut.-Govr. shall, by proclamation, erect such district into an electoral district, by a name and with boundaries to be declared in proclamation, and such district shall be entitled to elect a member to Council or Assembly, and the Lieut.-Govr. shall cause a writ to be issued, and shall by proclamation prescribe the necessary forms and powers for the holding such election. All *bona fide* male residents and householders of adult age, not being aliens or unenfranchised Indians, having resided in the district for twelve months previous to election, shall be entitled to vote, or may be elected. When the population increases to 2,000 voters, a writ shall be issued for the election of a second member. When the number of elected members amounts to 21, the Council shall cease, and the members so elected shall constitute the Legislative Assembly of the N. W. Territories, and all powers vested in the Council shall be vested in them. The number of members shall not exceed 21, and the seats shall not be held for more than two years. Whenever any person dies intestate in N. W. Territories his real estate shall pass 1st to his lineal descendants and those claiming by or under them; 2nd to his father; 3rd to his mother; and 4th to his collateral relatives. If he leave several descendants in direct line of descent, of equal degree of consanguinity, the inheritance shall descend to such persons in equal parts. If one or more of his children be living, and one or more dead, the children of the dead shall inherit the equal shares which would have fallen to their parents, and this same rule shall apply through all degrees of consanguinity. In case an intestate die without lawful descendants, the estate shall go to his father, except the inheritance came on the part of his mother, when it shall revert to her if living, or, if not, to the father during his lifetime, and then to the brothers and sisters; but if there be no brothers and sisters, the inheritance to go to the father. If there be no heir in the family, then the estate shall go first to the brothers and sisters of the father if living, or to their descendants, or failing them to the brothers and sisters of the mother, or their descendants except that if the estate came by the mother's side it shall revert first to her brothers and sisters and their descendants. If it came by neither father nor mother then both sides shall share alike. Relatives of half-blood and their descendants shall inherit equally with those of full blood, unless the inheritance came by descent, devise or gift of some one of the intestate's ancestors, in which case those not of the blood of such ancestor shall be excluded In case of failure of heirs, estate to go to next of kin according to English law. Co-heirs shall be tenants in common in proportion to their respective rights. Posthumous heirs to inherit the same as others. Illegitimate children excluded. Dower of a widow not

to be affected by any of these provisions.

Aliens may acquire and devise real estate within the territories. Lands may lie in grant, and deeds of grant may be executed and delivered attested by one witness, and the execution duly proved on oath for the purpose of registration. Feoffment, other than by deed shall be void at law. Corporations may hold and convey land in the same manner as an individual. Enrolment or registration shall not be necessary to make a deed of conveyance or sale valid.

Any person may devise or bequeath all his real or personal estate, after he shall be 21 years old a will to be valid must be in writing, signed by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and such witnesses shall attest and subscribe the will in presence of testator, and no other publication is required. Subsequent incompetency of a witness shall not affect validity of a will. An executor may be a witness; a devise or legacy to a witness shall be void but witness may prove validity of will notwithstanding such devise. No will to be revoked except by marriage or by another will or codicil, or by destroying of will by testator. When no limitation is expressed, the estate shall pass in fee simple. The real estate of any married woman, owned by her at the time of her marriage, or acquired in any manner by her during her coverture, and all the rents and profits thereof, shall be held and enjoyed by her for separate use, free from any estate or claims of her husband during her lifetime, and her receipt alone shall be a discharge for any rents or profits, and she shall be liable for any contract made respecting it, as if she were a femme sole. All wages and personal earnings of a married woman shall be hers absolutely free from the debts or dispositions of her husband, and may be disposed of without her husband's consent; no order for protection shall be necessary with respect to such earnings, and the possession of any personal property of any married woman by her husband, shall not render it liable for his debts. A married woman may make deposits of money and withdraw the same in her own name, and her receipt shall be a legal discharge to such bank. But these provisions shall not give validity to any deposit or investment of moneys of the husband to defraud his creditors. A husband shall not be liable for debts contracted by a wife before marriage, nor for any debts contracted by her in pursuit of any separate employment, or in respect of any of her own contracts. A married woman may sue in her own name for the recovery of any separate property, and she may be sued separately from her husband, for any separate debts or engagements she has contracted. Registrar of Deeds for N.-W. Territories may be appointed by Govr. to hold office during pleasure, to reside and keep his office at such place as shall be appointed by G. in C. He shall register all deeds, &c., relating to lands in any part of N.-W. Ter., which have been laid out and surveyed by the Crown; G. in C. may order a salary not to exceed $2,000, to be paid to him; Lt. Govr. and C. shall fix the fees for registration, which shall be collected by registrar and, first verified on oath, paid over quarterly to the Lt. G. on an account of Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Govr. may appoint a Sheriff for N.-W. Territories, to hold office during pleasure, whose salary shall not exceed $1,200. Lt. Govr. shall (subject to orders of G.) have the local disposition of the Police Force for N.-W. Territories. He may appoint Justices of the Peace, for the Territories, and he and the Council may, from time to time, set apart judicial districts in any portion of the territory, and may alter or extend its limits. Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction shall be held in the said territories, and in every judicial district where formed, at such periods and places as the Lt. Govr. may order. There shall be a Clerk for every such court, appointed by the G., whose salary shall not exceed $500. G. may appoint, not to exceed three, Stipendiary Magistrates within the territories, who shall reside at such places as shall be fixed by G. in C.; such magistrates to have jurisdiction throughout the N.-W. Territories and to exercise magisterial, judicial or other functions pertaining to justices of the peace or two of them, and to preside over such courts, as shall be from time to time assigned to them. The Chief Justice or any Judge of Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba with any one of these magistrates as an associate, shall have authority to hold a court and to determine any charge for offence committed within the territories in cases where the maximum punishment does not exceed 5 years imprisonment, without a jury; in cases where it does exceed such term, but is not punishable with death, either without a jury or with a jury of 6, at option of accused. In cases where the punishment is death with a jury of eight, every such court to be a court of record. Imprisonment for two years or more may be in N.W. Territories or in Manitoba Penitentiary. Lt.-Gov. and C. may make ordinances respecting calling of juries, but no Grand Jury shall be summoned in N.W. Territories. Returns shall be made twice a year by all Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Judges, shewing all trials and proceedings had before him during the six months preceding. Appeal may be made by any person convicted of an offence punishable by death, to Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba; the mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and C. Any Stipendiary Magistrate or Chief Justice or Judge shall have power to commit to gaol in Manitoba, for trial by Queen's Bench there, any person charged with an offence punishable by death or imprisonment in penitentiary, and the laws and procedure of said Province shall apply to the trial of such person, except that the punishment awarded shall be according to laws in force in N.W. Territories; and the sentence may be carried into effect either in the Province or the Territories. If any convict is ordered to be conveyed to the gaol or penitentiary in Manitoba, the gaoler or warden or constable in charge shall have the same power as if his imprisonment were ordered by a competent Court in Manitoba. Where a gaol or other place of confinement is too remote, the convict may be kept in custody of the N.W. Police Force, with or without hard labour, as may be determined by the Judge or Magistrate before whom he was tried. The G. in C. may cause gaols or lock-ups to be built in any part of the Territories, and confinement in these shall be held lawful and valid. Lt.-Gov. may supply

absence of officers required to carry out any Act of Parliament of Canada.

Every Stipendiary Magistrate of the said Territories, and the Chief Justice or Judge of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, shall have power in civil cases, in a summary way, when the claim does not exceed $500, if for a wrong or grievance, or $1,000 for a debt or contract, in all other cases, if neither party demands a jury; in a summary way; but if a jury is demanded, with a jury of 6. But no action for any gambling debt, or for any intoxicating liquor, shall be taken cognizance of by any Magistrate or Judge. Every judgment shall be pronounced openly in Court as soon as may be after the hearing of the case, except in any case where the Stip. Mag is not prepared to pronounce judgment *instanter*; he may postpone judgment, and name a subsequent day and hour for its delivery, at the Clerk's office, in writing, and the Clerk may read the judgment at that time, and it shall be as effectual as if rendered in Court. Execution of judgment shall be carried into effect as Lt.-Gov. and Council shall prescribe, or as in Manitoba. Appeal may lie to Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. Mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and Council.

Manufacture of intoxicating liquor except by special permission of G. in C. is prohibited, and its importation to be sold or bartered, except by special permission in writing of Lt. Gov., and any such liquor shall be absolutely forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of customs or excise, or any constable or other duly qualified person wheresoever found; and on complaint made, any judge or magistrate may on the evidence of one credible witness, order the said liquor to be seized or destroyed any may issue a search warrant as in case of stolen goods and may cause them to be destroyed and all stills, packages, &c., in which they are stored, or manufactured, and the person in whose possession any of them are found may be condemned to pay a penalty of not less than $50 or more than $100 and costs of prosecution. One-half of penalty to belong to Her Majesty, the other to the prosecutor. Any person who manufactures or imports intoxicating liquors except with the special permission aforesaid or on whose premises such shall be found, shall be liable to the fine of not less than $50, or more than $200, one half to go to the informer. Any person who has in his possession any article acquired by the sale of any intoxicant shall pay for each offence not less than $50 nor more than $200, one half to go to the informer. Every article or commodity bought or exchanged by any person for any intoxicant shall be forfeit to Her Majesty, and shall be seized. Any person who refuses or neglects to help any constable or duly authorised person in the execution of this duty or gives false information or knowingly refuses to give information shall be subject to a penalty of from $50 to $100 dollars. Intoxicating liquor and intoxicants shall mean all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, fermented or compounded liquors or intoxicating fluids, opium or any preparation thereof, and any intoxicating drug, tobacco or tea mixed or compounded with opium or other intoxicating substance whether solid or liquid. Penalties under these provisions may be recovered with costs by summary conviction on evidence of one credible witness before any judge or magistrate, who shall on payment, pay the informer his share. In case of non-payment the judge or magistrate may levy by distress or sale, or commit the person convicted to a gaol or lock-up for a period of not exceeding 6 mos. unless the penalty and costs be sooner paid. A second offence shall be punishable with a fine of from 200 to 400 dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed 6 months. Want of form shall not invalidate any process under this Act, so long as the same is according to the true intent of the Act. Liquors brought in by special permission of Lt. Gov. are subject to excise and customs laws of Canada if they exceed one gallon. Nothing in this Act to affect provisions of Act 37 V., c. 21. Acts in Schedule A of that Act repealed except as affects any duty accrued, right acquired or penalty incurred. Acts in Schedule B to be in force in N. W. Territories, but Acts not mentioned in it, not to apply unless made applicable by Parliament of Canada. Act to come in force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of G. in C. and to be known as N. W. Territories Act.

DOMINION LANDS ACTS, (BRITISH COLUMBIA.)

Chap. 51—Extends the Dominion Lands Acts to all lands in B. C. to which the Government of Canada is or may become entitled.

LAND CLAIMS IN MANITOBA.

Chap. 52—The squatters claims to lands in Manitoba are to be recognized if there were actual peaceable possession on the 15th July, 1870, instead of 8th March, 1869.

Chap 53—Provision is made in respect of completing land claims in Man. for the appointment of Comrs., who are to consider all cases under the previous chapter and those having concessions from the H. B. Co., and report the evidence and their opinions respecting the persons entitled to letters patent. They are to sit at the same places as the county courts for each county, —3 mos. notice being given, claims may be put in by person or attorney and evidence given *viva voce* or by affidavits. Certificates of the H. B. C., or their chief factor, or the chief clerk of the Executive Council of Man. or certified copies of documents in their possession are to be received as evidence. Claimants and parties interested as well as others may be summoned and examined as witnesses and compelled to produce books and documents. Interrogatories may be served on and answered by parties whose depositions are put in and commissioners issued to examine witnesses not resident in Manitoba. Claims must be sworn to before they are entertained, and a month's notice to adverse party given. The Surveyor General is to make a list of all these lands and the persons occupying them, copies of which are to be posted up in the County Courts and Registrar's offices 3 mos before the hearing. The Comrs. are to decide according to justice and equity without reference to strict rules of law or legal evidence, but may make such rules as to form and proceedings as they deem necessary. No letters patent are to issue until 3 mos. after the receipt of the Comrs. report and meantime the Comrs. may order a rehearing if cause is shewn them, and the issue will be stayed till they report anew.

SPEEDY TRIALS, MANITOBA.

Chap 54—The Act 32, 33 V., c. 35 is extended to Manitoba, the Court of Q. B., there, being included in the term Court of General Sessions, &c., and the Prothonotary to act in place of the County Attorney or Clerk of the Peace.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMRS. AND TRINITY HOUSE.

Chap. 55—Abolishes the Trinity House, Quebec, after 1st Jany., 1876 and transfers its powers and property to the Harbour Comrs.; delivery to be made within 8 days thereafter. But the Decayed Pilot's Fund is to be transferred to the Corporation of Pilots, who are to account annually therefore to the M. M. F. The members of the Harbour Comrs. elected by the Quebec and Levis Board of Trade, and shipowners and shipowners go out on the 1st Jany. and thereafter it will consist of 9 members. 5 appointed by the Crown, 1 each by the Board of Trade, and 2 by the shipping interest. The Chairman of the Pilot Corporation is to be a member for pilotage purposes only, 1 member to be elected on the 1st Wednesday in August last to hold office for 2 years. The services of Harbour Master and Superintendent of Pilots may be dispensed with; if retained to be paid out of the harbour revenues. By laws and actions for or against the Trinity House are continued with respect to the Harbour Comrs. They must report within the first 7 days of each year to the M. M. F.

GRAVING DOCK, QUEBEC.

Chap. 56—The G. in C. may raise on 5 p. c. debentures, a loan of $300,000 or such less sum as, with the moneys granted by the Imperial Parliament, may build a graving dock at Quebec. None of it is to be paid over to the Harbour Comrs. till the site and plans are approved by the G. in C. on the recommendation of the M. P. W. and M. M. F.; thereafter from time to time as the works progress. The Comrs. may levy tolls and duties for use of the dock subject to the approval of the G. in C., the net income to be paid over to the R. G. to be applied first in payment of interest on the loan and afterwards to form a sinking fund. If the net proceeds will not pay the interest, the Comrs. must pay out of its general revenues what will make $30,000 per annum. Ships belonging to Her Majesty or the Dominion to have precedence in the use of the dock.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Chap 57—Amends the Act incorporating the MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE; annual meeting to be held on 2nd Tuesday in Jan., each year, or if this be not a judicial day, on the next day, for election of officers. There to consist of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and 12 others. 6 councillors to retire each year. The others to remain 2 years. 30 to be a quorum at any annual or general meeting. 6 to be a quorum of council. Any resident in Montreal for 6 months carrying on banking, trade or commerce of any kind therein, to be eligible to become a member of the corporation, on the vote of three-fifths of the members present. Notices of meeting to be published a week in some newspaper in Montreal, and if a special meeting, the object to be mentioned in such notice. Majority of council may at any time call general meeting. Delegates to Dominion Board to be elected by ballot. Annual value of property held not to exceed $16,000. Act to come in force 1st May, 1875.

Chap. 58—Amends Act incorporating LEVIS BOARD OF TRADE, by adding to Levis, for the purposes of the Board, several adjoining municipalities.

Chap. 59—Incorporates BANQUE SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE:—Provisional directors, Hon. C. Wilson, L. E. A. Valois, Paul Lussier, Alexis Dubord, Edmond Gravel, Joseph Guillaume Guimond, Remain St. Jean, Ezra H. Merrill, Olivier Deguise, Chs. Fabien Vinet, George H. Dumesnil, Jean E. Lafond. Capital $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of $100 each. Chief Office in Montreal. First meeting for election of directors when $500,000 shall have been subscribed and $100,000 paid in. No of directors to be 9. Certificate of Treasury Board must be obtained in 12 months, or charter to be void. Act to be in force to 1st July, 1881.

Chap 60—Amends "LONDON & CANADA" BANK Act changing its name to "Bank of the United Provinces," extending the time for 12 mos. Provisional Directors—John M. Grover, John H. Perry, Jos. Gould, Ed. Douglas Armour, Robert Cassels, Mal. Cameron, Jas. McDougall, Wm. Darling, Chas. H. Gould and Jas. Metcalf. 1st meeting to be held when $2,000,000 shall have been subscribed and $200,000 paid in. Chief place of business—Montreal.

Chap. 61—Provides for the amalgamation of "NIAGARA DIST. BANK," and "IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA." Agreement for such amalgamation must be confirmed by shareholders of the respective banks.—Niagara Dist. Bank to be merged in the Imperial. Duplicate of indenture of union to be filed in office of Sec. of State, and notice of such filing to be published four weeks in Canada Gazette, in a Toronto newspaper, and in one in St. Catherines. Shareholders in Niag. Dist. Bank to be allotted the full value of their stock in paid-up shares of the Imp. Bank to be thereafter vested in Imp. Bank, and the Imp. Bank becomes responsible for all its liabilities.

Chap. 62—Changes the name of "IMP. BUILDING, SAVINGS & INVESTMENT CO," to "Imp. Loan & Investment Co.," continuing corporation under new name with existing rights, and property vested, and continuing also existing officers and by-laws.

Chap. 63—Incorporates "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE CO., (Limited), for the purpose of making loans on mortgage of real and personal estate, and the securities, and for investment otherwise, upon its own account, and as agents for others. Provisional Directors—Edwin Fox, Sir Harry Pilkington Burrard, Bart., Geo. A. Drummond, Gilbert Scott, Wm. Darling and John Cassie Hatton. Co may lend and advance money by loan or otherwise, on real or personal security, or securities of the Domi-

nion, or any of the Provinces, or bonds or debentures of any corporation issued under statutory authority, or stock or shares of any incorporated bank, and may acquire mortgages on real estate, real and personal securities, evidences of debt, other than stocks of incorporated Co's or debentures of corporations, and re-sell the same, with full powers to give receipts, acquittances or discharges, and to execute deeds, assignments or other instruments necessary. They are empowered to act as an agency association, on behalf of others with the same powers as for themselves. The Directors may borrow money for the Co. at such rates of interest as they may think proper, and may execute mortgage bonds, or other instruments for that purpose for sums not less than $100, but the aggregate of the sums borrowed shall not exceed the paid up capital of the Co. for the time being. The Co. may hold such real estate as is necessary for their business, or as has been mortgaged to them, but it shall be incumbent upon them to sell any such estate acquired in payment of debt, within 5 years after acquiring it. When acting as agent, the Co. may charge commission to either party. They may recover any lawful rate of interest and may receive payments on a loan by way of sinking fund. A register of all securities held must be kept and entries made in it, written 14 days after taking any such security. The capital to be $1,000,000, in $100 shares; one-half to be subscribed and ten per cent. paid in before any business can be transacted. Capital may be increased to $5,000,000. No share to be subdivided, 21 days notice be given before making any call, and no call to exceed $10 a share and at least 3 months to intervene between the calls. If a call is not paid, interest at the rate 10 per cent. may be collected on it. No transfer of shares to be made without consent of directors. No transferee to be held a member of the Co. until his name be entered in the stock register, and any arrears must be paid before such transfer is registered. Directors may reserve any portion of the shares and issue them from time to time, but such reserved shares must first be offered to members of the Co. The Co. may receive money on deposit, but these with the mortgages, bonds, &c. of the Co. must never exceed the paid up capital. Provisional directors may order stock books to be opened in London, Eng., or elsewhere, and when $200,000 shall have been subscribed and $20,000 paid in, a general meeting may be held in London, Glasgow, or Montreal, giving four weeks notice, when 7 directors shall be elected, each of whom must hold 30 shares in the Co. Directors may be increased to 15 A reserve fund of not less than 2½ per cent. of the net profits of the year must be set aside, and the residue of the profits divided as the directors shall determine. Chief office to be at Montreal. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but not unless they have paid all calls A statement in duplicate verified by oath of President, or manager, of capital stock, amount paid up, assets and liabilities, amount and nature of investments and average rate of interest therefrom, the classes of securities, extent and value of lands, &c., &c. shall be sent annually to the M. of F.

Chap. 64.—Amends Acts incorporating Gt. Western R. Co., giving power to reduce or increase No. of Directors, No. to be not less than 5—3 to be a quorum. No person to be a Director unless he hold 100 shares duly registered. Absent Directors may vote by proxy, such proxy being also a Director, and appointed in writing, but no Director to be proxy for more than two. 21 days notice to be given to each shareholder of any special meeting. Shares and stocks of other Cos. held by the Co. may be held by trustees, and such trustees shall have all the rights of shareholders. Co. may be parties to bills or notes for sums not less than $100. Lands and right of way may be acquired and held in the same way as for their main line, and it may be necessary to obtain consent of share-holders before using such powers.

Chap. 65.—Rearranges the capital of Northern Railway of Canada, consolidating enactments respecting it, enabling it to change the gauge of railway, and to amalgamate with Northern Extension Railways Co. Special genl. meeting to be called at Toronto within 6 months to extinguish ordinary share capital for price to be paid out of money to be raised by issue of new stock, on vote of two-thirds of the shareholders. New stock to be issued to amount of £500,000 stg., said stock to hold same position as share capital of Co. Directors may raise by issue of part of said stock money to discharge Govt. lien and to pay off existing share capital, or if shareholders agree to commute by exchange for new stock, to issue sufficient portion of new stock for such commutation. Residue of new stock may be issued for general purposes of the Co., but not without sanction of general meeting of Co. In case of failure to carry out arrangement for payment or commutation of present share capital within the time specified, act to be of no effect, and in that case, Co. may issue preferential stock to amt of £300,000 stg., holding the same rank and position as the lien of the Dominion held at time of passing Act; and holders of such preferential stock shall receive 6 per ct. interest out of profits of Co. before any dividends or interest on ordinary share capital. Any surplus revenue to be divided between holders of preferential and ordinary stock. Amount to discharge Govt. lien to be first charge upon such preferential stock, and the residue not to be issued without sanction of genl. meeting. All currency shares to be converted into stg. shares at the rate of £4 stg. for £5 cy. Shares not claimed within 2 years from 30th June or 31st Dec. after passing of this Act to be forfeited to this Co. In case the corporations of Toronto or Co. of Simcoe release to the Co., their shares in the stock, such release shall not affect their right to be represented on the Board. Co. to have power to change its gauge, or that of any railway leased to it or any amalgamated with it to 4ft. 8½in. wide. Northern Extension Railways declared to be works for general advantage of Canada, and permission given for Northern to amalgamate with them on a vote of two-thirds of both Cos. All the powers, privileges and property of Extension Co. to be vested in the Northern, and its members to be members of the Northern Co. The value per mile of Extension Co's railway to

be estimated when cleared of all liabilities at £4,109 sterling per mile from Barrie to Gravenhurst, and from Collingwood to Meaford; and all debts and liabilities, including debenture debt, and amount for completing railway to Gravenhurst, shall be deducted, and the balance paid to shareholders of Extension Co. in the new stock of the Northern Co., but the amount so paid shall not exceed the paid up capital of the Extension Co. in February, 1875, with interest at 10 per cent, and a premium of 12½ per cent. Amalgamated Co. shall pay debts of Extension Co. For the purposes of amalgamation £50,000 new stock may be issued, and money may be advanced to complete the works from Severn River Bridge to Gravenhurst. Loan capital of Extension Co. to form part of loan capital of Northern Co. until first general meeting. Three directors of Extension Co., to be appointed by the Board, shall be interim directors of the new company, in addition to the other directors. The works of Extension Co. shall form part of those of N. Railway. Loan capital of N. Railway, consisting of several classes of bonds, and the enactments and regulations concerning it being contained in the statutes of many years, these Acts are all repealed, except the declaration that the N. Railway of Canada is a work for the general advantage of Canada, and such portions of Acts as authorize the construction and completion of the works; all existing rights and liabilities to be valid. Co. to continue by name of Northern Railway of Canada. Main line to be from Toronto to S. shore of Lake Huron, touching at Barrie or some point on shore of L. Simcoe. Barrie Branch to be the same as now, or may be extended to "McWatt's Wharf" in town of Barrie. Extension branches may be made to any places between the E. limit of Georgian Bay and E. shore of Lake Huron, not further S. than Saugeen. Harbour works may be constructed at any point at which the railway touches the lake or bay, which shall have a safe accessible harbour for such vessels as commonly navigate Lake Huron, and depots, wharves, warehouses, &c., on shores of lakes, bays, or navigable waters near the terminii of, or stations on, the Co.'s railways. Co. to have power to run steam vessels on Lake Simcoe in connection with their railway. Loan capital to consist of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference bonds Rights of bondholders to be the same as before passing this Act. New bonds may be issued to redeem those maturing, but not to exceed them in amount. Co. may create a general consolidated mortgage on all its property, provided they do not increase the aggregate bonded debt, and have the approval of two-thirds of the separate holders of each of the ranks or classes of the bonds now held, at a special meeting to be held in London, England. Holders of paid up stock not to be liable to the creditors of the Company. Offices to be in London, Eng. and Toronto, Ont. Registers to be always open to inspection without fee. Stock certificate to be given to every shareholder. Clear profits to belong to ordinary stockholders, but no dividend to be paid out of capital. General meetings to be held in London or Toronto twice a year, after two weeks advertisement. Corporations of Toronto and Simcoe to appoint each a Director, but not to vote as shareholders in election of Directors. No. of Directors to be 12, exclusive of any appointed by Govt.; 3 must and 5 may reside in England. Director must hold stock or bonds to amount of £100 stg. A quorum at general meeting shall be holders of stock or bonds to amount of £100,000 stg. Every £100 stg. shall give one vote. Quorum of Directors to be 4. Co. may enter into contracts to carry mails, may fix tolls for use of their wharves, docks, &c. subject to approval of G. in C. Co. may draw or accept notes, bills of exchange, &c. under usual restrictions. They may arrange with other companies to lease or hire their railways or rolling stock, with the assent of two-thirds of stockholders of respective companies. Working expenses, rents and salaries to be paid before interest on bonds. H. M. vessels to be free from toll at all wharves and harbours of Co. When any line extending N. from Gravenhurst to connect with Pacific or Georgian Bay branch shall be opened, running powers shall be given by the Co to the Midland and Grand Junction Railways for the working of through traffic, the terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon, or failing, agreement to settled by 3 arbitrators, one named from each Co. and the 3rd by the G. and C. Co. to be subject to any general railway Act that shall be passed. This Act to be called the *Northern Railway Co. Act*, 1875.

Chap. 66—Authorizes the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co. to acquire within 3 years, the lines, property, rights, &c. of the "Erie and Niagara Railway," and to unite and amalgamate the two Cos. on such terms as may be agreed on by two-thirds of the shareholders of either Co. The amalgamation to be subject to limitations imposed by any Act on Erie and Niagara Ry. Co. and to all its obligations, and any rights in any suit pending. All rights of the Erie & N. Ry. Co. after amalgamation to be vested in Can. Southern. Indenture of said amalgamation to be executed in duplicate and one filed in S. of State's office, and notice given in Official *Gazette*. First mortgage bonds of Can. S. Co. shall be first charge on all Co's property. Time for completing railways extended to 1878.

Chap. 67—Extends time for deposit of plans, &c. of CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY to 1877, and for completion of railway to Sept., 1880, or the end of Session of Parliament next thereafter. It authorizes Can. Cen. Co. to build railway from Renfrew towards Lake Huron, and a branch to Pembroke. Co's rights to any subsidy or grant not to be affected by this Act. Co. may own steamboats or other vessels on waters communicating with their railway. Preferential bonds may be issued to the amt. of $30,000 a mile, but bonds already issued must be first redeemed. Co. may amalgamate with any other Co. on consent of shareholders of both companies.

Chap. 68—Authorizes MONTL. COLONIZATION R.R.Co. to issue, upon security of their line from Montreal to Aylmer and branch to St. Jerome, first mortgage debentures to the amt. of $3,850,000 securing payment by mortgage of their line of railway and its revenues, and lands granted in the Prov. of Quebec, saving the rights of any unpaid proprietor of land taken for right of way of

stations. Mortgage may be made to any corporation, or to trustees for debenture holders. Any bank or co. may be appointed trustees. Trustees may have power to take possession of railway upon default of Co. to pay principal and int. of the debentures. Mortgage to be registered in all the registration divisions in which any part of the prosperity may be situate. The trustees may, in their own names, at any time enforce conditions of mortgage, and bring or defend suits. In case any debentures or interest coupons are not paid in three months after becoming due, the holders of these debentures shall then have the exclusive right to vote at meetings of Co., and enjoy all other powers of shareholders, one vote being given for every £200 debenture, but on the payment to the trustees by the Co. of all sums due, the rights of shareholders shall be restored. Debenture holders assuming control of railway must account to shareholders periodically, and private shareholders may be represented on the board by one or more members. Shareholders of Co. not represented by ex-officio directors shall have right to remain organised for protection of their interests, and may elect a committee of five, who shall have power to exercise such rights as are not inconsistent with powers of Board of Directors and holders of debentures, and may, for the enforcements of these rights, take legal proceedings in any court of justice. Name of Co. changed to "*Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway Co.*" but its rights and liabilities not thereby affected.

Chap. 69—Incorporates "QUEBEC AND LAKE HURON DIRECT RAILWAY CO." to construct a continuous double or single track iron or steel railway from Quebec city west to the Can. Pac. Railway near Lake Nipissing, or if thought desirable to the mouth of French River on Lake Huron with a guage of 4ft. 8½in., and with branch roads to Hudson's Bay, or to unite with Lake St. John, North Shore, Montreal N. Colonization or Can. Cen. Railways, or to be constructed to the city of Ottawa to unite there with any other railway. Railway Act of 1868 to apply. Co. to have power to build necessary bridges, and to establish a telegraph line along line of railway, such line to be used by the public under such regulations as Co. may adopt. Capital stock $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares of $100 each with right of increasing to $20-000,000. Provisional Directors—Thomas McGreevy, Adolphe P. Caron, Samuel B. Foote, Chas. R. Coker, Alex. L. Light and Willis Russell. 1st general meeting to be held when $500,000 of stock is subscribed, and 10 per cent. thereon paid in. Directors to own shares to amount of $2,000, all calls paid up. Three to form a quorum. Tolls and charges to be fixed by Directors, subject to approval of G. in C. and to be published in *Canada Gazette*. Co. may issue promissory notes under usual restrictions, and borrow money by way of loan to the extent of $8,000 per mile for each 100 miles of completed railway, may lease other railways or amalgamate with other Cos. Co. may acquire lands, either along railway or separated from it, with right of passage to communicate with it, and may sell any portion of these lands or their products. Railway must be commenced in 5 years and finished in 10.

Chap. 70—Changes the name of MONTREAL, CHAMBLY & SOREL RY. CO. to Montreal, Portland & Boston Ry. Co.

Chap. 71—Confirms articles of consolidation between EUROPEAN & N. AM. RY. CO. extension W. from St. John, with European & N. Am. Ry. Co., of Maine, said Co. to be styled "Consolidated European & N. Am. Ry. Co." The provisions as respects No. of Directors resident in N. B. subjects of Her Majesty, or as to tariff rates not to be changed without consent of Lt Govr. in C. of N. B. In any action brought against said railway in N. B., service upon any Director in N. B. shall be deemed sufficient. Co. may change gauge to 4 f. 8½ inches, or to standard gauge of Intercolonial. Debt of said Consolidated Co. not to exceed $7,000,000. No consolidation with any other Co. valid until approved by G. in C.

Chap. 72—Legalizes and confirms the agreements entered into between NIAGARA FALLS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO., NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE CO. & GT WESTERN RY. CO., respecting use of Suspension Bridge across Niagara River, to the last named Co. and declares valid the agreement entered into between G. W. Ry. Co., and Erie & Niagara, and Can. South. Ry. Cos.

Chap. 73—Incorporates as the CANADA WESTERN PACIFIC RY. CO., Edwin Russel, I. W. Powell, Henry Fairlie, Ebenezer Brown, M. T. Johnson, Hans Thielson, J. H. Brodie, J. A. Raymur, Donald Macleay, F. J. Barnard, R. P. Rithet, Bernard Goldsmith, Thos. A. Bulkley, John Trutch, J. D. Pemberton, Wm Meyer, J. A. Mann, Alfred Fellows, G. B. Wright, and W. C. Ward, to construct a railway from Red River to the Pacific Ocean. Rail way to be double or single track of iron or steel, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, with a telegraph line through its entire length, to extend from Red River, Manitoba, to some point in B. Columbia on the Pacific Ocean. Co. may own steamers on all waters lying between the two termini of the railway, and on the Pacific Ocean, and may build wharves, harbours, &c., in connection with railway. Line of railway and termini to be subject to approval of G. in C. Plans to be deposited in office of M. P. W. Deviations not exceeding 5 miles on lands not within any surveyed township may be allowed without formal certificate; but any further deviation must be authorized by G. in C. A map or profile of any part of completed railway not in any district having registry office to be filed with M. P. W. Co. may adopt Govt. survey. G. in C. may grant right of way or lands for necessary purposes over unimproved lands of Dom. Co. may receive aid by grants of lands from Govt. of any Province, or from any municipality, and may dispose of them upon such terms as may be settled by Parliament, and agreed upon with the parties granting such lands. Co. may receive subsidies from Dom. Gov. or from Provincial, or from municipalities, on conditions to be agreed upon between the parties, or as may be prescribed by Act of Parliament. Provisions of Can. Pac. R. Act, 1874, to apply to this Act so far as may enable Co. to make agreement with Govt. of Canada. Co. may amalgamate with other railways, subject to

approval of G. in C. Provisional directors to be persons named in 1st section. Capital to be $10,000,000, in shares of $100, with power to increase to $50,000,000. 1st meeting to be held at Victoria, B. C., when $1,000,000 shall have been subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid. 5 to 11 directors elected, of whom a majority shall be a quorum. Directors to own 100 shares, with all calls paid. Chief place of business to be Victoria, and annual meeting to be held there. Calls not to exceed 10 p. c. of subscribed capital. 60 days' notice to be given, and 60 days must intervene between calls. Company may issue promissory notes as usual, and debentures making them a first charge on all property of Co. All moneys for lands sold not to be used for ordinary purposes, but set apart to pay debentures. Debentures not to exceed $50,000 per mile in B. Columbia, except Vancouver's Island, and $40,000 per mile on the rest of the line, to be issued in proportion to length of railway under contract, or to be constructed. Co. may create Board of Trustees to manage lands, but must be approved by G. in C., and published in *Can. Gazette*. Money subsidies may also be vested in trustees, but proceeds derived from lands sold must not be diverted from redemption of bonds. Co. may re-issue bonds in place of those redeemed. If the lands are not vested in trustees, Co. shall manage them, and may retain 20 p. c. of proceeds to cover expenses of management. Co. may make arrangements with other Cos. for making branches to connect with other railways, may lease other railways, or amalgamate with them. After opening of road, detailed accounts must annually be laid before Parliament within 30 days after the opening of each session, and Directors may appoint agents in London for transfer of shares, &c., but the agent must transmit an accurate list of all such transfers to the Secy of Co. in Canada who shall enter them in the register. Stock and Debenture Registers must be kept by Co. Telegraph messages may be sent on their telegraph line on the usual terms. Co. may hold lands for necessary purposes of railway, and may sell any portions of them not required to be kept. Land to be acquired or railway to commenced until after day fixed by proclamation of G. in C.

Chap 71.—Amends Act incorporating CANADA GAS & MANUFACTURING Co., allowing No. of Directors to be reduced to 5 by two-thirds majority of shareholders, and powers of the board to be exercised by resolution instead of by law.

Chap. 75—Incorporates DOMINION RAILWAYS EQUIPMENT Co., for the purpose of buying manufacturing, &c., engines and machinery, rolling stock, stations, storehouses, elevators, workshops and other buildings, &c., used by railway cos. Capital $1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of $100, with power to increase to $2,000,000. Business to commence as soon as $50,000 is subscribed and $50,000 paid in. Co. may lease any of their property to any person, railway or corporation; may purchase real estate necessary for their business and dispose of it again. May make arrangements with railway cos. or persons for construction of works, buildings, &c., and take security by mortgages on the land and works and machinery. Machinery and rolling stock leased shall be marked with full name of co. or with the letters D. Re. E. Co. They shall have priority of claim on real property mortgaged to them except where there was a prior claim on the property when mortgaged. They may pay off existing mortgages on any land required for their work and add them to the amount secured by the co. on person from whom it is purchased. Co. may purchase existing works from any parties and give security, and payment may be made, if so agreed, in the stock of the co. Existing contracts may be assumed by the Co. The affairs to be managed by a board of 7 directors. Provisional Directors—Hon James Skead, William McKay Wright, James Saurin McMurray, Jas. David Edgar, Thos Rich. Fuller, Geo. Taylor Denison and John M. Vernon. A director must be a shareholder not in arrears, and the majority of the directors must always be subjects of Her Majesty, resident in Canada. One-fourth of the shareholders shall always have the right to call a special meeting. 10 p. c. on the subscription shall be paid within 10 days after the amount is subscribed. Subsequent calls must not be more than 10 p. c. with intervals of at least 30 days. Shareholders in arrears cannot vote, and shares cannot be transferred until calls are paid. Liabilities of shareholders are limited to amount of stock held. If dividends are declared when co. is insolvent, or which render the co. insolvent, or diminish its capital the directors shall become liable for all debts of the Co. Principal office at Toronto Ont. Co may borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of their paid up capital.

Chap 76—Extends the time limited by the acts relating to the HURON & ONTARIO SHIP CANAL Co. for the completion of its work for a further period of 10 years.

Chap. 77—Confirms the charter of THE UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT Co., and adds power to hold real estate necessary for their purposes as well as all such booms, piers, vessels, boats and things as they need to employ about the salvage of timber, lumber and saw logs on the Ottawa. The co. within 3 years, may, at 10 separate points between Des Joachim Rapids and Dechesne Rapids with approval of G. in C. acquire land 500 feet along the margin of river, and 50 feet back from high water mark to which to attach booms, under provisions of Railway Act, 1868, and may hold and use all works, booms and piers built by them on S. side of Ottawa River between Little Chaudiere Falls and Coffin Island, and construct other works similar under same provisions; but any of these works must be removed upon notice of M. P. W. All plans for such works must be submitted for his approval. Capital $150,000 in 6,500 shares of $20 each, with power to increase to $300,000. No. of directors, five. Chief office at Ottawa. Charges may be collected by Co. under tariff fixed by G. in C., but no charge except for damages to be made on timber driven into its booms by storms. Raft owners may moor their rafts to cos. piers.

Chap. 78.—Incorporates "INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co." Capital $1,000,000 10,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $2,000,000. 5 p. c. to be paid at

time of subscription, and 5 p. c. 3 mos after and the remainder in instalments of 5 p. c. at not less than 3 mos. intervals, after 30 days notice. Provisional Directors—Thos. J. Claxton, Hon. John J. C. Abbott, Horatio A. Nelson, Thomas F. Miller, Robert W. Sheppard, Wm. McDonald, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Wm. A. Merry. First meeting to be held when $500,000 are subscribed and 50,000 paid in. No. of Directors to be 7 and may be increased to 10. Director must hold 50 shares, all calls paid. Gen. meetings to be held at Montreal. Co. may carry on all usual life insurance business, on any plan the Board may direct, including granting of endowments and reversionary annuities, reception of premiums by small instalments at short intervals, and buying and selling or otherwise disposing of annuities and endowments of every description. They may cause themselves to be insured against any risk or loss, and may insure any other insurance co. May establish local boards and agencies, hold real estate for its business and may purchase other real estate, on which it may hold mortgages or may take it in payment of debt, but must sell it in 5 years. It may invest its funds in the securities of the Dom. or of any of the Provinces, or any Mun. Corporation. The directors may return to the policy holders such part of the profits as they may deem advisable, but such policy holders shall not be liable for debts of co. beyond amt. of paid up premiums.

Chap. 79—Incorporates OTTAWA ROYAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of Canada with the usual powers. Capital $400,000, in shares of $100, and power to increase to $1,000,000 Members of Co to be holders of stock and holders of policies of not less than $500 who shall be "participating policy holders." Provisional Directors—Robt. Lees, Alex. Russell, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Hon. Jas. Skerd, L. A. Jetté, H. Lapierre, Jos. Ryan, S. Shibley, J. B. A. Beique, Ed Griffin, P. A. Eclesou, Wilfrid Laurier, Jos. Aumond and Henry T. Corbett, M. D. No. of Directors, not less than 15, nor more than 20. 7 to reside at Ottawa; 5 to form a quorum. General meetings to be held at Ottawa. Directors to hold 10 shares of stock. $100,000 must be subscribed, and $50,000 paid in before business is commenced. Co. may hold real estate in Ottawa and Montreal, or other places to the value of $100,000. There shall be an agent for Province of Quebec, and office in Montreal, and also a committee of from 3 to 7 members of the Co., as an advisory committee. No dividend or bonus to be paid till a guarantee fund of $100,000 shall have been set aside, and no dividend ever to exceed four-fifths of net profits. No stockholder liable beyond amount unpaid on shares and any share of profits and interest on it. No policy holder liable beyond unpaid amount of premiums and profits allotted and interest thereon.

Chap. 80—Amends Act incorporating MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. OF CANADA and changes name to "Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society. Provisional Directors; Sir A. T. Galt, John Rankin, Robt. James Reekie, Jas. Rose, Ed. Mackay, Thos Cramp, John Molson, and Ed. Rawlings, all of Montreal. As soon as a guarantee fund of $100,000 shall have been subscribed, books may be opened, and when applications have been received and accepted to amount of $100,000, a meeting shall be called. Voters to be applicants for insurance of $1,000, or subscribers of $100. Guarantee fund may be increased to $1,000,000. This fund shall be liable for payment of losses and may be redeemed by the society out of accumulated reserves, and until such redemption, the Directors may pay the holders interest at 10 p. c. on amount paid up. After this fund is redeemed, the whole revenue and profits shall belong to the policy holders and shall be divided among them at intervals of not more than 5 years.

Chap. 81—Amends Acts respecting WESTERN ASSURANCE Co., and extends its powers, increasing its capital to $2,000,000 and allowing it to invest its stock, funds and money in Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Foreign securities, bonds and mortgages and stocks of incorporated moneyed institutions in Dominion. It enables Co. to extend their business and make deposits abroad in compliance with the law of the country or state, where they may desire do carry on their business.

Chap. 82—Consolidates and amends Acts relating to "PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Co. of Canada;" allowing the stock to be increased to $1,000,000, in shares of $60 each, existing stock to remain valid. 5 p. c. must be paid at time of subscribing, and the remainder as the directors shall appoint. Co. may sue for and recover any amount unpaid on calls with interest. The business of the Co. to be Fire and Marine Insurance. They may hold real estate in the same manner as other Ins. Cos. may give promissory notes or bonds, hold securities and lend money on bond or mortgage; may have two boats for salvage and towage purposes; and may recover for services performed by them. The number of directors shall be 11, each holding 20 shares of stock. President and Vice-President to be chosen from among them. Directors to meet weekly. 3 to be a quorum for ordinary purposes. Each Director to receive $5 for attendance at any meeting. Local Boards of not more than 5 persons may be appointed by Directors; holding office at their pleasure, being guided by their instructions, and remunerated as they shall decide. Shareholders shall have votes, one for each share not exceeding four, 5 for 6 shares, 6 for 8 shares, 7 for 10 do., and 1 for every 5 shares above 10. No agent or employee is allowed to vote. All policies to be signed by President or Vice-President, and countersigned by manager.

Chap. 83—Incorporates "METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. Co. of Canada" as a Fire and Marine Ins. Co., with the usual powers and provisions. Capital $4,000,000, in 40,000 shares, with power to increase to 6,000,000. Provisional Directors—Wm. H. Hingston, M. P. Ryan, Thos. Mussen, Thos Wilson, Jas. Crathern, S. H. May, Cornelius C. Snowdon, Henry Mutholland, John Cassie Hatton, and Thos. A. Evans. First meeting, when $100,000, shall have been subscribed, and 10,000 paid in. Directors to be 9, to hold 30 shares each. Number may be 13, or reduced to 7. No instalment to exceed 10 per cent, and 30 days' notice given. Busi-

ness to commence when $500,000 shall have been subscribed, and $100,000 paid in. 5 Directors to constitute a quorum, of whom the President or Vice-President shall be one. Shareholders not to be liable beyond the amount remaining unpaid on their stock.

Chap. 84—Incorporates the NATIONAL INS. Co. for fire insurance purposes with usual powers. Capital $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares, with power to increase to 5,000,000. First meeting when 100,000 is subscribed, and 10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Alphonse Desjardins E. H. Goff, Wm. Angus, Alex. A. Stevenson, Antoine C. de Lotbinière Harwood, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Thos. E. Foster, P. O. Browne, and John Cassie Hatton. Directors must own 50 shares each. No. to be not more than 13, nor less than 7. 5 a quorum. Business to be commenced when $400,000 shall have been subscribed and $50,000 shall have been paid in.

Chap. 85—Amends acts relating to the RICHELIEU Co., and changes its corporate name to "*Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.*" Capital $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares. Co. may hold real estate to value of $30,000; may acquire steamers or other estate owned by any person or corporation, assigning shares in the co. as payment, and may amalgamate with any other similar corporation. No. of Directors 7 to 11, each possessing 50 shares in the stock.

Chap. 86.—Amends act incorporating "CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co." allowing Co. to dispose of their steamers and other property in favour of any other similar Co. accepting payment in shares of the stock of that Co. and all past sales ratified by shareholders are declared valid. Whenever the property is all so disposed of, the Co. shall become merged in the purchasing Co., which shall assume all its rights and liabilities, except that any shareholder in C. Nav. Co. shall be liable for any arrears due on his stock.

Chap. 87—Changes the corporate name of "ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION Co. (steam) to "St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co." allows the stock to be increased to $1,000,000, and gives it a right to issue debentures for any sum not less than $500 each.

Chap 88—Incorporates the ANGLO FRENCH SS Co. for the purpose of running steamers from ports in Nova Scotia, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Newfoundland and elsewhere. Capital $40,000, in $100 shares, with power to increase to $100,000. Co. not to go into operation until one-half the stock is paid in. Directors—Robert Boak, jr., W. P. West, Jos. S. Belcher, John B. Frecker, Rich. A. Guildford, H. S. Fuller, Emile Levilly and others. 1st meeting to be at Halifax, N. S. Copy of by-laws and list of shareholders certified by Pres. and Sec. of Co. to be filed with Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, within a month after 1st meeting. List of holders and No. of shares to be filed on 1st May each year in said office. Books and accts. to be open to examination of persons appointed by G. in C. to inspect them.

Chap. 89—Incorporates the EUROPEAN & AMERICAN EXPRESS & AGENCY Co. Capital $200,000, in 2,000 shares, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Business of Co.—general forwarding express and agency, as is usual with forwarding and express Cos., and to acquire any ships, steamers, or vessels necessary for their business. Provisional Directors—T. Jas. Claxton, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Chas. J. Brydges, John Molson, Robt. J. Reekie, Geo. N. Torrance, & Robt. W. Shepherd Number of Directors, 7. Head Office, Montreal. 1st meeting to be held when $50,000 are subscribed, and 20 p. c. of it paid in. Canada Joint Stock Co.'s Clauses Act, 1869, except secs. 18 and 39, to apply to this Act.

Chap. 90—Amends Act incorporating "INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS Co.," giving power to insure all property intrusted to the Co., to make the number of Directors 5 to 15, and to lay out so much of its capital as necessary for preparatory expenses and purchase of plant, &c., and to establish branch offices in the United Kingdom or United States.

Chap. 91—Incorporates the PICTOU COAL & IRON COMPANY, for the purpose of mining for coal & iron, and manufacturing & selling or leasing rails, railroad iron, boiler plates, &c., &c., and to provide means of carriage for the products of such mines and manufactures. Capital $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares, with power to double the capital. $250,000 must be subscribed, and 25,000 paid in before Co. goes into operation. Co. may hold real estate for the purposes of their business, but must dispose of it within 5 years after it ceases to be so used, and may buy, lease, or build mills, factories, &c., &c., in any part of Canada. Provisional Directors—Hon. John Hamilton, Peter Redpath, Jas. D Crawford, John McLennan. Geo. W. Hamilton, Honoré Cotté, Alex. Cross, and Walter Shanly. Number of Directors to be 7. Chief place of business, Montreal. An office may be kept in London, Eng., for transfer books, and debentures made payable there A railway or tramway of wood or iron may be built from its mines in Pictou to connect with Intercolonial Railway near Hopewell, with such plant as is necessary for working it. Co. may also own ships for the conveyance of their products, and may enter into agreements with Railway Cos. for running arrangements over their line "Canada Joint Stock Co.'s Clauses Act, 1869," except secs. 18 & 39, to apply to this Co. Co. may amalgamate with any other Co. incorporated for the same purposes.

Chap. 92.—Incorporates LOWER OTTAWA BOOM Co., giving power to construct works with approval of G. in C., at 3 points between Ottawa and Hawkesbury and Grenville, acquiring at each point a piece of land 500 feet along the river, and 50 feet back from high water mark, under Railway Acts of 1868. All plans must be submitted to the M. P. W. for approval, and works must be removed on notice from h'm. Capital $50,000 in 500 shares—10 p. c. to be paid up before going into operation. 5 Directors, one of whom shall be President. 1st President, John Mather; Directors, Alanson H. Baldwin, John Rochester, Wm. McClymont and Ben. Batson. Chief office,

Ottawa. Tolls and charges may be collected by Co. with approval of G. in C. on timber saved, but not upon that driven into works by storms.

Chap. 93—Incorporates "CANADIAN GAS LIGHTING Co. for the purpose of working certain inventions and processes patented, for the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas and apparatus to produce the same. Capital $80,000 in shares of $100 each; 1,000 shares to be held by petitioners holding the patents, as paid up stock, and divided among them, but the remainder of the stock must be subscribed and 5 p. c. paid on it before any business is done. Provisional Directors—C. D. Fay, C. J. Coursol, John Hamilton, T. E. Foster, Wm. Angus, And. Buchanan Stewart, Robt. Mitchell, W. M. Rice and Frank Bond. No. of Directors to be 9. Director must own 10 shares of stock. "Canada Joint Stock Companies Act" to apply.

Chap. 94—Incorporates Hon. John Hamilton, Henry F. Bronson and 24 others as the ONTARIO AND QUEBEC LUMBER AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION to develope and conserve the timber resources of the country, prevent waste and obtain reliable information in order to regulate the future supply, with all powers given to corporations by *The Interpretation Act.* Funds to be raised by annual subscription. City of Ottawa to be legal domicile of corporation, and meetings to be held there. Officers to be President, Vice-President and Executive Committee of 13 members of Ass., elected annually on 1st Wednesday in August.

Chap. 95—Incorporates the CANADIAN STEAM USERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION for insuring stationary, marine and locomotive steam boilers in Canada and elsewhere. Capital $500,000, in 5,000 shares with power to double. Provisional Directors—Hon. Alex. Campbell, David Galbraith, W. S. McMurrich, of Toronto; Jas. Watson, of Hamilton, Benj. Batson, of Ottawa and Edward Wilkes Rathburn, of Mill Point. $100,000 to be subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in before first meeting. No. of Directors 5. Qualification 20 shares paid up. No. of Directors may be increased to 15. No calls to exceed 10 p. c., and 30 days notice to be given. Business to begin when $20,000 are paid in. 1 Director to be President and 1 Vice-President, 3 to retire each year. Head office—Toronto. 4 directors a quorum. Ass. may hold real estate for purposes of its business, and may invest its funds in Dominion or other securities. No dividend to be more than 20 per cent, and any larger amt. raised must be appropriated for rest until such rest equal 25 per cent. of the capital. Aliens shall have the same rights as British subjects, except that the President, Vice-President and majority of the Directors must reside in Canada and be subjects of Her Majesty.

Chap. 96—Incorporates Wm. Allen Shepard, John W. London, And. Fred. Gault and others as the "INTELLIGENCER PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co. of Belleville, Ont., to carry on the business of a newspaper and general printing and publishing business. Head office—Belleville. Capital $50,000 in 1,000 shares, with power to increase. Provisional Directors—Mackenzie Bowell, W. A. Shepard, Wm. Jeffs, Geo. Dean Dickson, and Alex. Robertson. 1st meeting when 300 shares are subscribed and 10 per cent paid up. Directors to be 5 or 7. Annual meetings at Belleville. A responsible printer and publisher to be one of the officers of Co. Charter to be forfeited by non-user for three consecutive years. "*Joint Stock Cos. Act to apply.*

Chap. 97—Authorises Fran. Xavier Galarneau and Magloire Cléophas Galarneau to build and maintain a TOLL BRIDGE over the RIVER L'ASSOMPTION, Quebec, and to collect tolls thereon. No person to build other bridge or use ferry within distance of half mile on one side or 2 miles on the other. Plans of bridge to be approved by G. in C. Act to be in force 25 years.

Chap. 98—Dissolves marriage between HENRY WM. PETERSON and Emma Grange, his wife, and authorises him to marry again.

ONTARIO.

The following Acts were passed in the Session of the Legislature of Ontario, which was opened on the 12th November, and prorogued on the 21st December, 1874:—

1—Granting $2,225,895 for the public service for 1875, and for legislation and other services of 1874.

2—To readjust the representation and the Legislative Assembly.

3—To amend the election law, and that for the trial of elections.

4—To amend the Act respecting the operation of the statutes.

5—To provide for settling the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.

6—To provide for settling the northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario.

7—Respecting the judicial officers to whom Estate Bills may be referred.

8—Respecting marriages, and licenses and certificates to marry.

9—Respecting Terms in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

10—To amend Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

11—Respecting procedure on appeals to the Judge of a County Court from summary conviction.

12—To amend the Act respecting Division Courts.

13—To make further provision for Courts in unorganized districts, and respecting municipalities therein.

14—To amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act.

15—Respecting railway arbitrations.

16—For the further limitation of actions and suits relating to real property.

17—To amend the Registration of Titles (Ontario) Act.

18—Respecting personal estates of small value.

19—Respecting apprentices and minors.

20—To amend the Mechanics' Act of 1873.

21—Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other societies.

22—Respecting official securities given for the protection of private persons.

23—To make further provision respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies.

24—Respecting the Central Prison.

25—To amend the Ontario Drainage Act, 1873.

26—Respecting ditching and water-courses.

27—To amend the Act respecting the improvement of water privileges.

28—To provide for voting by ballot at municipal elections.

29—To amend the Act respecting the municipal loan fund debts and certain payments to municipalities.

30—To extend the Act to provide for the better government of that part of Ontario near the Falls of Niagara.

31—To separate the town of Orangeville, [illegible] townships in counties of Wellington, [illegible] and Simcoe, from the said counties, [illegible] to erect the same into county of Dufferin.

32—To incorporate the village of Ailsa Craig in the county of Middlesex.

33—To incorporate the town of Palmerston, and define the limits thereof.

34—To incorporate the town of Thorold.

35—Relating to the incorporation of village of Wroxeter.

36—To give effect at the election in Jan., 1875, to proclamation of 7th Nov., 1874, erecting the village of Listowel into a town.

37—To give effect at the election in Jan., 1875, to the proclamation dated 21st Nov., 1874, erecting the village of Clinton into a town.

38—To enable the municipality of the township of Madoc, and the municipalities of townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel, to exempt from taxation property employed in connection with the mineral resources in said municipalities.

39—To authorize the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the Wellington Ward Market property and other property therein mentioned, for a sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.

40—To amend the Act consolidating the debt of town of Peterborough, and make better provisions for relief of supporters of Roman C. S.S. there, in the matter of Union School indebtedness of said town.

41—To legalize the survey of line between 4th and 5th concessions of township of Eldon, county of Victoria, between lots 13 and 14, as made by C. G. Hanning, Esq., P.L.S.

42—Respecting allowances for roads on blank alternate concession (lines) in townships of Westmeath and Ross, in the county of Renfrew.

43—To alter the town-line dividing the townships of Tilbury East and Romney, in county of Kent.

44—To enable the city of Kingston to close up a part of Union St. with the water slip in front of the same, in said city, and for other purposes.

45—Respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Co.

46—To amend charter of the Erie and Huron Ry. Co.

47—To authorize the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Mining Co. to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Co., and for other purposes.

48—Further to amend the Act incorporating the Hamilton and North Western Ry. Co.

49—To amend the charter of the Huron and Quebec Ry. Co., and to enable the Municipality of the town of Peterborough to grant aid by way of bonus to said Co.

50—To incorporate the Hu. and Ontario Railway Co.

51—To incorporate the L'Orignal and Caledonian Ry. Co.

52—To amend the charter of the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Co.

53—To amend the charter of the North Simcoe Railway Co.

54—To incorporate the "Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Francis Railway Co.

55—To amend the charter of the Stratford and Huron Railway Co.

56—To amend the charter of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway Co.

57—To amend the charter of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Co.

58—To amend the charter of the Trent Valley Ry. Co.

59—To amend the charter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Ry. Co.

60—To incorporate the Toronto, High Park and Mimico Tramway Co.

61—To amend the charter of the Victoria Ry. Co.

62—To incorporate the Central Station and Warehousing Co.

63.—To incorporate "The St. Catharines Street Railway Co.

64—Respecting the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Co.

65—Amending the Fire Insurance laws.

66—Incorporating the Alliance Ins. Co.

67—Incorporating the Canada Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

68—Incorporating the Industrial and Commercial Life Assur. Co.

69—Amending the charter of the Gatling Gold and Silver Mining Co.

70—Amending the charter of the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Co.

71—Enabling the Brantford Gas Co. to issue preferential stock, &c.

72—Incorporating the Hamilton Exchange.

73—Amending the charter of the Canada Landed Credit Co.

74—Incorporating the diocese of Huron, and uniting the Church Society therewith.

75—Respecting the union of Presbyterian Churches.

76—Respecting Queen's College, Kingston.

77—Confirming appointment of Presbyterian Church trustees at London, and confirming sales of property by them.

78—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.

79—Amending charter of Victoria College.

80—Vesting lands in Trenton in the Synod of the diocese of Ontario.

81—Amending the Act respecting the first parsonage or rectory in the township of Drummond.

82—Amending the Act respecting Trinity Church, Cornwall.

83—Enabling the Incumbent and Church Warden of St. John's, Iroquois, to mortgage lands.

84—Relating to St. James's Church, Orillia, and its lands.

85—Relating to Christ Church, Hamilton.

86—Amending the Act incorporating the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

87—Amending the charter of the county of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.

88—Amending the charter of the Ottawa Ladies' College.

89—Vesting certain lands in trustees of Curtis Cemetery, St. Thomas

90—Amending the charter of trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds, enabling them to remove the remains of the dead from the Potter's Field and sell it.

91—To vest property derived to her by her father, in Caira R. Wilkes, wife of G. S. Wilkes, and enable her to sell it.

92—To authorize the admission of Francis Elkington to practice as an attorney and solicitor.

93—To authorize the admission of Wm. G. Murdoch as a barrister-at-law.

94—To authorize the admission of Edward Stonehouse as the same.

QUEBEC.

The Legislature of Quebec, at the Session which was opened on the 3rd December, 1874, and prorogued on 23rd February, 1875, passed the following Acts:—

1—The Supply Act—voting $146,768.68 for the services of the year 1874-75, and $1,790,-209 for the services of 1875-76.

2—Granting additional subsidies to the North Shore and Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Cos., and re-arranging the subsidies to other railways.

3—To encourage the settlement of Canadians returning from the U. S. and other immigrants, upon the Crown Lands.

4—To encourage the manufacture of Beet root sugar.

5—Amending the License Act.

6—Respecting the boundary between Quebec and Ontario.

7—Making new provision for elections to the Assembly.

8—Providing for the trial of Controverted Elections by the Courts.

9—Amending Act 69 of the C. C. C.

10—Amending the C. C. C. respecting the rendering judgments and adjourning the Superior and Circuit Courts.

11—Respecting the qualification of jurors in Bonaventure.

12—Rendering a portion of the salaries of public officers, &c. liable to seizure.

13—Amends Act 945 and 1336 of the C. C. respecting substitutions and community.

14—Relating to notices and declarations to be given to Registrars.

15—Amending Act 2175 C. C., respecting Cadastres.

16—Allowing withdrawal of plan, &c. of Lot 61, Parish of Montreal.

17—Dividing the registration, Division of Montreal.

18—Dividing Bonaventure into 2 Regr. divisions.

19—Changing the name of the *chef lieu* of Bedford District, from Nelsonville to Sweetsburg.

20—To remedy irregularities, &c. in Sheriff's office of Ottawa and Rimouski, and Registry offices of Bonaventure, Ottawa and the District of Rimouski.

21—To remedy defects in deeds given by P. Vibert, late Sheriff of Gaspé.

22—To render valid certain deeds, &c. executed in Gaspé.

23—To render valid certain Notarial instruments

24—To amend Act 718 of the Municipal code.

25—To further amend said code.

26—Respecting voluntary sales, transfers and assignments of *rents co nstitutes*, representing seigniorial *cadastres* and the signification of said sales, &c.

27—To continue certain Acts.

28—To amend the law concerning the erection of parishes, &c. and to detach certain territory from the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains and add it to the Parish of St. Joseph.

29—To amend Chap. 18 of C. S. L. C.

30—To amend Act incorporating Catholics of Quebec speaking English.

31—To annex part of Broughton to Parish of St. Victor de Tring.

32—To annex Vaudry Island in the River Assomption to St. Paul l'Ermite.

33—To amend C. 19 of C. S. L. C. respecting land of Religious congregations.

34—For the better regulations of burials.

35—To amend C. 71 of C. S. L. C. respecting the Medical profession and sale of drugs

36—To amend C. 76 of C. S. C. respecting practice of Physic and Surgery, and Inspector of anatomy.

37—To amend charter of the Pharmaceutical Association and regulate sale of poisons.

38—To amend C. 68 of C. S. L. C. respecting Mutual Assurance Cos.

39—To amend the Joint Stock Co's incorporation Act.

40—To amend "Quebec Railway Act 1869."

41—To amend the same and for other purposes.

42—To amend the charter of the Pt. Levis and Indian Cove Junction Railway Co.

43—To amend the charter of the Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley Railways Co.

44—To amend the charter of the Laurentian Ry. Co.

45—To amend the charter of the Sherbrooke Eastern Townships and Kennebec Ry. Co.

46—To amend the charter of the Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. Co.

47—To incorporate the St. Lawrence Bridge Co. to build a bridge opposite Montreal.

48—To amend the charter of the Montreal Omnibus and Transfer Co.

49—To incorporate the College of Levis.

50—To incorporate the "*Société de Bienfaisance mutuelle du Sacré Cœur de Jesus de la Ville de Levis.*"

51—To amend 12 V., c. 143.

52—To incorporate "*L'Union St. Joseph de St. Francois de Sales*"

53—To amend the charter of the District of Richelieu General Hospital.

54—To incorporate "*L'hospice des Soeurs de la Charité de Rimouski.*"

55—To incorporate the Maternity Hospital, Montreal.

56—To incorporate the Montreal Young Women's Christian Association.

57—To incorporate the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences, Arts, Trades and Industries.

58—To incorporate the Metropolitan Club, Montreal.

59—To incorporate the Harvey Institute, Montreal.

60—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.

61—Amending charter of Managers of Widows and Orphans Fund of Synod of Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with Church of Scotland.

62—Respecting union of certain Presbyterian Churches.

63—Enabling Ld. Bishop of Montreal with consent of Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church to borrow money and hypothecate the Church property.

64—Amending the charter of the Board of Management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

65—To vest certain property with power of sale, &c. in the Incumbent and Church Wardens of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal.

66—To incorporate the St. Catherine Street Baptist Church, Montreal.

67—To incorporate the Academy of Music Co., Montreal.

68—To constitute the parish of Ste. Pudentienne a municipality.

69—To annex part of St. Lambert, county of Chambly, to Longueuil, for municipal and school purposes.

70—To incorporate the village d'Outr- Montreal.

71—To authorize the village of Hochelaga to borrow money, &c.

72—To give immediate effect to proclamation erecting the town of St. Henri.

73—To amend charter of Montreal.

74—To amend charter of Quebec.

75—To deprive powers of municipality of St. Sauveur, Quebec.

76—To amend charter of Three Rivers.

77—To amend charter of town of Beauharnois.

78—To amend charter of town of Lachine

79—To incorporate the city of Hull.

80—To incorporate the Quebec Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

81—To incorporate the Atlantic Ins. Co., Montreal.

82—To incorporate the Canada Landed Proprietors' Loan Co.

83—To incorporate the Eastern Townships Land and Improvement Co.

84—To incorporate the St. Pierre Land and Manufacturing Co.

85—To incorporate the Canadian Meat and Produce Co.

86—To incorporate the Sherbrooke Manufacturing Co.

87—To amend the charter of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co.

88—Re-incorporating the Megantic Mining Co., and vesting rights of the old Co. in the new.

89—Incorporating the Sherbrooke Gas Co.

90—Incorporating the Sorel Wharfage Co

91—Incorporating the Windsor Hotel Co., Montreal.

92—Incorporating the Russell Hotel Co., Quebec.

93—Authorizing J. D. Molson and W. H Kerr, as tutors, &c, to minor children of former, to sell real estate charged with substitution.

94—Authorizing executors of S. C. Begg to sell real estate charged with substitution.

95—Authorizing Mdme. Lamotte to sell properties entailed to her children.

96—Authorizing Mrs. W. S. Hunter to sell real real estate in Stanstead.

97—Authorizing Chas. Coté to build pier and floating booms on the Becancour.

98—Authorizing Geo. B. Hall to make improvements in the Chaudière, and exact tolls

99—To change the name of John Brown to John Stevenson Brown.

100—Authorizing the admission of James Cruikshank as an attorney and advocate.

101—Authorizing the admission of T. T Nesbitt, LL.B, as the same.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia at its session opened on the 11th March and prorogued on the 6th May, 1875, passed the following Acts:—

1—To amend C. 81 of the Revised Statutes, of "Public Instruction."

2—To amend C. 72 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Taxation of Dogs."

3—To amend C. 93 of the Revised Statutes "Of Barristers and Attorneys."

4—To legalize Jury Lists and panels for the present year.

5—To amend C. 92 of the Revised Statutes "Of Juries."

6—To amend the law for the preservation of useful birds and animals.

7—To amend C 18 of the Revised Statutes "Of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown."

8—To amend the Act to provide for the

transfer of Indentures of Apprenticeship in certain cases.

9—To alter and amend C. 96 of the Revised Statutes "Of Witnesses and Evidence."

10—To amend C. 90 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Probate Court and the procedure therein."

11—To amend C. 9 of the Revised Statutes "Of Mines and Minerals."

12—To amend C. 37 of the Revised Statutes "Of encouragement of Agriculture."

13—Relating to roads and bridges.

14—To amend C. 46 of the Revised Statutes "Of Highways Labour."

15—To amend C. 43 of the Revised Statutes "Of the laying out and management of certain great roads."

16—To amend C. 21 of the Revised Statutes "Of County Assessments."

17—To legalize assessment rolls and revision list for the present year.

18—To authorize the appointment of Provincial Government Engineer.

19—To amend C. 11 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Crown Lands."

20—To empower the Supreme Court of this province to take cognizance of certain cases in which the Crown is interested.

21—To further amend the Act to encourage the building of certain railways.

22—Further to encourage the building of railways.

23—Repealing and restricting certain Acts and provisions of Acts of incorporation, passed since the first day of July, 1867.

24—To provide for the guardianship and care of drunkards.

25—For amending the law relating to election petitions, and for providing more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

26—Regulating vote by ballot at elections.

27—To amend the Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College.

28—Relating to property granted on trust for the Nova Scotia hospital for the insane.

29—To continue the Acts of incorporation of Wharf, Pier & Breakwater Companies.

30—To encourage the building of a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisburgh.

31—To amend C. 22 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries," so far as relates to the county of Halifax.

32—To amend C. 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction," so far as regards the city of Halifax.

33—To amend C. 20 of the Revised Statutes, "Of General and Special Sessions," so far as regards the district of Barrington.

34—To amend C. 86 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Lunatics and Custody and Estate of Lunatics" as far as regards the county of Halifax.

35—To provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

LOCAL ACTS.

36—To provide for the celebration of the anniversary of the settlement of the city of Halifax.

37—To enable the city of Halifax to dispose of certain land.

38—Respecting rag and junk shops in the city of Halifax.

39—Granting additional privileges to firemen in the City of Halifax.

40—To enable the city of Halifax to borrow money for sewerage purposes.

41—Respecting Water Supply for the City of Halifax.

42—To provide for an additional assessment on the city of Halifax.

43—Relating to the Medical Officer of the city of Halifax.

44—Respecting the Market House of the city of Halifax.

45—Respecting the Halifax Common.

46—To enable the county of Colchester to borrow money for the erection of Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Buildings.

47—To incorporate the town of Truro.

48—To enable the Trustees of a School Section in the county of Colchester, to borrow money.

49—To incorporate the town of New Glasgow.

50—To amend the Act to incorporate the town of Pictou.

51—To receive and continue the Act respecting Marsh Lands in Cumberland.

52—To legalize certain proceedings of the Sessions of the county of Annapolis.

53—To enable the inhabitants of the town of Annapolis to procure a Fire Engine.

54—To amend C. 26 of the Acts of 1873, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Township of Yarmouth to take stock in the Western Counties Ry. Co.

55—To amend the Act to settle and confirm the limits of the town of Yarmouth.

56—Respecting the Lockup at Port Mulgrave in the county of Guysborough.

57—To revise and further continue the Act relative to certain streets in town of Guysborough.

58—To name a settlement in the county of Guysborough.

59—To authorize appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the town of Antigonish.

60—To grant certain privileges to the firemen and Enginemen of the town of Antigonish.

61—To enable the county of Inverness to borrow money for roads and bridges.

62—To amend the Act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail at Port Hood.

63—To change the name of a settlement in Inverness County.

64—To legalize certain proceedings of the Sessions of the county of Inverness.

65—To provide for the building of a lock-up at St. Peter's in the county of Richmond.

66. To incorporate the Louisburg Extension Railway Co.

67. To amend the Act to incorporate the Inverness Railway Co.

68. To amend C. 81 of the Acts of 1870, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Western Counties Railway Co., and C. 43 of the Acts of 1873, in amendment thereof.

69. To explain the Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Spring Hill and Parrsborough Coal and Railway Co (limited).

70—To amend the Act to incorporate the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway Co.

71—To incorporate the East Joggins Mining Co.

72—To incorporate the Halifax Company (limited).

73—To incorporate the Canadian Mines Bureau.

74—To incorporate the Cumberland Mining Co.

75—To incorporate the Prospector Coal and Railway Co.

76—To incorporate the Globe Marine Insurance Co.

77—To continue and amend the Acts relating to the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company.

78—To incorporate the Maitland Marine Insurance Co.

79—Relating to the Union Marine Insurance Co. of Nova Scotia.

80—Further to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Halifax Fire Ins. Co.

81—To incorporate the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society.

82—To incorporate the Terrace Hill Cemetery Co., Truro.

83—To incorporate the Ashboroune Cemetery Company.

84—Relating to the Chebogue Cemetery, Yarmouth.

85—To incorporate the Pictou Young Men's Christian Association.

86—To incorporate the Halifax Young Men's Christian Association.

87—To incorporate the *Morning Herald* Printing and Publishing Co

88—To incorporate the *Halifax Citizen* Printing and Publishing Co.

89—To incorporate the Colchester Lumber Driving and Manufacturing Co.

90—To incorporate the Saint Margaret's Bay Lumber and Timber Driving Co.

91—To incorporate the Cumberland Driving Co.

92—To incorporate the Liscomb River Driving Co.

93—To empower the Elders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Amherst to sell a building.

94—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.

95—To incorporate the Trustees of Salem Congregational Church. Halifax.

96—To incorporate the Trustees of the Glenelg Presbyterian Church, Guysborough.

97—To authorize the Trustees of South Baptist meeting house, Paradise, to sell the same.

98—To incorporate the trustees of West Truro Presbyterian congregation.

99—Concerning the congregations of churches connected with the church of Scotland in Nova Scotia.

100—Concerning the Presbyterian church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

101—Relating to Chalmers' Church, Halifax.

102—To amend the Act to incorporate Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia.

103—To incorporate the Pictou Ladies' College.

104—To incorporate the Halifax Medical College.

105—To incorporate the Cumberland Salt Co.

106—To incorporate the Richmond Ice Co.

107—Respecting the Oak Point Pier Co.

108—To incorporate the Truro Gas Light Co.

109—To incorporate the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Company

110—To incorporate the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Nova Scotia.

111—Relating to the Steel Co. of Canada (limited).

112—To amend the Acts relating to Halifax Sugar Refinery.

113—To incorporate the Wallace Huestis Grey Stone Co.

114—To incorporate the Southampton Manufacturing Co.

115—To incorporate the Cumberland Leather and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

116—To amend the Act to incorporate the Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Acts were passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick during the Session, which was opened on the 18th February and prorogued on the 10th April, 1875:—

1—Is the Supply Act providing for the services of the year.

2—Grants $205,000 for roads and bridges.

3—Provides for the indemnity to members of the two Houses of Legislature, &c.

4—Amends the law respecting attachment and the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

5—Provides for Garnishee or Trustee process.

6—Relates to the assessing and levying of rates, &c.

7—Amends the law to prevent frauds by secret bills of sale.

8—Amends the Common Schools Act.

9—Relates to trespasses to lands and other property of the Crown.

10—Amends the law respecting Parish and County Offices.

11—Provides for Reformatory and Industrial Schools

12 Transfers the powers of the Board of Agriculture to the L. G. in C.

13—Authorizes the issue of Provincial Debentures for the purchase of the Suspension Bridge at St. John and to build a bridge at Woodstock.

14—Amends the Act granting aid to the construction of railways.

15—Provides for the holding of Circuit Courts in the several Counties.

16—Provides for the holding of Special Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

17—Amends the Assessment Law for Fredericton.

18—Amends the law respecting the jurisdiction of J. P. in Civil Suits.

19—Reduces Attorneys' fees in County Court cases.

20—Extends the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrate of King's County in Civil Suits.

21—Amends the Assessment Law for St. John.

22—Authorizes appointment of Deputy County Treasurers and Deputy Secretary Treasurers.

23—Provides for case of illness or absence of Speaker.

24—Amends the Bastardy Law.
25—Settles allowance to Sheriffs for summoning juries and attending Court.
26—Defines the law of Easements.
27—Regulates the allotment of dower to widows out of estate of deceased husband.
28—Provides for protection of certain lands and animals.
29—Amends the law taxing unimproved granted lands, for roads and bridges.
30—Amends the law respecting corporations.
31—Amends the law respecting sewers.
32—Incorporates the County of Northumberland.
33—Incorporates the County of Gloucester.
34—Provides for the protection of the property of Drunkard.
35—Provides for the salary of the Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions.
36 and 37—To facilitate the building of the Grand Southern Railway by means of Municipal aid.
38—Amends the Fredericton Boom Co's Charter.
39—Amends the Fredericton Board of Health Act.
40—Incorporates the Town of Moncton.
41—Makes further provisions for the water supply and sewerage of Eastern St. John and Portland.
42—Grants control of certain common lands at Grand Falls to the County of Victoria.
43—Confirms as perpetuates the corporation of the Bishop of Fredericton.
44—Makes new provisions for Highways in Lancaster Simonds and St. Martins in St. John County.
45—Authorizes the sale of the St. John Suspension Bridge.
46—Amends the law relating to the Shire town of Victoria County.
47—Amends the charter of Milltown in St. Stephens.
48 and 81—Makes provision respecting congregations of Presbyterians connected with the Church of Scotland.
49—Authorizes the sale of St. James Manor and manor lands Newcastle.
50—Amends the law authorizing the County of Madawaska to raise a loan to erect a Court House and Gaol.
51—To allow the Rev. Josiah E. Brown, of the Reformed Episcopal Church to celebrate Matrimony, &c.
52 and 58—Authorizing the issue of debentures by certain school districts.
53—Empowers the Sewerage Comrs. for Sackville to make a road over Ram Pasture Neck.
54—Incorporates the Grand Orange Lodge and subordinate lodges.
55 and 56—Make provision respecting the Methodist Church of Canada and enable the Trustees of Wesleyan Methodist Congregations joining to carry out their trusts.
57—Authorises the Corporation of St. John to widen part of Smyth street.
58—(*See* 52.)
59—Provides for the establishment of a gaol in Madawaska.
60—Provides for the sewerage and water supply of Fredericton.
61—Enables that city to raise moneys for a country market house and city hall.
62—Provides for a lien, right of sale by Watchmakers and Jewellers on articles left with them and uncalled for.
63—Authorizes the establishment of certain public roads in Hampton Station.
64—Amends the charter of the Lake St. George Antimony Co.
65—Makes provision respecting retaining walls and bridges in Portland.
66—Authorizes the sale of land in Blissfield by Co. of Northumberland and re-investment of money for school purposes.
67—Incorporates the Reformed Episcopal Church.
68 and 70—Regulates the sale of spirituous liquors, &c. and amends the assessment law in the Parishes of Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martins—City and County of St. John.
69—Amends the Act relating to the Great Marsh at Hopewell.
70—(*See* 68.)
71—Amends the Liquor License Law for St. John.
72—Provides for a public slaughter-house there.
73—Amends the charter of the Albert Ry. Co.
74—Amends the charter of the Mt. Allison Wesleyan Academy.
75—Authorizes appointment of a District or Stipendiary Magistrate and establishment of a lock-up at Moncton.
76—Provides for fencing the marsh in the Parish of St. Louis, Westmoreland.
77—Authorizes the County of York to sell land held for school purposes in St. Marys.
78—Authorizes the same to make regulations respecting stray cattle.
79—The Mayor and Council of St. Stephen are given the corporate right of the "Lower District of St. Stephen."
80—Provides for the widening of Main Street, Portland.
81—(*See* 48.)
82—Giving jurisdiction over roads and road districts to Municipality of Carleton
83—Provides for winding-up affairs of the St. John Gymnasium Co.
84—Authorizes the Trustees of Harvey Grammar School to transfer property.
85—Authorizes municipal aid to the Petitcodiac and Elgin Branch Railway.
84—Amends the charter of the Fredericton Gas-Light Co.
87—Authorizes the Sessions of Westmoreland to sell school lands in Westmoreland parish.
88—Amends the Fredericton City Charter.
89—Provides for the extension of the St. John Market.
90—Amends the Portland Water Supply and Sewerage Act.
91—Authorizes that town to raise loan for a steam fire engine, and to extend fire alarm telegraph.
92—Provides for width, &c., streets there.
93—Provides for repayment to street fund of Western St. John.
94—Provides aid for St. John in paving Prince William Street.
95—Authorizes the city of St. John to transfer harbour property, &c., to a commission.
96—Authorizes the issue of debentures for School District No. 2 in Dorchester.
97 & 134—Amend the charter of Woodstock.
98—Authorizes St. Stephen to sell certain lands.
99—Recognises the union of certain Presbyterian Churches.
100—Provides for a police force and lock-up at Caraquet.

101—Alters the division line between Victoria and Madawaska.
102—Establishes an additional polling place in Carleton, Kent County.
103—Provides ditto in Charlotte County
104—Provides ditto in Weldford, Kent Co.
105—Provides ditto in York Co.
106—Provides ditto, and changes that of Alnwick No. 2 Northumberland.
107—Alters polling place in Peter ville, Queen's Co.
108—Incorporates Comrs. of Alms and Workhouse, and vests in them a bequest of late Isabella Grundy.
109—Amends the charter of the N. B. and Canada R. R. Co.
110—Incorporates St. Stephen's Frontier Skating Rink Co.
111—Incorporates the Maritime Montreal Ins. Co.
112—Incorporates the Green Hill Cemetery Co.
113—Provides an additional polling place in Richibucto, Kent.
114—Establishes the division line between Hammond, Sussex, and Waterford, King's County.
115—Incorporates the St. James Meetinghouse Society, Charlotte County.
116—Incorporates the St. Croix Wharf Co.
117—Incorporates the Clifton, Moss Glen and Rothesay Steam Ferry Co.
118—Incorporates Shediac Station Wharf Co
119—Repeals the charter of the Petitcodiac Academy.
120—Incorporates the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co.
121—Incorporates the Oak Bay Rural Cemetery Co.
122—Incorporates the Alma Lumber and Ship Building Co.
123—Incorporates the Belivean Albertite and Oil Co.
124—Incorporates the Moore's Mill Union Church and Cemetery, St. David, Charlotte Co.
125—Incorporates the Utopia Red Granite Co., St. George.
126—Incorporates the Harvey Corner Institute.
127—Authorizes a boom across the Jacquet River in Northumberland.
128—Incorporates the Farmers' Woollen Manufacturing Co.
129—Incorporates the Eel River Log Drawing Co.
130—Incorporates the Fredericton Young Mens' Christian Association.
131—Amends the charter of the Northern Railway Co.
132—Amends the charter of the St. John Aged Female Home,
133—Amends the charter of the North Shore and Salisbury Junction Ry Co.
134—See 97.
135—Incorporates the Grand Lodge of British Templars and subordinate lodges.
136—Incorporates the Lakeville Corner Milling Co.
137—Incorporates the Digdegnash Red Granite Co.
138—Incorporates the Miller Flanger Manufacturing Co.
139—Incorporates the North Shore Steam Boat Co.
140—Incorporates the Carleton County Cheese Manufacturing Co.
141—Incorporates the N. B. Odd Fellows Hall Co.
142—Incorporates the Pemb. Ry. Co.
143—Incorporates the Maduxnikik Steam Driving Co.

Post Office of the Dominion.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Rates within Dominion of Canada and United States.

	Prepaid by Stamps.	Postage insufficiently paid.
	cents.	
Letters not more than ½ oz.....	3	Double the deficient postage.
" over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz	6	
" over 1 " 1½	9	
" over 1½ " 2	12	
" over 2 " 2½	15	

and so on, 3 cents being charged for every additional ½ oz., or fraction of ½ oz.

☞ All letters must be prepaid by stamp.

☞ Letters posted *unpaid* sent to Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters posted *insufficiently paid*, but with one 3 cent stamp attached, will be forwarded, and the deficient postage charged *double*.

DROP LETTERS.

1 cent per ½ oz., in all cases prepaid by stamp.

POSTAGE CARDS.

1 cent to Canada and United States.

REGISTRATION FEES.

2 cents, prepaid by stamp.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Letters 6 cents per ½ oz. Registration same as in Dominion.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Letters same as within Dominion, but subject to charge on delivery. Registration same as in Dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Letters by Canadian Mail 5 cents per ½ oz.
" New York " 5 cents per ½ oz.

Newspaper and Periodical Post.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the Dominion may be posted at the rate of *one* cent for each *pound* weight, in bulk, or fraction of a pound, prepaid by the publisher.

If not sent to regular subscribers, the rate will be 1 cent per 4 oz.

If weighing less than 1 oz., *one* half cent each, prepaid by stamp.

Publishers' subscription accounts may be enclosed free of postage.

British newspapers to regular subscribers in Canada, by Canadian booksellers or agents, pass free.

All transient newspapers must be prepaid by stamp, or they will not be forwarded.

Parcel Post.

See table for rates.

No letter must be contained in the parcel, nor must it contain any matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

The weight of the parcel must not exceed 4 lbs., nor the size 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in breadth or thickness.

Postage must be prepaid by stamps, and package marked with the words "by parcel post."

The name of the sender should be written on the parcel, with his address, and it will be returned to him if not delivered.

The parcel post is confined to Canada.

Money Orders within the Dominion.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to $100, and as many Orders of $100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders not exceeding $4	2	cents.
" up to $10	5	"
Over $10 up to $20	10	"
" 20 " 40	20	"
" 40 " 60	30	"
" 60 " 80	40	"
" 80 " 100	50	"

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders under and up to the amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg	25	cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg	50	"
" £5 " £7 "	75	"
" £7 " £10 "	$1 0	"

Money Orders between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On Orders up to £5 stg	25	cts.
Over £5 up to £10 "	50	"
" £10 " £15 "	75	"
" £15 " £20 "	$1 00	

Money Orders with United States.

Money Orders are drawn on the United States in Canada currency for sums not exceeding $40; but Postmasters may issue more than one Order to the same person.

On Orders not exceeding $20	25	cts.
Over $20 and to $40	50	"

Money Orders with India.

Commencing 1st July, 1873, the following rates will be charged on Money Orders with India:—

On Orders up to £2 stg	30	cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg	60	"
" £5 " £7 "	90	"
" £7 " £15 "	$1 20	

Special care must be taken that all necessary information is supplied to Postmasters.

SUMMARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The number of Post Offices in operation in January, 1875, was 4,706. Of these 2 948 were in Ontario and Quebec, 6 3 in New Brunswick, 868 in Nova Scotia, 179 in P. E. Island, 47 in B. Columbia, and 36 in Manitoba. The number of miles of Post route was 38,087, and the number of miles actually travelled by the Mails during the year 1874 was 13,929,180. The number of letters and post cards sent in the year was 39 368,500, and of newspapers 29,000 000. The number of registered letters was 1,562 900, of free letters 1,432,200, and of parcels 102 800. In five years the number of Post Offices has increased 26½ per cent, and the miles of Post route 2½ per cent. The number of letters and post cards has in the same time increased 60 per cent. The Postal Revenue has increased 46 per cent, and the expenditure 47. The gross Postal Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1874, was, omitting decimals:—

Ontario and Quebec	$1,238,600
New Brunswick	86,276
Nova Scotia	117,911
P. E. Island	15,589
B. Columbia	13,590
Manitoba (3 months)	3,997
	$1,476,203

Of this amount $1,084,288 was prepaid by stamps.

The gross Expenditure for the same period was:—

Ontario and Quebec	$1,249,182
New Brunswick	130,658
Nova Scotia	202,848
P. E. Island	25,057
B. Columbia	71,626
Manitoba	25,058
	$1,695,450

The Money Order Offices on 1st July, 1874, were:—

Provinces.	*No. of Officers.*	*Amt. Orders Issued.*
Ontario & Quebec	536	$4,'81,123
New Brunswick	66	1,068,859
Nova Scotia	93	1,465,401
P. E. Island	3	57,938
B Columbia	6	28,745
Manitoba	1	12,762
Totals	705	$6,815,328

The number of Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec were 266 (28 new ones being opened in the year), and number of depositors in year 24 986. During the year was deposited the sum of $2,840,284; and on 30th June, 1874 the amount to credit of depositors was $8,204,965. In the Ocean Post Service there was an increase in the number of letters sent by the Canadian route of 66,110, and of letters received by that route of 63,947. On those sent from the United States by Canadian Mail line there was a decrease of 6,917, and on letters received in United States a decrease of

1,409. The total number of letters sent to the United Kingdom in 1874 was—

	913,220 from Canada.
and	209,591 from U. S.
Total	1,122,851

and of Letters received

In Canada	693,041
In U. S.	4,079
Total	697,120

From Halifax were sent and received

From New Brunswick	22,893
From Nova Scotia	235,269
making a total of	258,153

letters by the Halifax and Queenstown mail packets.

The postage on letters passing between Canada and the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1874, amounted to $478,518.91, of which $267,932.79 was collected in Canada, and $211,544.12, in the United States.

Since the 1st February, 1875, the new postal arrangements with the United States have come into operation, by which a uniform rate of postage is established between the two countries, all letters being prepaid at the office at which they are mailed and delivered in either country free of further charge.

The system of free delivery established in Montreal and Toronto, has during the year 1875, been extended to other cities, and the number of street boxes for reception of letters has been largely increased with greater frequency of collection.

A slight change has taken place in the management of Dead Letters. All dead letters now from persons in Canada being returned to the writers, and those from foreign countries being returned unopened to the P. O Department of that country. The number of Dead Letters received during the fiscal year was 508,160, of which 438,643 were from Canada. Among these were 3,577 registered letters. A special record is kept at the Dead Letter office of the return of all registered letters, and of all enclosures of value. The No. of registered letters during the year was 1,784,000.

The issue of Postage Stamps and Post Cards during the fiscal year was—

To Ontario and Quebec	$886,565 75
New Brunswick	73,975 00
Nova Scotia	94,565 00
P. E. Island	24,900 00
B. Columbia	12,800 00
Manitoba	6,082 50
	$1,098,888 25

An increase over 1873 of $118,812.50.

An alteration has been made in the mode of dealing with the sale of postage stamps. Instead of the City Postmasters selling stamps from the Post Office, and receiving from stamp vendors the payment for stamps sold by them, the sale at the Post Offices will be discontinued, and stamp vendors be required to pay into the Bank, to the credit of the Postmaster General, the purchase money for such stamps. The vendor will present the Bank certificate to the Postmaster, and receive the amount in postage stamps. It is hoped that this will secure the more prompt collection of this large item of revenue, as well as lessen the responsibilities of Postmasters. We append a copy of the Postal Convention with the United States, already mentioned, signed at Ottawa and Washington, Feb. 1st, 1875:

Postal Arrangements between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Article 1—Correspondence of every kind, written and printed, embracing letters, postal cards, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and patterns and samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, mailed in the United States and addressed to Canada, or *vice versa*, mailed in Canada and addressed to the United States, shall be fully paid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

Article 2—Each country will transport the domestic mails of the other by its ordinary mail routes in closed pouches through its territory, free of charge.

Article 3—Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, may be exchanged in mails between the two countries, under such regulations in regard to the forwarding and delivery of the same, as either of the Post Office Departments shall prescribe, to prevent violation of the Revenue laws. They must never be closed against inspection, but must always be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters. The postage on each pattern or sample shall be ten cents, prepayment obligatory.

Article 4—No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, but each Department will retain to its exclusive use, all the postage it collects on mail matter of every kind sent to the other for delivery.

Article 5—The Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, monthly or oftener, as may best suit the regulations of each Department.

Article 6—The expense of transporting mails between the frontier exchange offices where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two Departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be approved by the Post Office Department of each country.

Article 7—All offices now exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange under this convention. The two Departments may at any time, by mutual agreement, discontinue any of the said offices of exchange, or establish others.

Article 8—The existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries shall continue in full force, but the registration fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada shall be the same as the registration fee charged in the United States for domestic registered letters.

Article 9—This arrangement, except so far as it relates to letter postage, shall take effect from the first of January, 1875. The reduced letter rate will come into operation on the first of February, 1875. It shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given unto the other.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United States—pre-payment is required in all cases.

Countries.	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Printed Matter, per 4 oz. (See notes a. b.)
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Acapulo	13	....	12
*Aspinwall	08	04	08b
Bahamas	04	04	08b
Belize	16	06	12
Bermuda	08	04	08b
Bolivia	20	06	12
Brazil	26	06	12
Ecuador	23	04	06
Costa Rica	08	04	08b
*Chili—Valparaiso	20	06	12
†China, except Hong Kong and dependent ports	08	04	08b
Cuba	08	04	08b
Demarara (British Guiana)	16	04	12
Hong Kong and dependent ports	13	04	12
†Japan	18	06	05b
Mexico	13	....	08a
New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	16	04	12
Nicaragua	08	04	08b
New Zealand	15	04	06
*Panama	08	04	08b
*Peru—Calao and Lima	20	06	12
Venezuela	13	....	08a
‡West Indies	16	06	12

a 1 oz.; *b* 2 oz.

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

† Letters can be registered to Shanghae, and Yokohama only. Fee 10c.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 28rd of every month.

Table No. 2.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Let'rs Per ½ oz.	Let'rs Per ½ oz.	Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. each.	Book Post. 2 oz.	Book Post. 2 to 4 oz.	Book Post. 4 to 6 oz.	Book Post. 6 to 8 oz.	Book Post. Every additional 2 oz.	Book Post. Every additional 4 oz.
	c.	c.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c
‡Africa (West Coast)	..	16	04	8	12	22	24	..	10
*Algeria	10	16	Bk P	6	12	24	24	..	12
Australia, via Brindisi	..	16	04	10	12	24	28	24	12
Austria	..	10	.....	4	4	8	12	16	4
Belgium	..	10	.....	4	4	8	12	16	4
†Brazil	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
†Buenos Ayres	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Cape G'd Hope	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Ceylon	..	22	04	10	12	24	24	..	12
†Chili	..	40	06	10	12	22	24	..	12
China, except Hong Kong	..	28	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
Constantinople	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Cuba	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Denmark	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Ecuador	..	40	06	10	12	22	24	..	12
Egypt	..	16	06	6	12	18	24	6	..
England	..	5	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
*France	10	16	Bk P	4	8	16	20	..	8
*Galatz	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
*Gibraltar. Germany.	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Great Britain	..	5	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
Greece	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Grey Town †Guatamala	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
†Hayti	..	16	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Holland	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Hong Kong	..	28	02	10	12	22	24	..	12
Ireland	..	5	02	4	6	12	12	..	6
India	..	22	.....	10	12	22	24	..	12
Ionian Islands Italy	..	20	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Madeira. Malta	..	16	04	6	8	12	16	4	..
Mauritius	..	24	08	14	16	30	32	..	16
Mexico	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Natal †New Granada	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
New Zealand	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
Norway	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
†Peru	..	46	06	10	12	22	24	..	12
Portugal	..	16	06	6	12	18	24	6	..
Russia	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Sweden Switzerland	..	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	..
Tasmania	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
†Venezuela	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10
Victoria	..	16	04	10	12	22	24	..	12
W. Indies (Br.)	..	28	04	8	10	18	20	..	10

Note to Table 2.—All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amount short paid and a fine of 3d. sterling.

Registration fee (to be paid by registered letter stamp) on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cents each. In all cases of foreign registration it is better to apply at the Post Office for particulars.

Table of Rates on all matter, not letters, forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and France.

All Postage in this table must be prepaid by stamps.

Description.	*In the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland and to and from the United States.*	*To Great Britain by Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland, or Halifax.*	*To Great Britain by the Canadian or other Steamers from New York or Boston.*	*To France by Can. Str. from Quebec, Portl'd or Halifax.*
Books and Cartes de Visite	1 cent per 4 oz.	Canadian Packet Post.....(a)	(b) Cunard Book Post	(c) French Book Post
Circulars printed	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do	Do	Do
Hand Bills	1 cent per 4 oz	Do	Do	Do
Lithogr. Letter and Circulars	1 cent each when sent singly or 1 cent per 4 oz.	Do	Do	Do
Newspapers	1 cent per lb. prepaid by Publishers	At commuted rate if prepaid by publishers, or at 2 cents each	Do	Do
Newspapers, transient	1 cent per 4 oz or ½ cent if less than 1 oz.	2 cents each	2c. each	Do
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications	Do	Canadian Packet Book Post (a)	Cunard Book Post	Do
Patterns of Merchandise	Do	Do	Cannot be sent	Cannot be sent
Periodicals	1 cent per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more N s, if less than ½ oz 1 cent if sent separately (See note d)	2 cents per No., if published in Canada; if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post	Cunard Book Post	French Book Post
Parcel Post, packages	Parcel Post	Canadian Packet Book Post	Do	Do
Photog. in cases or albums	1 cent per 4 oz.	2 cents each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post	2 cents each	Do
Prices current	Do	Canadian Packet Book Post	Cunard Book Post	Do
*Printers' Proofs	Do	Do	Do	Do
Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, Scions, grafts, &c.				

[a] *Canadian Packet Book Post.*

Under 1 oz	2 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs	4 "
" 2 and 4 ozs	6 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	12 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	18 "
" 12 and 1 lb	24 "

Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs additional.

[b] *Cunard Packet Book Post.*

Under 1 oz	4 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs	8 "
" 2 and 4 ozs	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	24 "
" 12 ozs and 1 lb	32 "

Increasing 8c. every 4 ozs. additional.
Registration Fee.....8 cents

[c] *French Book Post.*

Under 2 ozs	4 cents
Between 2 and 4 ozs	8 "
" 4 and 8 ozs	16 "
" 8 and 12 ozs	24 "
" 12 and 1 lb	32 "

Increasing 8 cents. every 8 ozs additional.

[d] *Parcel Post.*

Not exceeding ¼ lb	12½ cents.
¼ lb to 1 lb	25 "
1 lb to 1½ lb	37 "
1½ lb to 2 lb	50 "
2 lb to 2½ lb	62½ "
2½ lb to 3 lb	75 "
3 lb to 3½ lb	87½ "
3½ lb to 4 lb	$1.00

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed or plain or any mixture of the three. Book packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, statements containing figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

* Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not qualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers from Nov. 5th, 1874, to May 8th, 1875.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrival at Portland.	Passage. D.	Passage. H. M.	No of Passengers.	Left Portland.	Arrival at Liverpool.	Passage. D.	Passage. H. M.	No of Passengers.
Caspian	Trocks	Nov. 5	Nv. 16	10	14	118	Nov. 28	Dec. 8	9	19	158
Hibernian	Archer	" 12	" 26	14	.....	112	Dec. 5	" 16	10	16	168
Moravian	Graham	" 19	Dec. 3	12	13 25	110	" 14	" 22	10	10 20	312
Sarmatian	Aird	" 26	" 6	9	2 30	158	" 19	" 29	9	15	156
Prussian	Ritchie	Dec. 3	" 17	13	6 30	69	" 26	Jan. 6	10	9 40	62
Polynesian	Brown	" 11	" 22	10	18 50	56	Jan. 3	" 14	10	2 20	101
Scandinavian	Smith	" 17	" 31	13	7 15	73	" 9	" 24	10	3	85
Hibernian	Archer	" 24	Jan. 8	14	1	51	" 16	" 28	11	.....	44
Moravian	Graham	Jan. 1	" 19	17	21	60	" 24	Feb. 3	10	6	68
Peruvian	Watts	" 7	" 21	12	17 45	69	" 30	" 9	9	16 50	64
Sarmatian	Aird	" 14	" 29	13	16 20	98	Feb. 6	" 18	9	9 50	90
Prussian	Ritchie	" 21	Feb. 4	12	4 20	60	" 20	Mar. 3	10	21 45	66
Polynesian	Wylie	" 28	" 8	11	2 15	112	" 14	Feb. 24	9	8 20	49
Scandinavian	Smith	Feb. 4	" 19	13	19 55	73	" 28	Mar 12	11	23 15	47
Moravian	Graham	" 11	" 25	12	9	111	Mar. 6	" 18	11	10	45
Peruvian	Watts	" 18	Mar. 2	10	2 45	143	" 20	" 31	10	5 50	48
Sarmatian	Aird	" 25	" 8	9	23 10	357	" 13	" 23	9	16 35	60
Polynesian	Brown	Mar. 4	" 16	11	2 40	225	" 24	April 6	9	15	90
Caspian	Trocks	" 11	" 23	11	19	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian	Ritchie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	April 8	" 15	11	15 10	81
Scandinavian	Smith	" 18	" 31	12	18 45	243	" 10	" 21	11	3 15	74
Hibernian	Archer	" 25	Apr. 9	13	14	620	" 17	" 29	11	8	74
Sarmatian	Aird	Apr. 1	" 13	11	18 30	543	" 24	May 5	10	5	128
Peruvian	Watts	" 8	" 19	9	23 50	466	May 1	" 18	11	2 5	102
Nova Scotian	Richardson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 8	" 20	10	22	90

Passengers—Total 4,023. Total 2,092.
Average Passages—Westward. 12 6 46. Eastward. 10 10 59.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers from April 15, to Oct. 21, 1875.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Passage. D.	Passage. H M	No of Passengers.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage. D.	Passage. H M.	No of Passengers.
Polynesian	Brown	Apr. 15	May 9	10	13	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian	Ritchie	" 22	" 6	12	1	490	May 15	May 27	10	13	165
Scandinavian	Dutton	" 29	" 11	12	15	407	" 22	June 2	10	5 20	186
Moravian	Graham	May 6	" 18	11	5 30	495	" 29	" 9	11	10	129
Sarmatian	Aird	" 13	" 26	12	18 30	458	June 5	" 15	10	8	320
Peruvian	Watts	" 20	June 1	11	4 35	417	" 12	" 22	9	16 25	242
Nova Scotian	Richardson	" 27	" 8	11	8	415	" 19	" 30	10	12 20	276
Prussia	Ritchie	June 3	" 18	10	12	518	" 26	July 7	10	8	194
Polynesian	Brown	" 10	" 21	9	18 40	338	July 3	" 13	9	15 30	209
Moravian	Graham	" 17	July 1	12	15 30	954	" 10	" 20	10	.....	174
Sarmatian	Aird	" 24	" 5	9	18 40	933	" 17	" 27	10	7 15	210
Peruvian	Watts	July 1	" 18	10	1 40	843	" 24	Aug. 2	8	19 30	126
Nova Scotian	Richardson	" 8	" 20	10	6 30	297	Aug. 7	" 18	10	10	121
Prussian	Ritchie	" 15	" 25	8	20 10	3 5	July 31	" 10	9	14 5	152
Polynesian	Brown	" 22	Aug. 2	8	11 40	280	Aug. 14	" 28	8	17 50	159
Scandinavian	Smith	" 29	" 11	9	10 10	254	" 21	" 30	9	4	159
Sarmatian	Aird	Aug. 5	" 15	8	14	309	" 28	Sept. 6	8	22 2	184
Peruvian	Graham	" 12	" 22	11	3	239	Sept. 4	" 15	9	6 0	156
Prussian	Ritchie	" 19	" 30	10	14 50	292	" 11	" 22	10	1 45	169
Moravian	Wylie	" 26	Sept. 6	9	17 30	262	" 18	" 27	9	4 50	127
Polynesian	Brown	Sept. 2	" 13	9	13	276	" 25	Oct. 4	8	17 45	189
Scandinavian	Smith	" 9	" 19	9	8	202	Oct. 2	.....	.....	.....	165
Sarmatian	Aird	" 16	" 26	8	8 30	225	" 9	.....	.....	.....	220
Sardinian	Dutton	" 23	Oct. 5	11	5	201	" 16	.....	.....	.....	179
Peruvian	Watts	" 30	" 14	12	13	172	" 23	.....	.....	.....	132
Prussian	Ritchie	Oct. 7	" 22	13	21 15	132	" 30	.....	.....	.....	144
Polynesian	Brown	" 15	" 26	9	1 25	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	Graham	" 21	" 30	8	17	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Passengers—Total 10,402. Total 4,498
Average Passage—Westward..10 8 28. Eastward 9 7 54.

VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE DOMINION.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada 31st Dec., 1873

	Total.		Ontario.		Quebec.		N. Brunswick.		N. Scotia.		P. E. Island.		B. Columbia.		Registered in 1874. New vessels Reg'd in 1874.		By Provinces.		
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	T'ns	No	T'ns	No.	Tons.		No	Tons
Ships	205	222,035	—	—	21	23,191	95	110,426	87	88,280	2	1098	—	—	49	69,747	Ontario.	50	10,777
Barks	542	307,261	15	5,075	45	23,174	143	88,483	304	177,077	33	12066	3	1467	94	64,700	Quebec.	73	20,796
Barkentines	15	6,052	4	1,395	—	—	5	2,171	5	1,946	1	540	—	—	12	5,421	N. B.	99	42,027
Brigs	66	16,774	1	254	5	909	10	3,008	34	8,365	16	4238	—	—	18	4,790	N. S.	175	84 43
Brigantines	557	114,080	4	1,121	28	5,011	78	20,642	393	76,082	53	11026	1	187	78	19,871	P. E. I.	88	24 634
Schooners	3,643	218,167	266	37,673	616	38,227	620	38,318	1,958	95,987	168	7392	13	670	165	15,454	B. C.	5	276
Woodboats	190	11,008	57	4,880	—	—	133	8,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	906			
Barges	912	101,356	113	16,754	799	84,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4,277			
Sloops	45	2,168	11	697	23	1,249	5	91	2	35	—	—	5	96	2	28			
Yachts	1	45	1	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Scows	48	4,008	48	4,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Steam Tugs	2	69	2	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Steamers	556	69,738	158	19,190	306	37,680	58	6,578	20	1,929	8	2568	8	1773	42	5,416			
Total	6,784	1,073,716	682	89,111	1842	214,048	1147	277,850	2,808	449,701	280	38918	30	4096	490	183,010		490	188,010

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the Exports Imports and Goods entered for consumption and duty collected in each Province in the Dominion, for the Fiscal year, ending June 30th. 1875.

Provinces.	Fiscal Year, Ending 30th June, 1875. Imports.	Exports.	Entered for consumption	Duty.
Ontario	48,608,554	19,898,832	42,705,232	4,811,499 21
Quebec	51,961,263	28,745,729	50,924,825	6,776,346 23
Nova Scotia	11,581,055	6,979,180	10,672,941	1,493,149 14
New Brunswick	10,290,638	6,541,005	9,858,652	1,371,045 78
Manitoba	1,243,879	688,958	1,227,905	171,450 86
British Columbia	2,548,552	2,824,813	2,490,593	418,991 50
P. E. Island	1,960,997	1,305,461	1,958,419	317,163 90
N. W. Territories	.....	.....	.....	6,705 49
Total	$128,070,338	$77,386,979	$119,618,467	$15,361,382 12

Taking Imports and Exports the total trade for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1874, was $217,565,510
Ditto for 1875..... 200,958 566
Decline. 161 607.944

The increase of duties for the Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1875, to $15,361 382, as compared with $14,421,883 for the previous Fiscal Year, was owing to the operation of the new tariff, which raised the 15 per cent list with little exception to 17½ per cent.

STATEMENT of goods entered for consumption in the DOMINION OF CANADA exclusive of British Columbia) for the six months ending June 30th, 1875.

(*Compiled from the Canada Gazette*)

ARTICLES.	*Entered for consumption. Value.*
Goods paying specific duties.	
Spirits of all kinds.. .....$	444,892
Wines do	178,818
Tea do	1,736,377
Coal Oils and Products.....	53,188
Cigars	165,845
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Tallow, Meats, &c.....	1,396,440
Total paying specific duties....	3,974,750
Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties.	
Malt Liquors.....	71 301
Sugar of all kinds.....	2,171,064
Tobacco	22,043
Total paying specific and ad valorem duties.....	2,264,408
Goods paying 25 per cent ad valorem.	
Molasses	339,278
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices ground, &c., &c.....	71,616
Total paying 25 per cent ad val..	410,894
Goods paying 17½ per cent ad valorem.	
Cottons, Silks and Woollens.....	10,405,811
Dried Fruits and Nuts.....	285,550
Jewellery, Watches and Plated Ware, &c.....	429,588
Hardware, Manufacturer of Brass and Copper, &c.....	2,113,448
Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Leather, &c., &c.....	11,185,416
Total paying 17½ per cent ad val	24,419,311
Goods paying 10 per cent ad valorem.	
Animals of all kinds.....	223,321
Bran, Hay, Seeds, Straw, Trees, Vegetables, Green Fruit, &c..	503,411
Leather. Sole and Upper.....	11,163
Machinery, Locomotive, Engine Frames, &c., &c., &c.....	517,172
Total paying 10 per cent. ad val	1,255,066
Goods paying 5 per cent ad valorem.	
Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed..	417,711
Iron.....	1,431,098
Ships Materials, Type, &c.....	364,851
Total paying 5 per cent ad val...	2,215,660
Total dutiable Goods.....	34,540,559
Do Free do	13,982,311
Grand total.....$	48,522,870

STATEMENT of goods exported from the DOMINION OF CANADA, (exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for the six months ending June 30th, 1875.

Goods Exported.	*Value.*
Produce of the Mine.....$	387,710
" " Fisheries.....	1,995,418
" " Forest.....	5,814,456
Animals and their Produce.....	2,854,081
Agricultural Products.....	5,767,815
Manufactures	1,156,129
Miscellaneous Articles.....	167,149
Total, Product of Canada	18,142,765
Coin and Bullion	511,795
Goods not produce of Canada.....	1,293,730
Grand Total.....	19,948,260
Monthly values.	
January.....	1,626,679
February.....	1,421 862
March	1,892,610
April	1,750,376
May	4,602,498
June	8,654,236
Total.....$	19,948,260

The following table shows a comparison of the total Exports, Imports and Goods entered for consumption and duty collected since confederation:—

Fiscal Years ending June 30th.	*Total Exports.*	*Total Imports.*	*Entered for Consumption.*	*Duty.*
	$	$	$	$
1868	57,567,888	73,459.644	71,985,306	8,819,431
1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402.170	8,298,909
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,227,603	9,462,940
1871	74,173,618	96,09 ,981	86,947,482	11 843,655
1872	82,639,663	111,430 527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873	80,789 922	128,011 282	127,514,594	13,017,730
1874	89,351,928	128,218,582	127,404,169	14,421,882
1875	77,886,283	123,070,288	119,618,657	15,361,382

Finances of the Dominion.

The following statement of Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year, 1874-5, as compiled from the Monthly Returns published in the official Gazette, may be accepted as approximately correct. We say approximately correct, the returns as published being subject to corrections:—

REVENUE.

1874.	
July	$2,147,652
August	2,352,768
September	2 471,814
October	3,127,168
November	2,230,540
December	1,644,006
1875.	
January	1,810,626
February	1,782,493
March	1,845,944
April	1,710,902
May	1,954,081
June	2,071,897
	$25,159,895

We are unable to give in this edition of the *Year Book* the figures of the Expenditure for the above fiscal year. But we hope to be able to receive them in time for a later edition. We understand, however, there will be an excess of Receipts over Expenditure.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA AT JULY 1ST, 1874.

(Cents omitted for brevity.)

Liabilities, without interest	$22,893,441
Do. at 4 p.c.	22,000 630
Do. at 4 p.c.	47,595,975
Do. at 6 p.c.	47,714,560
Total debt	141,204,608
Total interest	6,122,697
Average rate of int., 4.33 p.c.	
Assets, without interest	21,449,964
Do. at varying rates	301,756
Do. at 5 p.c.	9,484,505
Do. at 6 p.c.	1,368,417
Total assets	32,604,642
Total interest	556,830
Average rate of int., 1.70 p.c.	
Total debt	141,204,608
Total assets	32,604,642
Net debt	108,599,964
Total interest on debt	6,122,697
Total interest on assets	556,830
	5,565,867

DEBT AND INTEREST PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Net debt *per capita* of the population of the Dominion at July 1st, 1874, at the rate of increase established by the census of 1871	$28 5
Net interest	1 46

According to the Annual Message of Governor Tilden of the State of New York, the taxes per head in the United States approach the figures of the debt in Canada. He gives the following "comparison of the public expenditure of 1870—five years after the close of the war—with those of 1860 and 1850:—

Taxes in the United States.

Federal	$40,000,000	60,010,112	450,000,000
	1850. Gold.	1860. Gold.	1870. Currency.
State, County, City & Town	43,000,000	94,186,746	280,590,521
	$83,000,000	154,196,858	730,591,521
Population	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371

Taxes per Head.

	1850	1860	1870
Federal	$1 72	1 91	11 67
Local	1 85	2 99	7 24
	$3 57	$4 90	$18 91

The aggregate federal taxation of the eleven years now closing compiled in currency, from the official statements, is more than $4,500,000,000. The local taxation, assuming the census statement for 1870 as an average, is more than $4,000,000. The aggregate taxation exceeds $7,500,000,000.'

AUTHORIZED

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PRESIDENT: Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT: John Rankin, Esq.

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